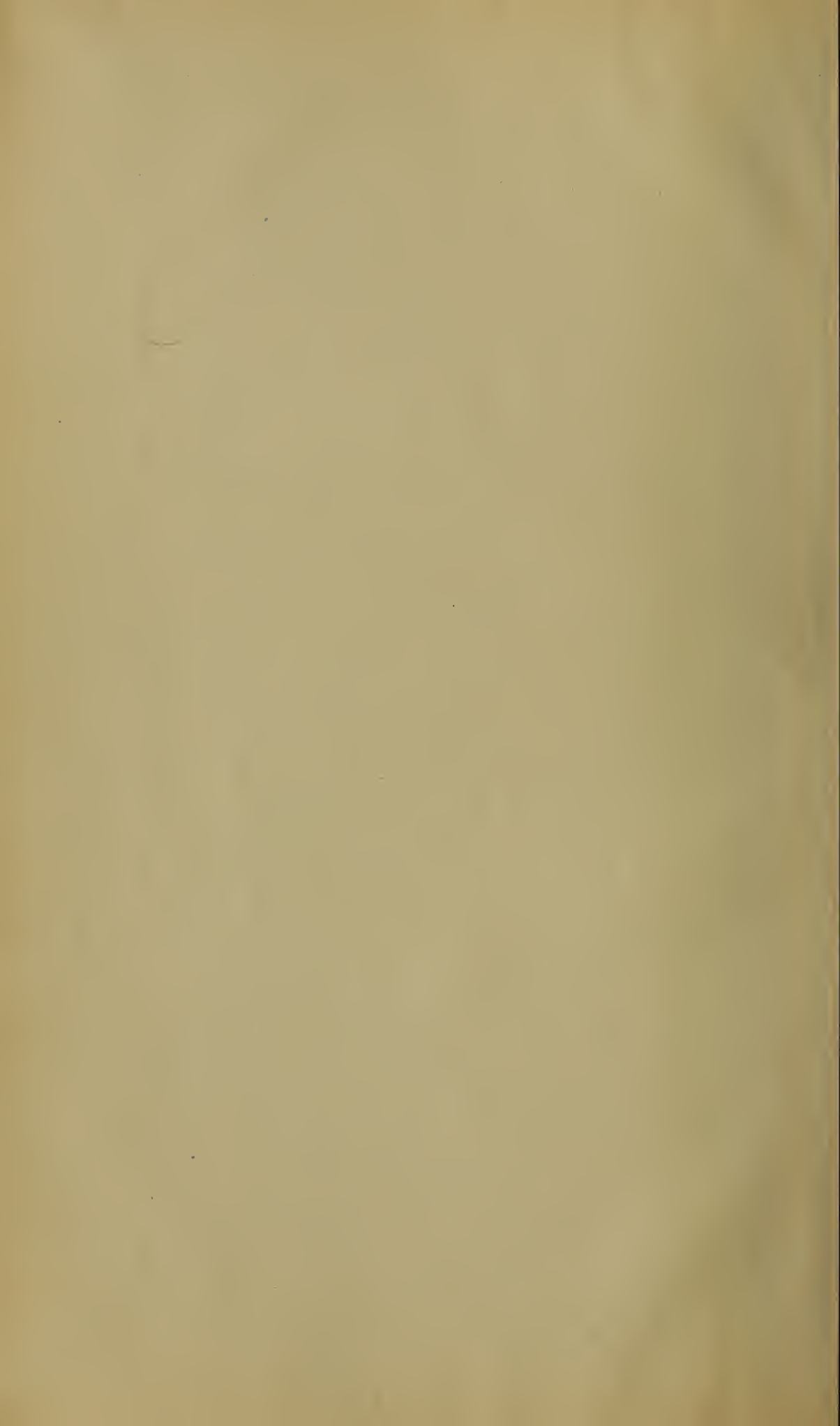




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TO REDUCE THE DUTIES ON WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

JUNE 6, 1911.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, from the ^{U. S.} Committee on Ways and Means, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 11019.]

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 11019) to reduce the duties on wool and manufactures of wool, having had the same under consideration, report it back to the House without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

EARLY HISTORY OF WOOL MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The wool manufacturing industry in its different stages is intimately interwoven with the history of the United States from colonial times to the present day, and to understand its position in the economic growth of the country, together with its present status, necessitates a short review of its development from the beginning.

During the colonial period and in the years immediately following the Revolutionary War all woolen goods not made in households were imported from England. These household manufactures constituted practically the entire consumption of the country, and for many years following the introduction of machinery they continued to be the larger portion of those in use.

The first effort to manufacture woolen goods in commercial quantities is said to have been at Ipswich, Mass., in 1792, but no machinery appears to have been used in this undertaking. It was in 1794 that machinery was first applied to this manufacture, it having been introduced by English workmen, as was the case in cotton manufacture. This machinery for manufacturing woolen goods was exclusively for carding and for dressing the goods. Spinning and weaving were performed as before on the spinning wheel and the hand loom. The great obstacle in this early progress in the manufacture of woolen goods was the deficient supply and poor quality of wool. This difficulty was overcome by importations of merino sheep from Spain, which being begun in 1802, was supplemented in 1809 and 1810. The manufacture received a great stimulus from the general industrial progress which began in 1808, and the value of woolen goods made in factories is said to have increased from \$4,000,000 in 1810 to \$19,000,000 in 1815.

As stated in United States Tariff History, by J. Alexander Lindquist:

The embargo and the War of 1812 stimulated the woolen as it did the cotton industry. Carding and spinning machinery was introduced at this time, but the weaving still continued to be done on the hand loom. Great progress, however, was made, and the annual product of the mills amounted to \$19,000,000 about 1815.

The duty on woolen goods imposed by the act of 1816, when compared with those now in force, was extremely low; but the industry, though it suffered in common with all others from the currency crisis of 1819, continued to flourish, and by 1828 was firmly established.

In 1828, 13 woolen manufacturers testified before the Committee on Manufactures of the House of Representatives as to the situation and work of the industry. Six of these had begun manufacturing before 1815, while the remaining 7 had started since. Spinning machinery was in use in all, but some used power and others hand looms. Several expressed the opinion that, so far as the mere cost of manufacturing was concerned, they could compete with the English manufacturers, but they were forced to pay more for their wool. Thus, by 1828, when the duties upon wool and woolens were for the first time made excessive, the industry had gained a strong foothold. But the high duties on wool in the tariffs of 1824-1832 confined the industry to render such coarse products as could be made from domestic wool.

TARIFF HISTORY.

At the close of the Revolutionary War all the leading States passed acts imposing duties on imports, and from this time until 1789, when the national government came into existence, new laws regulating commerce, navigation, and trade were enacted by all but one of the States. The duties were on imports from foreign countries and the States agreed that all goods, wares, and merchandise of the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States or any of them should be, with only a few insignificant exceptions, admitted into each State free of duty. All of the independent State tariffs were abolished by the Constitution as adopted by the convention in 1787. The first national tariff law was passed by the First Congress, and went into effect on July 4, 1789; it was strictly a revenue tariff, though some of the leading men of that Congress argued for protective duties. It was only intended to be a temporary and partial measure. No duty was imposed on raw wool, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent was agreed upon for clothing, ready-made, hats of beaver, fur, wool, or mixture of either, and other articles of clothing. This tariff of 1789 was superseded on January 1, 1791, by the act of August 10, 1790, which was likewise a revenue tariff, but was a complete tariff law covering all classes of merchandise, and continued to be the basis of all the subsequent measures passed by the Congress down to April 27, 1816, the intervening tariffs being but amendments covering special articles. The tariff of 1790 left raw wool free of duty and taxed "clothing and stuffs" at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, which rate was increased by the amending act of June 7, 1794. All duties were increased 100 per cent by the act of July 1, 1812. The act of February 5, 1816, increased all duties 42 per cent above those imposed by the act of July 1, 1812.

The above-mentioned acts were imposed on the whole for revenue and increased from time to time as the needs of the Treasury demanded. The tariff of April 27, 1816, was principally for revenue, with incidental protection. The protective movement grew and secured the enactment of the tariff of May 22, 1824, involving protec-

tion for its own sake. Further protectionist agitation and the political strength and opportunity given to it by a peculiar combination of circumstances brought in the tariff of May 19, 1828, known as "the tariff of abominations." This was superseded by the act of July 14, 1832, with lower protection. The act of March 2, 1833, closely following, involved the abandonment of protection and the return to a revenue basis. Under this act the revenues of the Government fell behind its expenditures and afforded the occasion for the protective tariff of August 30, 1842. This was followed by the famous Walker revenue tariff of July 30, 1846, which went into effect on December 1 of that year and continued until superseded, because of superabundant revenue, by the lower revenue tariff of March 3, 1857.

The coming of the Civil War, with its abnormal requirements for revenue and the industrial disturbances, introduced a great change in the course of our tariff history. The act of March 2, 1861, was to provide for more revenue, and that of June 30, 1864, to meet even greater demands. After the war the abnormal fiscal situation afforded the opportunity for the wool tariff of March 2, 1867, the result of a combination of interests by woolgrowers and wool manufacturers. This act was the beginning of the high protective duties on wool and woollen goods, which have continued through the acts of 1883, 1890, 1897, and our present act of 1909, except for the interruption by the Wilson Act of 1894, which was in force only until 1897, and the life of which was too brief and too much disturbed by unusual and abnormal conditions to enable its merits and usefulness to be generally established.

The following table affords a concise review of the rates of duty on unmanufactured wools provided for in the tariff acts from 1789 to date. The rates of duty during this period on the various manufactures of wool are to be found in Table 69, page 208, of Appendix B in this report.

Tariff duties on wool, 1789-1909.

Administration of—	Date of act of Congress.	Effective date of tariff.	Rates of duty.
George Washington.....	July 4, 1789	July 4, 1789	Free.
James Madison.....	Apr. 27, 1816	July 1, 1816	15 per cent ad valorem.
James Monroe.....	May 22, 1824	July 1, 1824	Value not exceeding 10 cents a pound, 15 per cent. Value exceeding 10 cents a pound, 20 per cent. After June 1, 1825, 25 per cent; after June 1, 1826, 30 per cent.
John Quincy Adams....	May 19, 1828	July 1, 1828	4 cents a pound and 40 per cent; the ad valorem rate to be 45 per cent from July 1, 1829, and 50 per cent from July 1, 1830.
Andrew Jackson.....	July 14, 1832	Mar. 3, 1833	Value not over 8 cents a pound, free. Value over 8 cents a pound, 4 cents a pound and 40 per cent ad valorem.
Andrew Jackson.....	Mar. 2, 1833	Jan. 1, 1834	Duties of the preceding act in excess of 20 per cent to have one-tenth of such excess taken off every two years until Jan. 1, 1842, when one half the residue to be deducted, and the remaining half after June 30, 1842.
John Tyler.....	Aug. 30, 1842	Aug. 30, 1842	Value not over 7 cents a pound, 5 per cent. Value over 7 cents a pound, 3 cents a pound and 30 per cent.
James Knox Polk.....	July 30, 1846	Dec. 1, 1846	30 per cent ad valorem.
Franklin Pierce.....	Mar. 3, 1857	July 1, 1857	Value not over 20 cents a pound, free. Value over 20 cents a pound, 24 per cent.
James Buchanan.....	Mar. 2, 1861	Apr. 1, 1861	Value less than 18 cents a pound, 5 per cent. Value 18 cents and not over 24 cents a pound, 3 cents a pound. Value over 24 cents a pound, 9 cents a pound.

Tariff duties on wool, 1789-1909—Continued.

Administration of—	Date of act of Congress.	Effective date of tariff.	Rates of duty.
Abraham Lincoln.....	June 30, 1864	July 1, 1864	Value 12 cents or less a pound, 3 cents a pound. Value over 12 cents a pound and not over 24 cents, 6 cents a pound. Value over 24 cents a pound and not over 32 cents, 10 cents a pound and 10 per cent ad valorem. Value over 32 cents a pound, 12 cents a pound and 10 per cent ad valorem.
Andrew Johnson.....	Mar. 2, 1867	Mar. 2, 1867	Class I, clothing wool: Value 32 cents a pound or less, 10 cents a pound and 11 per cent ad valorem. Value over 32 cents a pound, 12 cents a pound and 10 per cent ad valorem. Washed wool twice the regular duty. Class II, combing wool: Value 32 cents a pound or less, 10 cents a pound and 11 per cent ad valorem. Value over 32 cents a pound, 12 cents a pound and 10 per cent ad valorem. Class III, carpet wool: Value 12 cents per pound or less, 3 cents a pound. Value over 12 cents a pound, 6 cents a pound. All classes scoured wool treble the regular duty. All duties reduced 10 per cent. Duties of act of Mar. 2, 1867, restored.
Ulysses S. Grant.....	June 6, 1872	Aug. 1, 1872	Class I, clothing wool: Value 30 cents a pound or less, 10 cents a pound. Value over 30 cents a pound, 12 cents a pound. Washed wool double the regular duty.
Ulysses S. Grant.....	Mar. 3, 1875	Mar. 3, 1875	Class II, combing wool: Value 30 cents a pound or less, 10 cents a pound. Value over 30 cents a pound, 12 cents a pound.
Chester A. Arthur.....	Mar. 3, 1883	July 1, 1883	Class III, carpet wools: Value 12 cents a pound or less, 2½ cents a pound. Value over 12 cents a pound, 5 cents a pound. All classes scoured wool treble the regular duty.
Benjamin Harrison.....	Oct. 1, 1890	Oct. 6, 1890	Class I, clothing wool: 11 cents a pound. If washed, double the regular duty. Class II, combing wool: 12 cents a pound. Class III, carpet wool: Value, 13 cents a pound or less, 32 per cent. Value over 13 cents a pound, 50 per cent. All classes scoured wool treble the regular duty.
Grover Cleveland.....	Aug. 1, 1894	Aug. 28, 1894	Free.
William McKinley.....	July 24, 1897	July 24, 1897	Class I, clothing wool: 11 cents a pound. If washed, double the regular duty. Class II, combing wool: 12 cents a pound. Class III, carpet wool: Value 12 cents a pound or less, 4 cents a pound. Value over 12 cents a pound, 7 cents a pound. All classes scoured wool treble the regular duty.
William Howard Taft..	Aug. 5, 1909	Aug. 6, 1909	No change from act of 1897.

DEMOCRATIC PLEDGES TO THE PEOPLE.

The Democratic national platform of 1908 declared:

We welcome the belated promise of tariff reform now offered by the Republican Party in tardy recognition of the righteousness of the Democratic position on this question, but the people can not safely entrust the execution of this important work to a party which is so deeply obligated to the highly protected interests as is the Republican Party. We call attention to the significant fact that the promised relief was postponed until after the coming election—an election to succeed in which the Republican Party must have the same support from the beneficiaries of the high protective tariff as it has always heretofore received from them; and to the further fact that during years of uninterrupted power no action whatever has been taken by the Republican Congress to correct the admittedly existing tariff iniquities.

We favor immediate revision of the tariff by the reduction of import duties. Articles entering into competition with trust-controlled products should be placed upon the free list, and material reductions should be made in the tariff upon the necessities of life, especially upon articles competing with such American manufactures as are sold abroad more cheaply than at home; and gradual reductions should be made in such other schedules as may be necessary to restore the tariff to a revenue basis.

The truth of these Democratic criticisms of the Republican promises has now become entirely clear to the people, who unquestionably expected a substantial revision downward after the election of 1908, in accordance with what was understood to be the meaning of the Republican platform of that year. The Republican Party has failed to make the revision required, and the present Democratic House of Representatives has been entrusted by the people with the plain duty of tariff revision according to the Democratic platform of 1908; that is, immediate revision, with gradual reduction of duties to a revenue basis, and with especial consideration given to the necessities of life. The pledges of the platform and the practical requirements of the present situation call for revision a step at a time, subject by subject, or schedule by schedule. In this way the varied and extensive business interests necessarily affected by the tariff are not disturbed by changes too sweeping or too sudden, and have the proper opportunities for gradual adjustment to new rates. On the other hand, the Members of Congress have adequate opportunities in a gradual revision by subject or schedule for full consideration and discussion of the matters involved. A general tariff revision is such a large and comprehensive task, as shown by experience, that it is practically impossible for the Members of Congress to fully inform themselves in the short time at their disposal and deal properly with the great array of items involved in the 14 schedules. It is apparent, also, that the combinations of interests, habitually organized by predatory private interests at the expense of the public to influence legislation, are weakened and discouraged through revision by subject or schedule.

SCHEDULE K NOT REVISED BY ACT OF 1909.

This schedule of the tariff act, covering wool and manufactures of wool, deals throughout with articles which are necessities of life for the masses of our people. The existing tariff rates on these articles were established in the act of 1897, and were made extremely high, in many cases to the point of practically prohibiting imports. These very high rates have been kept as they were since 1897, without any modification, under the complete power exercised by the Republican Party from 1897 to the incoming of the present House of Representatives. As is well known, the Republican tariff legislation of 1909 was not an honest revision in the public interest. As to Schedule K, with the great burdens it carries to every man, woman, and child in the United States, the act of 1909 was really not a revision at all. Notwithstanding the complaints of the general public and a large number of manufacturers, Schedule K, as enacted in the tariff act of 1909, made only five changes from the act of 1897. These few changes were all very trifling and unimportant, and are in detail as follows:

The act of 1909 provided an additional paragraph, No. 375, reading:

On combed wool or tops, made wholly or in part of wool or camel's hair, valued at not more than 20 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be two and one-fourth times the duty imposed by this schedule on 1 pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at more than 20 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three and one-third times the duty imposed by this schedule on 1 pound of unwashed wool of the first class; and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, 30 per cent ad valorem.

The effect of this provision was to make combed wool or tops explicitly subject to the duties thus established and to take this article out from the provisions of paragraph No. 376 in the act of 1909, which provides that—

wool and hair which have been advanced in any manner or by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition, not specially provided for in this section, shall be subject to the same duties as are imposed upon manufactures of wool not specially provided for in this section.

This change was forced as a result of public exposure of a job or trick by which an exorbitant rate of duty on wool tops was concealed in the paragraph covering "wool and hair advanced in any manner," and so forth. Tops are the straightened fibers of wool, resulting from the combing process. The cunning, if not corrupt, manipulation of an influential private interest, whereby tops were concealed in paragraphs 364 and 366 of the act of 1897, had resulted in protecting this article by a rate of duty substantially higher than that on the more advanced product, yarns, which are spun from the tops. The exposure of this trick made it impossible to continue the disguised or concealed protection on tops. However, the duty imposed upon them openly in the act of 1909 is apparently prohibitive, and, on the imports of the year ending June 30, 1910, was equivalent to 111.73 per cent ad valorem, while in the same year the duties on yarns were equivalent to an average of 82.38 per cent ad valorem.

The act of 1909, in paragraph 377, provided that on yarns—

valued at not more than thirty cents per pound the duty per pound shall be two and one-half times the duty imposed by this section on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

This is exactly the same specific duty as was imposed by the act of 1897 on yarns of the value in question, and a mere change in the additional ad valorem duty from 40 to 35 per cent. This insignificant change proved to be really no reduction of rate. For the year ending June 30, 1909, under the act of 1897, the duties collected on imports of yarns valued at not more than 30 cents per pound were equivalent to 143.97 per cent ad valorem. For the fiscal year 1910, under the act of 1909, the duties collected on imports of yarns of the same range of value were equivalent to 159.75 per cent ad valorem. The imports in both of these years were insignificant, only 29½ pounds in 1909, valued at \$7.80, and 127 pounds in 1910, valued at \$28, proving that the rates of duty on these cheaper yarns, as established in 1897, were prohibitive and deliberately kept so in the act of 1909. On yarns valued at more than 30 cents per pound the rate of duty was left unchanged. It was equivalent to 86.77 per cent ad valorem on the actual imports of the fiscal year 1909 and 82.38 per cent on the imports of the fiscal year 1910.

The act of 1909, in paragraph 380, covering "women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, bunting, and goods of similar description and character, of which the warp consists wholly of cotton or other vegetable material, with the remainder of the fabric composed wholly or in part of wool," made no change whatever in the specific part of the compound duties, but only as to the articles included, "when weighing over 4 ounces per square yard," provided that the ad valorem duty (imposed in addition to the specific duty) should be 50 per cent less 5 per cent, instead of 50 per

cent as established in the act of 1897. This insignificant change effected no real reduction of duty. The imports during the year ended June 30, 1910, were only \$179,394 in value of the articles affected, out of a total of \$9,218,374 worth of women's and children's dress goods, etc., or less than 2 per cent of the total. In this 2 per cent of the total imports of the cheaper grades of women's and children's dress goods, the duties collected from August 6, 1909, to June 30, 1910, under the act of 1909, on the imports of those valued at above 40 and not above 70 cents per pound, were equivalent to 114.14 per cent ad valorem, as compared with 118.45 per cent ad valorem on the imports of the same grades in the year ended June 30, 1909. The duties collected on the higher grades valued at over 70 cents per pound, during the period mentioned under the act of 1909, were equivalent to 98.01 per cent ad valorem, as compared with 101.87 per cent on like imports in the fiscal year 1909 under the rates of the act of 1897. During the fiscal year 1910 the imports of these articles in both the cheaper and higher grades were less than one-tenth of the total of like imports in the fiscal year 1909, indicating that the rates as "revised" in 1909 were, in effect, made more prohibitive than they were under the act of 1897.

In paragraph 383 of the act of 1909, ribbons and ornaments are explicitly included among webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, braids, trimmings, and a lengthy list of similar articles made of wool or of which wool is a component material. In the act of 1897 ribbons and ornaments were not specified in Schedule K and were dutiable under paragraph 366 of that act as "manufactures made wholly or in part of wool not specially provided for" at the rate of 33 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem. The effect of changing the classification of these articles in the act of 1909 was to make them dutiable under paragraph 383 at the rate of 50 cents per pound and 60 per cent, and this was a substantial revision upward. The imports of these ribbons and ornaments are not separately reported.

In paragraph 393 of the act of 1909, "mats, mattings, and rugs of cotton" are explicitly included with "carpets and carpeting of wool, flax, or cotton, or composed in part of any of them, not specially provided for." The mats, matting, and rugs of cotton were not specified in the act of 1897 and were dutiable under paragraph 322, Schedule I, of that act as "manufactures of cotton not specially provided for," at the rate of 45 per cent ad valorem. The effect of the change in classification of these mats, matting, and rugs in the act of 1909 was to make them dutiable at the higher rate of 50 per cent ad valorem.

These five items are the only changes effected in Schedule K by the act of 1909. It is plain that this act accomplished nothing approaching a revision of this schedule. The entire act of 1909 was an outrageous breach of faith with the people, and as to Schedule K was a mere empty mockery of alleged revision. The people have been prompt and keen to resent this contemptuous denial of their just expectations and heartless indifference to their serious burdens on the part of the Republican Party. The act of 1909 was long delayed, and known to be not merely the product of a single session of Congress, but really the outcome of deliberation within the Republican Party extending over a number of years and resulting only after severe and just criticism of the act of 1897 by manufacturers and consumers alike. The act of 1909 was not passed in haste or without

ample preparation. As has been so frequently stated, this law was enacted by the Republicans in complete power after a notable victory in a national election, and should therefore be considered the best that that party can do or is willing to do toward tariff revision.

SCHEDULE K ADMITTEDLY INDEFENSIBLE.

The utter failure of this act to effect a revision in the interest of the people is universally recognized and has been repeatedly admitted by high Republican authorities. In no respect is this failure more noticeable than in that affecting wool and its manufactures, and, since the passage of the act of 1909, public sentiment has been persistently calling for an honest revision of this schedule. The President himself has been obliged to admit that Schedule K, of the act of 1909, is intolerable. In an address delivered at Beverly, Mass., he is reported to have said:

The woolen schedule is indefensible, and I propose to say so.

And, again, in a public address in New York, on February 12, 1910, the President said, as officially reported:

The one substantial defect in compliance with the promise of the platform was the failure to reduce woollens.

In his well-known address at Winona, Minn., on September 17, 1909, the President said, as officially reported:

With respect to the wool schedule, I agree that it is too high and that it ought to have been reduced, and that it probably represents considerably more than the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here. The difficulty about the woolen schedule is that there were two contending factions early in the history of the Republican tariff, to wit, wool growers and the woolen manufacturers, and that finally, many years ago, they settled on a basis by which wool in the grease should have 11 cents a pound, and by which allowance should be made for the shrinkage of the washed wool in the differential upon woolen manufactures. The percentage of duties was very heavy—quite beyond the difference in the cost of production, which was not then regarded as a necessary or proper limitation upon protective duties.

Again, in the same address, the President was reported to have said:

It (the failure to revise Schedule K) is the one important defect in the present Payne tariff bill, and in the performance of the promise of the platform to reduce rates to a difference in the cost of production, with reasonable profit to the manufacturer.

And, again, in the same address:

When it came to the question of reducing the duty at this hearing in this tariff bill on wool, Mr. Payne, in the House, and Mr. Aldrich, in the Senate, although both favored reduction in the schedule, found that in the Republican Party the interests of the woolgrowers in the far West and the interests of the woolen (worsted) manufacturers in the East and in other States, reflected through their Representatives in Congress, was sufficiently strong to defeat any attempt to change the woolen tariff, and that had it been attempted it would have beaten the bill reported from either committee.

These are admissions by the highest Republican authority that Schedule K of the the act of 1909 was not a revision at all, that the rates in this schedule are too high, going beyond any difference in the cost of production including protection of profits to the manufacturer, and that these rates should have been reduced, but that the Republican Party broke its promise to the people and failed in its duty, because it could not resist the demands of selfish private

interests. These admissions are belated, as were the promises of tariff reform in the Republican platform of 1908. Had the President made these public admissions earlier, while the tariff law of 1909 was under consideration by the Congress, his declarations would have been a real service to the people and would have enabled them to protest against the betrayal of the public welfare to private greed. The President's silence at that time and his approval of the act of 1909, make it impossible for him to evade his full share of responsibility for the failure of revision which he now admits. His public statements, however, are an authoritative Republican admission that Schedule K in all the Republican tariff acts was never framed or intended to be for the public welfare, but simply to satisfy the demands of the wool-growing and wool-manufacturing interests in the Republican Party.

For the reasons stated, the demand of the people for an immediate revision of Schedule K is abundantly justified. The present House of Representatives has given prompt attention to this demand. It would be trifling with the people to give further consideration to Republican counsels of more delay in this matter, whether with regard to statistical data concerning cost of production, promised at a future date, or for any other reasons. Such data, evidently being prepared for the purpose of defending high tariff rates, as far as possible, is likely to be inconclusive and of questionable value. It is very difficult to determine costs of production by even the most scientific and disinterested investigation, and even if determined, they are constantly fluctuating. As the President himself well said to the chairman of the Republican congressional committee in his letter of August 20, 1910:

The difficulty in fixing the proper tariff rates in accord with the principle stated in the Republican platform is in securing reliable evidence as to the difference between the cost of production at home and the cost of production abroad. The bias of the manufacturer seeking protection and of the importer opposing it weakens the weight of their testimony. Moreover, when we understand that the cost of production differs in one country abroad from that in another, and that it changes from year to year and from month to month, we must realize that the precise difference in cost of production sought for is not capable of definite ascertainment, and that all that even the most scientific person can do in his investigation is, after consideration of many facts which he learns, to exercise his best judgment in reaching a conclusion.

STATISTICAL DATA ON COST OF PRODUCTION.

When statistical data as to cost of production have been obtained by the diligent efforts of well-trained and disinterested governmental agents, the Republican Party has treated them with neglect and contempt, and has gone on framing tariff acts to please private interests at the public expense, without any consideration whatever of ascertained facts as to the differences in cost of production. The Republican Party declares that the differences in the cost of production in the United States and other countries are due to the higher labor cost in the United States, and that high protective tariff duties must be levied to equalize these differences and provide a reasonable profit for our manufacturers. In May, 1892, President Harrison submitted to Congress a comprehensive report by the Commissioner of Labor, Carroll D. Wright, on the cost of producing textiles and glass in the United States and in Europe. This report showed

that for 70 establishments, of which 38 were located in the northern portion of the United States and the remainder in the southern, the total cost of producing cotton fabrics was \$23,494,056, involving labor costs to the amount of \$6,447,653, or 27.44 per cent of the total cost of production; for 5 establishments shown in this report, in Great Britain, the labor costs were 20.53 per cent of the total cost of production.

The cost of producing woolen fabrics in 30 establishments in the United States for the periods reported by the Commissioner of Labor amounted to \$4,705,112, the labor cost being \$982,981, or 20.89 per cent of the total cost of production. The labor cost in producing these fabrics in Great Britain, as brought out in the testimony before the British tariff commission and published in its report in 1905, ranges from 14 to 24 per cent of the total cost, according to the character of fabrics.

If foreign cotton goods had no labor cost whatever, 27 per cent would have been the maximum average rate required to equalize the labor cost of production at home and abroad. If the labor cost abroad were one-half of the labor cost at home—and the most careful estimates in manufacturing concerns indicate that the home-labor cost can not possibly be more than twice the similar cost abroad—then the rate of duty required to prevent the foreign manufacturer from securing an advantage from cheaper labor would have been as to cotton manufactures, 27 per cent, the American cost, less $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the European cost, or $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Notwithstanding this statistical data from a government report of the highest standing for accuracy and disinterestedness, the Republican Party, in passing the tariff acts of 1897 and 1909, paid no attention whatever to differences in cost of production and, instead of establishing equalizing duties of any sort, protected cotton manufactures by duties ranging from 33 to 51 per cent on cotton cloth and from 57 to 63 per cent on handkerchiefs, and so forth, and protected woolen and worsted cloth by duties averaging over 100 per cent, these figures being the official averages on the imports of the year ended June 30, 1899.

WORK OF THE TARIFF BOARD.

The President, recognizing this situation, has now admitted publicly that the tariff rates in Schedule K of the act of 1897, which rates his party refused to reduce in 1909, were considerably higher than any differences in cost of production with a reasonable profit for manufacturers. It is clear, therefore, that the Republican Party has not intended to reduce tariff duties according to differences between home and foreign costs of production, and would not if it had the power to do so, when such differences, if ascertained, may be available. Moreover, it is apparent that the statistical data on this subject, now being collected by the Tariff Board, recently organized by the President, is not to be communicated frankly, unreservedly, and promptly, as it may be useful, to the Congress or to the present House of Representatives, alone authorized by the Constitution and delegated and expected by the people to initiate and enact legislation revising present import duties.

The Committee on Ways and Means, in their study of the conditions of woolgrowing and wool manufacturing, and in their considera-

tion of the bill H. R. 11019, requested the Tariff Board to furnish the committee the statistical data thus far collected by the board relating to the cost of raising sheep and producing wool in any part of the United States or elsewhere, or any summaries or conclusions from such data, or any information whatever relating to the cost of production of wool or wool manufactures. The chairman of the Tariff Board replied that the investigations of the board concerning wool and woolen goods had not been completed and that the statistical data thus far collected by the board on that subject would not, in their opinion, be useful for purposes of legislation, and they therefore would not communicate them to the committee. It had been publicly stated by the chairman of the Tariff Board that their investigations into the cost of woolgrowing in Ohio and certain other sections of the United States had been practically completed, and that similar investigations were in progress in the far Western States and in certain foreign countries. It is understood that the plans of the Tariff Board do not contemplate detailed investigations of the cost of woolgrowing and wool manufacturing throughout the United States and in all foreign countries, but, as in other similar work, investigations in selected sections of this country and in selected localities of certain foreign countries, taken as typical and representative of varying conditions in production. It can not be questioned but that the cost of woolgrowing in Ohio, one of our oldest, most thoroughly cultivated, and densely populated woolgrowing sections, must be approximately the maximum cost of woolgrowing in the United States, and hence that statistical data concerning such cost in Ohio ought to be among the most significant and valuable that could be supplied by the Tariff Board, whether for purposes of legislation or otherwise.

The position of the Tariff Board appears to be that they, in conference with and under the sole control of the President, shall be the sole judges as to what part of the data they collect may be likely to be of service for purposes of legislation; and this situation must be considered with reference to the viewpoint of the President concerning tariff legislation. It is therefore not impossible that there may be some such delay in the communication to the Congress of statistical data collected by the Tariff Board concerning wool and woolen goods as there has been in communicating to Congress or making public the data collected by the Bureau of Corporations concerning investigations of the steel and other industries.

In view of the conditions stated, and for other considerations, the Committee on Ways and Means is opposed to any further delay in the long-looked-for revision of the wool and woolen schedule, believing that the public patience has been already too much abused in this matter by the Republican Party, and that immediate revision of this admittedly indefensible schedule at the earliest possible moment is the plain mandate and expectation of the people and the duty of the Democratic Party.

AD VALOREM DUTIES.

The bill herewith reported abolishes all specific and compound duties on wool and woolen goods, and substitutes therefor fair and moderate ad valorem duties on all the articles included in Schedule K. The rates of these duties have been determined with regard to the

revenue necessities of the present time, and the gradations of the rates from the raw and partly manufactured products to the more highly finished articles have been fairly and justly apportioned according to the general averages of labor and other costs involved in the articles. The highest rates provided for in the bill are on the most highly finished articles, involving the most expensive goods and those in which luxury and ornament most generally prevail. With only one exception, the same rate of duty is applied to all articles of one kind or sort, without change of rates among the articles of one kind according to grades by value or otherwise. The single exception to this rule is for the purpose of securing greater revenue from a higher rate on the costlier flannels used principally by the wealthy, while giving a lower rate to the cheaper flannels used by the poorer people, the importations of which cheaper flannels have in recent years been practically prohibited by the present extremely high rates.

The change from specific to ad valorem duties will in itself correct the special and peculiarly offensive discriminations in the present Schedule K against certain groups of wool manufacturers and woolgrowers for the especial advantage and profit of certain other and more favored groups. In a tariff law intended to be fair and equitable to all interests and under all circumstances, and covering a wide and varied range of articles, where equalization of internal-revenue taxes on competing articles is not involved, every consideration calls for the elimination of all specific duties and the use throughout of duties according to the value of the articles taxed. In no other way can the duties which are determined to be necessary and just be steadily and continuously collected through a number of years of necessarily varying values and changing trade conditions, without involving unfair discriminations and unequal burdens.

The compelling force of this truth is most plainly evident when the tariff law has for its particular purpose the collection of needed revenue with the least possible burdens on the people, and by no means more than a fair and proportionate part of such burdens on the great masses of people of small means. The great evil of specific duties is that they always and inevitably bear more heavily upon the poor than upon the rich. When goods are taxed according to kind, pound, weight, measure, or the like, without regard to value, the coarser and cheaper grades necessarily must pay as much as the finer and more expensive grades, and the taxes fall with most crushing force on those least able to pay.

All experience with specific duties shows the injustice and injury incident to this method. The earliest United States tariffs were crowded with specific duties. These gradually became discredited, and the tariff of 1846, admittedly the wisest and most successful ever framed in this country, was made up entirely of ad valorem duties. Specific duties have been persistently employed in the high protective tariffs of recent years, principally because designing and powerful private interests have found such duties particularly useful for concealing and disguising the enormous extent of the protection usually involved, and various tricks and manipulations for the further private profit of favored rings and groups. The extent of the burden of specific duties can not be determined without accurate knowledge of the values of the articles involved and indirectly

affected. Specific duties in very many cases are or become actually prohibitive without the fact becoming known or suspected by the consumers of competing domestic goods or the general public. The same is true of compound duties, which are specific duties in combination with ad valorem rates on the same articles, and compound duties are essentially as unfair and unjust as are specific duties. The present Schedule K abounds in compound and complicated duties which conceal enormous protection, invariably bearing more heavily on the cheaper goods. For example, on woolen and worsted cloths valued at not more than 40 cents per pound the present rate of duty is "three times the duty imposed by this section on 1 pound of unwashed wool of the first class" (namely, 3 times 11 cents, or 33 cents) and, in addition, 50 per cent ad valorem.

On the same cloths valued at more than 70 cents per pound (the most expensive class in the present tariff arrangement of duties), the rate of duty is "four times the duty imposed by this section on 1 pound of unwashed wool of the first class" (namely, four times 11 cents, or 44 cents) and in addition, 55 per cent ad valorem. From a surface view it would seem that the more expensive goods are taxed at a higher rate than the cheaper goods, but it is impossible to tell the proportion of the tax to the actual value of the goods. However, by examining the record of imports for the fiscal year 1910, it is noted that the tax on the more expensive goods was equivalent to 96 per cent ad valorem, averaged for the year, while on the cheaper goods the tax was equivalent to 144 per cent ad valorem, similarly averaged. It is also noted that of the cheaper goods, the average value of which was 35 cents per pound, imports came in to the amount of only 6,016 pounds, yielding \$2,111 in duties, while of the more expensive goods, the average value of which was \$1.07 per pound, imports came in to the amount of 5,433,182 pounds, yielding \$5,827,777 in duties. Evidently the enormous protection on the cheaper goods, which is practically the prohibition of imports, can pass unnoticed, while the open application of such a rate as 144 per cent ad valorem would expose the purpose and the situation, and would not be tolerated. In the case of these cheaper cloths the practical prohibition of imports is a serious hardship to the masses of our people of moderate means, who urgently need cheap, but good, woolen clothing.

Of course, rates of duty which are so extremely high as to almost or practically prohibit imports, cut off revenue from the Treasury, and serve only to farm out the public to the extortion of private interests. And all tariff duties, to the extent to which they go higher than the points at which competitive imports are not seriously restrained, necessarily approach closer and closer to the points at which imports are prohibited, and the duties become more damaging and destructive to the welfare of the Treasury and that of the people as the rates approach the prohibitive points. Specific and compound duties, especially those on manufactured goods, have, in many cases and circumstances, an automatic tendency to increase toward the prohibitive points, entirely apart from the matter of design and manipulation. When producing or manufacturing processes improve and the cost of production grows less, the specific duty, remaining the same, becomes in effect more protective and more burdensome. All the benefits of declining prices, from whatever

cause, are to a great extent nullified within the range of the effect of specific or compound duties, which, unlike ad valorem rates, can not adjust themselves to changing conditions.

While the justice, fairness, and economic advantages of the ad valorem method are universally admitted, it is often maintained that it involves greater administrative difficulties than the use of specific duties and greater risk of loss to the Treasury through fraud. Even if this were true, the greater convenience of the Treasury could not justify the maintenance of unfair burdens on the people and undemocratic and demoralizing discriminations. But all experience has shown that an efficient customs service can collect proper ad valorem duties without more difficulty and fraud than are encountered under specific duties, and probably with less. In all recent tariff laws, notwithstanding the many specific duties, the ad valorem duties largely predominate. The specific duties are an incident and not a characteristic of our tariff laws. It would be impossible to have specific duties in most cases, as the injustice would be overwhelming. In Schedule K of the present law there are no purely specific duties except those on unmanufactured wools and on wastes. In the troublesome compound duties which predominate on manufactures of wool in the schedule as now in force, the specific parts of the duties are to compensate for the specific duties on the raw wools such as enter into the manufactures. By the force of circumstances, where these partly specific duties are used, each kind of commodity must be arbitrarily divided into various grades or classes, according to value or size, or both. For example, in the schedule now in force, blankets, if not more than 3 yards in length, are taxed at one set of rates, and if more than 3 yards in length are taxed at another set of rates; and each of these divisions according to size is subdivided into three divisions according to value, (1) those valued at not more than 40 cents per pound; (2) those valued at more than 40 and not more than 50 cents per pound (or at more than 40 and not more than 70 cents in the case of blankets more than 3 yards in length); and (3) those valued at more than 50 cents per pound, if not more than 3 yards in length, and at more than 70 cents per pound if more than 3 yards in length. Compound and complex duties of this sort are clumsy and cumbersome compromises between the ad valorem and specific methods, cover a multitude of private jobs and special favors, and offer extraordinary temptation to undervaluations.

Specific duties do not by any means prevent frauds on the Treasury, as is shown in the enormous frauds recently perpetrated by the Sugar Trust through the juggling of weights. The only administrative difficulty with ad valorem duties is in the risk of undervaluations. Importers do not incur the danger involved in undervaluations unless there is prospect of great gains from comparatively slight changes. When a duty is assessed on a commodity of a certain value much larger in proportion than when the value is a few cents less per pound or yard, the temptation is in many cases irresistible to have the lower value accepted for the sake of enjoying the much lower tax burden. For example, in Schedule K of the present act, yarns, valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, are taxed at 27½ cents per pound and, in addition, 35 per cent ad valorem, so that the total duty amounts to 38 cents per pound, or 126.6 per cent of the value. If the value of the yarn is declared at 31 cents per pound, the

tax is 38.5 cents per pound and in addition, 40 per cent ad valorem, so that the total duty amounts to 50.6 cents per pound, or 163 per cent of the value. Hence a change in the valuation of 1 cent per pound reduces the burden of the duty by 37 per cent. The substitution, in the bill herewith reported, of straight ad valorem duties on articles of one kind or sort, instead of the present rates increasing as arbitrary dividing lines of value are crossed, will remove the extraordinary temptations to undervaluations which now prevail, and make the task of the customs service easier, as far as the scope of this bill goes. Moreover, the substantial reductions provided for in this bill, from all the existing extremely high rates, will much further diminish the incentive to undervaluations, as reductions of duty always do. And the steadily increasing knowledge of trade conditions and values by our customs and other public officials, and their experience in passing on values, all constantly tend to make undervaluations more difficult and rare. At the present time, in the administration of the customs service, values are more closely studied than ever before, and by means of a number of tried and effective tests practically all invoice values are scrutinized and proved.

UNMANUFACTURED WOOLS.

Almost continuously from the time of their enactment in 1897 to the present day, the duties on raw wools in Schedule K of the existing tariff have been denounced and attacked by manufacturers and consumers alike as far too burdensome, unfairly arranged, and destructive to a number of important manufacturing interests; while they provide unreasonable profits and monopolistic opportunities for other manufacturers who were made and intended to be made the beneficiaries of very special favor. Through public protests from a number of woolgrowers, the Carded Woolen Manufacturers' Association, tailors, various associations of clothing manufacturers, and a large part of the general public, the iniquities of these duties have become fairly well understood. The duties are defended only by the combination of woolgrowers and wool manufacturers for whose greater profit they were enacted, and, as has been stated above, even the President, who signed and praised the act of 1909, now repudiates the wool duties and the entire wool schedule.

The act of 1909 made no change whatever in the act of 1897 as to classifications, duties, and provisions covering raw or unmanufactured wools. The unmanufactured wools are now provided for in paragraphs 360 to 371, both inclusive, of the act of 1909 (paragraphs 348 to 360, both inclusive, of the act of 1897). In this prevailing scheme of duties the raw wools are divided for tariff purposes into three classes.

Class 1, generally known as carding or clothing wools, are described as—

merino, mestiza, metz, or metis wools, or other wools of merino blood, immediate or remote, Down clothing wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including Bagdad wool, China lamb's wool, Castel Branco, Adrianople skin wool or butcher's wool, and such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Aires, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, Egypt, Morocco, and elsewhere, and all wools not hereinafter included in classes two and three.

These are fine wools, short in fiber, and are used for carding and spinning into woollen yarn. They consist principally of wools from sheep of merino blood, and are imported mainly from Australia and Argentina. These wools of class 1 are now dutiable at 11 cents per pound when unwashed, which means "shorn from the sheep without any cleansing"; that is, in their natural condition and when "not on the skin." If washed, these wools are taxed "twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed," which means 22 cents per pound when not on the skin. When the wool is on the skin the duty is 1 cent less per pound than it would be if the same wool were not on the skin. If these wools of class 1 are scoured the duty is "three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed," which means 33 cents per pound. Washed wools are considered only "such as have been washed with water only on the sheep's back, or on the skin." If washed in any other manner they are considered and taxed as scoured wool.

Class 2, generally known as combing wools, are described as—

Leicester, Cotswold. Lincolnshire, Down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used, and also hair of the camel, Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals.

These are long-fibered combing wools; that is, wools which are used for combing and spinning into worsted yarns. They come principally from the English breeds of long-haired sheep, such as the Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Romney Marsh, and Leicesters. The quantity of class 2 wools imported is much smaller than the quantities of classes 1 and 3, and they come principally from the United Kingdom. These wools of class 2 are now dutiable at 12 cents per pound, either washed or unwashed, when not on the skin, or at 11 cents per pound when on the skin. If scoured, class 2 wools are taxed three times the duty on unwashed wool, or 36 cents per pound. While class 1 wools when washed are taxed twice the amount of the duty on the unwashed—that is, 22 cents per pound in the fleece, or not on the skin—class 2 wools in the same condition are taxed no more than when unwashed—that is, 12 cents per pound not on the skin or 11 cents if on the skin. The great bulk of the importations of raw wools of all classes are not on the skin. The very special favor given to class 2 wools in permitting their importation when washed at no higher duty than when unwashed is for the particular benefit of the importers of class 2 wools, who are principally the manufacturers using these wools, which shrink the least in washing and scouring.

Class 3, coarse wools used only for carpets, are described as—

Donskoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russian camel's hair, and all such wools of like character as have heretofore been usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Syria, and elsewhere, excepting improved wools hereinafter provided for.

Carpet wools are not produced to any extent in the United States, and form a large part of our wool imports. They are brought mainly from China, Russia, the United Kingdom, and Turkey. These class 3 wools are the coarsest and cheapest and do not enter into the manufacture of clothing except occasionally and to a very slight extent. These wools, in the present act, are divided into two sub-classes according to value. Those valued at 12 cents or less per pound are dutiable at 4 cents per pound either washed or unwashed and not on the skin; those valued at over 12 cents per pound are

dutiable at 7 cents per pound either washed or unwashed and not on the skin. As to both of these subclasses of class 3 wools, the above-mentioned rates are 1 cent per pound less if the wool is on the skin, or three times the amount if it is scoured.

There is also in the present act a special provision by which the duty is doubled on wools of class 1 and class 2, "which shall be imported in any other than ordinary condition, or which has been sorted or increased in value by the rejection of any part of the original fleece," except that this provision does not apply to "skirted wools as imported in 1890 and prior thereto." Skirted wools are those in which the coarsest and least valuable wool has been removed from the fleece. The meaning of the exception in this provision is that wools which were commercially "skirted" in or prior to 1890 are not doubly taxed as sorted wools under the general terms of the provision.

Imported wools are assigned to the classes above mentioned according to standard samples in the customhouses. It is also provided that whenever wools of class 3—

shall have been improved by the admixture of Merino or English blood from their present character, as represented by the standard samples now or hereafter to be deposited in the principal customhouses of the United States, such improved wools shall be classified for duty either as class 1 or as class 2, as the case may be.

The object of this provision is to apply the higher duties to class 3 wools should they come in in such improved condition as to make them fit for use in the manufacture of clothing.

There is no sufficient reason for continuing the complicated and troublesome system of classification of raw wools, with the differentiations, qualifications, exceptions, and special provisions involved therein. This system is a great burden and annoyance to the customs service and adds to the expense of collecting duties on raw wools. It adds to the labors of the appraisers and causes constant friction, annoyance, and litigation in the admission of imports and collection of duties. This system was provided and elaborated as a part of the establishment of specific and high duties on wool. The division of the wools into three classes appears first in the act of 1867. Raw wools are of so many varieties and involve so many shades of difference in kind, quality, condition, and use that it is not possible to apply specific duties to them without a number of differentiations and special qualifications and provisions. It is plain that the existing complicated and vexatious arrangement of specific duties on wool can not be permitted to continue. Natural conditions prevent the just operation of the arrangement. Wools are not used at all in the absolutely raw or greasy state as clipped from the sheep and as they usually come to the market. In this state the wool is loaded down with animal grease, dried sweat, dirt, sand, and other foreign substances. It must be scoured and dried before passing to any stage of manufacture. In the scouring and drying the wool shrinks, and this shrinkage varies greatly.

There is an almost endless variety of wools, according to the breed of the sheep and admixtures thereof, the countries and sections where the sheep are raised, and the conditions affecting the grazing and keeping. Almost every kind and variety of wool shrinks to a different degree in passing from the greasy to the scoured state, depending

upon the variety and handling of the sheep. Some wools shrink only 20 per cent, leaving 80 per cent of the weight clean and available for use. Other wools shrink 80 per cent, leaving only 20 per cent of the weight clean and available for use. Between these percentages of shrinkage there are all possible variations in the wools imported and in the domestic wools with which they compete. Moreover, wools will vary to some extent in shrinkage in being transferred from the scoured condition into the finished cloth.

The mere weight or bulk of the wool is not of much significance, as the utility of the fiber, and hence its value, depends on the amount and quality of what is left after scouring and working into the finished fabric. It is the scoured weight obtained that determines the quantity of cloth that will be produced. The National Association of Wool Manufacturers, of Boston, Mass., published in their bulletin for 1910 the percentages of shrinkage of American wools, and their figures in this matter may be taken as conservative. They show that the wools of the group of States known as the East North Central States (Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin), which may be taken as fairly and conservatively representative of the light-shrinkage wools of this country, shrink on an average 49 per cent from the greasy to the scoured condition. Those of the South Atlantic States average 44 per cent of such shrinkage. The wools of the Mountain States (Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, and Nevada), which are the principal heavy-shrinking wools, average 66 per cent in shrinkage from the greasy to the scoured condition.

As has been stated, Schedule K of the present act provides that the duty per pound on scoured wool in either of the three classes shall be three times the duty per pound on the unwashed wool. This involves the assumption that 3 pounds of unwashed wool are required to produce 1 pound of scoured wool—that is, that the shrinkage is two-thirds, or $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. This assumption is not based on fact. Some wools shrink two-thirds, a few more than this, but a great many considerably less. The worsted manufacturers gain a special advantage right along in importing light-shrinking wools. When they import 1,000 pounds of wool similar to or competing with the East North Central wool (or buy the East North Central wool), they pay in duties (or advance in domestic prices if the tariff is effective as protection) \$120, at 12 cents per pound in the grease (the rate on class 2 wools). The result in the scoured condition is 51 per cent (after 49 per cent shrinkage) or 510 pounds, which have paid \$120 in duties (or equivalent in advanced price), or at the rate of about $23\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on a scoured basis. When the carded woolen manufacturers import 1,000 pounds of wool similar to or competing with the Mountain States wool (or use the Mountain States wool at prices advanced by the amount of the duty), they pay in duties (or addition to price) \$110, at 11 cents per pound in the grease (the rate on class 1 wools). The result in the scoured condition is 34 per cent (after 66 per cent shrinkage), or 340 pounds, which have paid \$110 in duties (or equivalent in advanced price), or at the rate of about $32\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on a scoured basis.

On a scoured basis, the wool which the carded woolen manufacturers must use is therefore taxed about 9 cents per pound more than the wool the worsted manufacturers must use. The average price

of Territorial (or Mountain States) clothing wools on a scoured basis in the latest available market quotations (May 19, 1911) was 55 cents per pound. If 9 cents of this price is the amount of the special discrimination made by the present tariff against the carded woolen manufacturers and in favor of their competitors, the worsted manufacturers, it means that the carded woolen manufacturers must struggle against a special and unjust discrimination against them amounting to over 16 per cent of the cost of all the wool they use. The carded woolen manufacturers claim that the discrimination against them is even greater than as estimated above. It appears that, because of the specific or pound duties, only the very lightest shrinking wool is imported, and the average shrinkage of the class 1 and class 2 wools imported is estimated at 40 per cent. On this estimate in an importation of 1,000 pounds of wool in the grease, the result in scoured wool is 60 per cent, or 600 pounds, which, the greasy wool having paid \$120 in duties, is at the rate of 20 cents per pound on a scoured basis.

It also appears that because of their special advantages in the present arrangement of duties the worsted manufacturers are generally using imported rather than domestic light-shrinking wools. This situation is decidedly to the disadvantage of the woolgrowers in the New England States (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut), whose wools shrink 45 per cent on the average; the Middle Atlantic States (New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania), whose wools shrink 47 per cent on the average; the South Atlantic States (Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida), whose wools shrink 44 per cent on the average; the East North Central States (Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin), whose wools shrink 49 per cent on the average; and the East South Central States (Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi), whose wools shrink 39 per cent on the average.

The unevenly heavy duty on the heavy-shrinking wool may be supposed to benefit a number of the American woolgrowers, those producing the heavy-shrinking wools. Such, however, does not appear to be the case. It is not believed that the great majority of American growers of wool, heavy-shrinking or otherwise, favor a tariff which would give them a special advantage against others of their fellow citizens. The real situation appears to be that the uneven burdens imposed on the use of heavy-shrinking wools have seriously injured the carded-woolen manufacturers. According to their statements, their output has been seriously restricted, which means the closing of mills or much less work therein, to the distress of the workers, and much less use of raw wool than if their industry were permitted to make its way unhampered by legal discrimination. The American heavy-shrinking wools must find their market in the carded-woolen manufactures.

Only trifling quantities of these wools are or can be used in other lines of manufacture, probably as much as 1 per cent in carpets, and not more than that in felts. The development of carded woolen manufactures is the most important matter for our American heavy shrinking wools, which were about 75 per cent of the total American clip of 1910, as estimated by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. It is a great mistake to suppose

that greater use of these wools can be forced by special burdens on the industry which takes them. These burdens are necessarily passed along into the price of the cloth, and as there is a limit to the price which the buyers of the wool cloth can and will pay for it, as the limit is approached or passed the buyers take instead cloth made of mixtures of cotton, wool, and shoddy. The carded woolen cloth constitutes in general the cheaper woolen clothing which the masses of our people must use, as worsted fabrics are generally more costly. The injury to carded woolen cloth therefore seriously deteriorates the clothing of the masses and limits the use of the wool for making it, and hence impairs the market for the woolgrowers' product. Under more equal and just conditions the American people could and would use much greater quantities of the cheaper and heavier woolen clothing, and this would add greatly to the demand for American wool. There are indications that this truth is becoming clear to many of our woolgrowers, as some State associations have declined to approve the present Schedule K.

It is evident that, owing to the natural conditions of wool and the use of it, specific duties on imports can not be just and equal. They must, in the nature of the case, bear much more heavily on some of our people than on others, injuring certain industries and giving improper advantages to others. With specific duties there must be a definite proportion or ratio established between those on the wool in the grease and on the washed and scoured wool. This ratio can fit but few of the many varied conditions, and, as it is too high or too low for the others, is bound to effect inequality and injustice. Likewise with specific duties a definite proportion or ratio must be established for fixing the compensatory duty to be levied on the manufactured cloth or other articles. This proportion must also be either too high or too low for a great many circumstances, fabrics, and articles. The present proportions for compensatory duties are admittedly too high. The only way by which to impose duties which shall be fair to all concerned is by the *ad valorem* method. The carded-woolen manufacturers and other manufacturers, merchants, and others urge that the only complete remedy for the inequalities in the duties on wool are *ad valorem* rates. They maintain that such rates are "fair to all—wool grower, worsted spinner, carded-woolen manufacturer, clothier, and consumer." It is also evident that no serious undervaluations are possible under such duties. There are few commercial products whose values are more accurately and thoroughly known than are those of wool. The great bulk of the wool produced abroad is sold at public auctions, the principal market being in London.

Wool has been subjected to high protective duties almost continuously from 1867 to date. In 1865 a few woolen manufacturers, chiefly from New England, calling themselves the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, began a series of conferences with a few gentlemen, mainly from New York and Ohio, who called themselves the National Association of Wool Growers. These two groups arranged a combination of interests, and a bill which they agreed upon for increasing largely the duties on wool and woolens was incorporated into the tariff bill introduced in the House of Representatives in 1867. Although this tariff bill failed to pass, a special bill was taken up and made a law, in practically the form and substance

agreed upon by the combination of wool manufacturers and wool growers. This act of March 2, 1867, was in effect until August 1, 1872, when all duties were reduced 10 per cent, but the former rates were restored by the act of March 3, 1875, and continued until the act of March 3, 1883, went into effect. Under the act of 1867 the duties on class 1 and class 2 wools were compound, or partly specific and partly ad valorem; on class 3, or carpet wools, the duties were specific. Under the rates of this act, as restored in 1875, in the period from 1875 to 1883, the average ad valorem equivalent of the entire duty was 54.33 per cent on wools of class 1, 45.98 per cent on class 2, and 27.64 per cent on class 3, or 38.56 per cent average on all three classes.

The act of 1883 reduced duties on classes 1 and 2 wools, unwashed, when valued at 32 cents per pound or less, from 10 cents a pound and 11 per cent ad valorem to 10 cents a pound; and, when valued at over 32 cents per pound, from 12 cents per pound and 10 per cent ad valorem to 12 cents per pound. On class 3 wools, unwashed, the rates were reduced from 3 cents to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on wool valued at 12 cents per pound or less, and from 6 cents to 5 cents per pound on wool valued at over 12 cents per pound. Under this act, from 1883 to 1890, the average ad valorem equivalent of the duty was 49.47 per cent on class 1, 42.64 per cent on class 2, 26.03 per cent on class 3, and 34.58 per cent on all three classes. These rates continued until the McKinley Act went into effect on October 6, 1890. This act made the rate on unwashed wools 11 cents per pound on class 1 of all values, 12 cents per pound on class 2 of all values, and, on class 3, 32 per cent when valued at 13 cents per pound or less, and 50 per cent when valued at over 13 cents per pound. Under this act, from 1890 to 1894, the average ad valorem equivalent of the duties was 54.71 per cent on class 1, 51.31 per cent on class 2, 32.31 per cent on class 3, and 42.20 per cent on all three classes. On August 28, 1894, the Wilson tariff came into effect, which made all wools free of duty, and continued in force until July 24, 1897, when the present rates came into effect under the general tariff act of that year. These rates on unwashed wool are the same as those of the act of 1890 for classes 1 or 2, and those for class 3 wools were changed to 4 cents per pound when valued at 12 cents per pound or less, and 7 cents per pound when valued at over 12 cents per pound. Under these rates, from 1897 to 1910, inclusive, the average ad valorem equivalent of the duties has been 52.15 per cent on class 1, 50.54 per cent on class 2, 39.76 per cent on class 3, and 46.85 per cent on all three classes.

It will be noted that in the period from 1867 to the present time, omitting the three years from August 28, 1894, to July 24, 1897, when wools were on the free list, the average ad valorem equivalent of the duties on unmanufactured wools has been about 52.26 per cent on class 1, 49.72 per cent on class 2, 32.03 per cent on class 3, and 44.13 per cent on all three classes. It will be noted also that ad valorem duties on wools were in effect from 1867 to 1883 on classes 1 and 2, and from 1890 to 1894 on class 3 wools. A survey of the facts concerning wool in the 40 years between 1867 and 1910, in which protective duties have prevailed, shows that such duties, while imposing enormous burdens on the general public, and while generally carrying special discriminations, intended or otherwise, favoring certain groups of woolgrowers and wool manufacturers as against

others, have not kept either the woolgrowing or wool manufacturing industry as a whole, in a satisfactory, firm or healthy condition. These industries were in excellent condition in 1860, after a long period of moderate duties for revenue purposes.

The increase of the tariff in 1842 to a protective basis, from the revenue basis established in 1833, was not long maintained and was followed by the revenue tariff of 1846, under which the duty on all wools was 30 per cent ad valorem. This tariff of 1846 continued in force until 1857, at which time the revenue collected under the tariff exceeded the expenditures of the Government, and duties on imports were cut down to reduce revenue. By the act of 1857 wool of the value of not over 20 cents per pound was made free of duty, and when valued at over 20 cents per pound was made dutiable at 24 per cent ad valorem. This tariff continued in force until 1861. The 14 years from 1846 to 1861 were years of great prosperity in all branches of production, manufacture, and trade. It is agreed by historians that this prosperity was not confined to any single industry or group of industries, nor to any part of the country, but was general throughout the United States, and that the commercial crisis in 1857, which was due entirely to overspeculation and wildcat enterprises, was sharp but short, and did not check the long-continued prosperity of all classes.

The year 1861 brought abnormal conditions with the war, and the increases in the wool duties in 1861 and 1864 were incident to urgent Treasury conditions and war purposes. The act of April 1, 1861, made the rate of duty on all wools 5 per cent when valued at less than 18 cents per pound, 3 cents per pound when valued at 18 and not over 24 cents per pound, and 9 cents per pound when valued at over 24 cents per pound. The average ad valorem equivalent of the duties on all wools under this act, from 1861 to 1864, was 6.48 per cent. The act of June 30, 1864, was passed when greatly increased revenue was urgently needed. It increased the duties on wools to 3 cents per pound when valued at 12 cents or less per pound, 6 cents per pound when valued at over 12 and not over 24 cents per pound, 10 cents per pound and 10 per cent ad valorem when valued at over 24 cents and not over 32 cents per pound, and 12 cents per pound and 10 per cent ad valorem when valued at over 32 cents per pound. High rates of duty on the wools of higher value appear here as necessities of war. The average ad valorem equivalent of the duties on all wools from 1864 to 1867 was 26.35 per cent.

This act of 1864 was in force until March 2, 1867, when the bill prepared by the combination of certain woolgrowers and wool manufacturers was enacted. This act of 1867 was the beginning of the era of the present high protective duties on wool for private profits, as distinguished from public purposes, and it is now thoroughly understood by the people, and at last admitted by President Taft, that this period of extreme high protection was not established for the public welfare, and can no longer be tolerated.

In the decade from 1850 to 1860, under the revenue tariffs of 1846 and 1857, the wealth of the country increased from \$307.69 to \$513.93 per capita, an increase of 67 per cent. The population increased about 36 per cent. The per capita consumption of wool increased from 5.58 pounds in 1850 to 6.80 pounds in 1860, an increase of about 22 per cent. From 1840 to 1850 the increase was

24 per cent, or at about the same rate. All natural conditions favored the steady, healthy, and prosperous development of wool growing and wool manufacturing. There was a steady increase in the popular demand for wool. Prices increased, as shown by the record of prices of washed Ohio fleece wool in the eastern markets, from 37 cents per pound in 1850 for medium grade, on July 1, to 50 cents for the same grade at the same time in 1860, or an increase of about 35 per cent. During the same period the price of middling cotton increased from 12.1 cents per pound in 1850 to 13 cents in 1860, the price of wheat (No. 2 red winter) increased from 86 cents per bushel in 1850 to \$1.16 per bushel in 1860, and the price of corn (No. 2 mixed) increased from 41 cents per bushel in 1850 to 45 cents in 1860. Wool, therefore, enjoyed an exceptionally good advance in price. The very satisfactory condition of wool growing and wool manufacturing in the period mentioned is easily understood. Our people have a natural need for wool, and under natural and fair conditions would use it abundantly.

In the 43 years from 1867 to 1910 in which high tariffs have prevailed, including high protective duties on wool and woollen goods, except for the three years from 1894 to 1897, the population of the country increased 154 per cent (from 36,211,000, as estimated for 1867, to 91,972,266 in 1910). The per capita wealth increased from \$779.83 in 1870 to \$1,495 in 1910, an increase of about 92 per cent. The per capita consumption of wool, which was 6.80 pounds in 1860, had increased by 1870 to 7.93 pounds. In 1910 this per capita consumption was 7.11 pounds. After 40 years of very high protective duties on wool and woollen goods, this per capita consumption is less to-day than it was in 1870, and has declined to a figure not much in excess of that of 1860. This decline has not been an even one. The per capita consumption increased from 7.93 pounds in 1870 to 8.52 pounds in 1880, and 9.24 pounds in 1890. These figures are for the net domestic consumption of all wool, including both the raw wool and the wool equivalent in the manufactured fabrics. This entire net consumption constitutes the complete and real statement of the entire wool consumption of our people, and these complete figures of per capita wool consumption are available for the period from 1840 to date (Table 40). The entire increase in this wool consumption in the 20 years from 1870 to 1890 was 1.31 pounds per capita, or a little over 16 per cent, as compared with an increase of 1.22 pounds per capita in this domestic consumption, or 22 per cent in the 10 years from 1850 to 1860. Since 1890 there has been a decline in the entire consumption of wool per capita. In 1890 the net per capita consumption of the fine wools (classes 1 and 2), as derived from all the statistics of production, imports and exports, of raw wools, was 5.53 pounds, while the entire domestic consumption of all raw wools and wool equivalent in fabrics was 9.24 pounds per capita.

In the four years under the act of 1890—namely, 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894—the average per capita consumption of the fine wools (classes 1 and 2) was 5.76 pounds, and the average percentage of imports to net domestic consumption was 13.48. In the three years under the act of 1894—namely, 1895, 1896, and 1897—the average per capita consumption of these fine wools was 5.84 pounds, and the average percentage of imports to net domestic consumption was

33. In the 12 years under the act of 1897—namely, 1898 to 1909, both inclusive—the average per capita consumption of the fine wools was 5.78 pounds, and the average percentage of imports to net domestic consumption was 38.23. These figures indicate that, under the present era of protective duties, the per capita consumption of the fine wools, those used for the clothing of the people, is less than it was during the life of the act of 1894, and that under the high duties a larger percentage of this consumption was imported than had been the case before.

In 1890 the domestic consumption per capita of raw wool and wool equivalent in fabrics was 9.24 pounds, and the domestic production was 73.83 per cent of the consumption. In 1900 the corresponding consumption of all wool was 6.07 pounds per capita, and the domestic production was 69.6 per cent of the consumption. It may be said from the protection standpoint that the interruption of protective duties which occurred from 1894 to 1897 was a serious factor working for the decline in per capita total wool consumption which is shown in the census statistics of 1900. However, the per capita consumption of the fine wools (classes 1 and 2) for the years of the lower Wilson tariff shows an increase from 5.35 pounds in 1893 to 6.01 pounds in 1895 and 7.15 pounds in 1896. These are the only figures of per capita consumption available for each year between the census periods 1890 and 1900, but the very heart of the matter is involved in the consumption of the fine wools. A study of each of the years from 1890 to 1900 shows that the average annual consumption per capita of the fine wools was 5.84 pounds under the low-tariff years of the act of 1894 and 5.77 pounds under the high-tariff years of the acts of 1890 and 1897.

In the 10 years from 1900 to 1910 the present high protective duties on wool and woolen goods have prevailed without any interruption, and there have been no unusual business conditions in these years except those incident to the panic of 1907, which can not be attributed by anyone to change or contemplated change in tariff legislation. In 1910 the total domestic consumption of raw wool and wool equivalent in fabrics was 7.11 pounds per capita, as compared with 6.07 pounds in 1900. The percentage of domestic production to this total consumption was 56.12, as compared with 69.6 per cent in 1890. This comparison shows that, while the total per capita consumption increased 1.04 pounds, or about 17 per cent, in the 10 years (in which the population increased about 21 per cent), the domestic production declined per capita from 3.80 pounds to 3.57 pounds. A similar comparison of the statistics of the consumption of the fine wools (classes 1 and 2) in the same period shows that while the consumption of these wools per capita increased from 5.75 pounds in 1900 to 6.43 pounds in 1910 the percentage of imports to this consumption increased from 26.7 per cent in 1900 to 44.9 per cent in 1910, so that the actual domestic production of these wools per capita really declined from 4.21 pounds in 1900 to 3.54 pounds in 1910.

This survey of the statistics to date shows that the domestic production of wool per capita is declining in the face of a steady and increasing demand for wool. This persistence of the demand is shown by the fact that, notwithstanding the existing high duties, 44.9 per cent of the net domestic consumption of wool was imported in 1909 and 46.4 per cent in 1908. In the three years 1895,

1896, and 1897, under the Wilson tariff, the average percentage of imports to the net domestic consumption of raw wools was 45.4 per cent. Notwithstanding the actual demand of the people for wool, the prices of the domestic wools in the period from 1900 to 1910 have not been satisfactory to the growers.

The course of prices since 1880 is shown in the following table:

Comparative prices for unwashed wool (per pound), 1880 to 1910.

Year.	London.		Boston.	Average in foreign markets of imports.		
	South-down.	Lincoln.	Ohio. ¹	Clothing.	Combing.	Carpet.
1880.....	\$0.30	\$0.31 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0.48	\$0.23	\$0.29	\$0.14
1881.....	.28	.24 $\frac{3}{4}$	.44	.23	.29	.14
1882.....	.30	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.45	.22	.28	.14
1883.....	.24 $\frac{3}{4}$	.20	.41	.22	.25	.14
1884.....	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	.20	.34	.23	.24	.13
1885.....	.21 $\frac{1}{4}$	.19 $\frac{3}{4}$	.31	.22	.24	.11
1886.....	.22	.20	.33	.18	.23	.11
1887.....	.23	.21	.37	.18	.23	.12
1888.....	.21 $\frac{1}{2}$	.20 $\frac{3}{4}$	.33	.20	.24	.12
1889.....	.22 $\frac{3}{4}$	.22	.39	.20	.23	.12
1890.....	.24	.22	.21 $\frac{1}{2}$	.23	.25	.12
1891.....	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	.21 $\frac{1}{4}$	.23	.23	.11
1892.....	.23	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.19 $\frac{3}{4}$	.21	.23	.09
1893.....	.22 $\frac{1}{4}$	.20 $\frac{3}{4}$	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.18	.22	.09
1894.....	.21 $\frac{3}{4}$	.20 $\frac{1}{4}$	.14 $\frac{3}{4}$	.16	.26	.09
1895.....	.21	.24	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.15	.20	.09
1896.....	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	.23	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.17	.22	.10
1897.....	.19 $\frac{1}{4}$	.19 $\frac{1}{4}$	.17 $\frac{1}{4}$	.17	.22	.11
1898.....	.18	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	.18	.20	.10
1899.....	.18 $\frac{3}{4}$	.16 $\frac{3}{4}$	.21	.15	.28	.09
1900.....	.20	.15 $\frac{3}{4}$	.22	.21	.21	.09
1901.....	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13 $\frac{3}{4}$	.18	.16	.20	.10
1902.....	.16 $\frac{1}{4}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.21	.12	.18	.09
1903.....	.20	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.18	.19	.10
1904.....	.21 $\frac{1}{4}$	.21	.23	.19	.22	.12
1905.....	.24 $\frac{1}{8}$	.25	.26 $\frac{1}{2}$	.23	.25	.13
1906.....	.29 $\frac{1}{4}$	.28 $\frac{1}{4}$	.26	.24	.28	.14
1907.....	.28 $\frac{1}{2}$	.24 $\frac{3}{4}$	.26 $\frac{1}{2}$	.26	.30	.15
1908.....	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.23	.22	.27	.15
1909.....	.25	.18 $\frac{1}{4}$	.25 $\frac{1}{2}$	.21	.21	.11
1910.....	.29	.20	.24	.24	.25	.19

¹ Ohio washed fleece from 1880 to 1889; Ohio fine unwashed from 1890 to 1910.

The number of sheep and the amount of the clip have not been increased in proportion to the population. The statistics of recent years are shown in the following table:

Number of sheep of shearable age and production of wool in the United States by decades, 1880 to 1910.

Year.	Sheep of shearable age.	Total production of wool.	Population.	Per capita production.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>
1880.....	42,192,000	232,500,000	50,155,783	4.6
1890.....	40,876,000	309,475,000	62,947,714	4.9
1900.....	39,853,000	288,637,000	75,994,575	3.8
1910.....	39,069,000	328,111,000	91,972,266	3.6

The fact must be faced, therefore, that the 40 years of high protective duties have entirely failed to really help the woolgrowing

industry as a whole. This long, troublesome, and costly experiment has not yielded the results claimed by its advocates. The test of long experience, by which every human project must stand or fall, proves that the protective duties on wool do not serve a useful purpose. The protection theory involved, if indeed it was ever sincerely believed by its promoters and principal advocates, has broken down. The excessive burdens forced upon the consumers under the present high duties have driven them to use other textile fabrics in place of woolen goods to a very great extent. It is characteristic of policies in restraint of trade that they are driven to extremes by the beneficiaries they make powerful and injure the fair opportunities of all.

The principal part of our wool growing is now in the far western or mountain States, which in 1910 produced about 50 per cent of the total domestic clip. For a number of years the raising of sheep for wool has been a comparatively small incident of agriculture in the older and Eastern States. It is evident that the development of agriculture in the West is bringing into more profitable use a great deal of land heretofore used only for pasturage, and with the steady increase in our population pasturage must give way more and more to agriculture throughout continental United States. The raising of large numbers of sheep requires great ranges of suitable grazing land, with suitable water and soil conditions. It is therefore evident that in the future, with our rapidly increasing population, if our people are to continue to use wool for clothing to a great extent, a larger percentage of the domestic consumption must be imported than has been the case heretofore. This will not mean a less demand for our domestic wools, but a greater and better demand for all the domestic wool that can be raised, if unwise restrictions discouraging the use of wool are avoided. It is maintained by a very large number of our best economists and statesmen that the economic situation involved in our rapid progress as a nation requires that our ports should be thrown open to the importation of wool free of duty; and this view, based on the most profound consideration of the public welfare, has found expression in Democratic legislation. It is the constant intent of the Democratic Party to make the burden of tariff taxes as light as possible for the people, and to levy tariff taxes on a revenue basis as promptly as possible, for the party recognizes no justification whatever for tariff taxes except the necessity of revenue.

The present situation of the Treasury, following a long course of unwarranted extravagance by the Republican Party, and the appropriations already made by the Sixty-first Congress, which the Democratic minority could not limit, require that the revenue from customs duties in the immediate future be maintained at approximately the total of the fiscal year 1910. Under the compulsion of this situation the committee finds it necessary to recommend a moderate revenue duty on unmanufactured wools, and the bill herewith reported provides that all raw wools of whatever class or kind shall be subject to a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem. This rate is less than half of the existing rates computed on an ad valorem basis, for the average ad valorem equivalent of the duties collected on all raw wools in the fiscal year 1910 was 44.31 per cent and 49.14 per cent for 1909.

The bill H. R. 11019 is not to be construed as an abandonment of any Democratic policy; but in view of the Democratic platform for

a "gradual reduction of the tariff," and of the depleted and depleting condition of the public Treasury, a result of Republican extravagance, a tariff of 20 per cent ad valorem on raw wool is now proposed as a revenue necessity.

In the fiscal year 1910, the duties collected on the imports of raw wool amounted to \$21,128,728.74. Of this amount \$12,289,700.72 was received from wools of class 1, of which the average import value was 23 cents per pound, and on which the average ad valorem equivalent of the duties collected was 47.54 per cent. Class 2 wools yielded \$3,212,413.03 in duties, the average import value being 25.9 cents per pound and the average ad valorem equivalent of the duties collected 46.25 per cent. Class 3 wools yielded \$5,626,614.99 in duties, the average import value being 12.6 cents per pound and the average ad valorem equivalent of the duties collected 37.79 per cent. On all the raw wools of the three classes the average import value was 18.6 cents per pound, and the average ad valorem equivalent of the duties collected was 44.31 per cent.

In the fiscal year 1909, the duties collected on the imports of raw wool amounted to \$17,081,745.94, the average import value being 16.6 cents per pound and the average ad valorem equivalent of the duties collected 49.14 per cent. For the last five years, ended June 30, 1910, the revenue from the duties on raw wool has averaged \$16,755,724 per year.

It is estimated that under present conditions the revenue duty of 20 per cent on all unmanufactured wools, as provided for in the bill H. R. 11019, will produce a revenue of about \$13,398,200. This estimate was made by a representative of the Treasury Department through a study of the imports of 1896 in comparison with like imports of 1892, 1893, and 1894, reasoning that a similar reduction in rates in 1911 would have a similar effect, as compared with like imports of 1908, 1909, and 1910, upon the imports for 1912, which latter year is assumed to be the first year under the operation of the proposed act. It is difficult to estimate the revenue to be expected from changes in tariff rates, and especially difficult when the changes are substantial reductions. It is apparent that the reduction of rates will tend to increase importations, other things being equal, but in estimating the probable extent or proportion of the increase in importations many difficulties are encountered and many factors have to be considered. Vague expectations and surmises are valueless and unsafe. Fortunately, the experience of the Treasury under the tariff act of 1894, which made substantial reductions of preceding high rates, affords a real and actual basis of comparison concerning the probable effect of substantial reductions now proposed from the existing high rates, and the experience under the tariff of 1894 is the only tangible basis that can be found for estimating revenues under the proposed act. Owing to the short period during which the act of 1894 was in effect and the world-wide and domestic financial and industrial disturbances which prevailed during most of that period, the only normal year under that act was the fiscal year 1896. The agent of the Treasury therefore took the imports of the fiscal year 1896 for comparison with like imports of preceding and subsequent years. The average of the imports for the six years 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1898, 1899, and 1900 was compared with those of 1896. A period of two years elapsed between the first period

of 1892-1894 and 1896, and two years likewise between 1896 and the period 1898-1900. There is a similar interval between the last period studied, 1908-1910, and the year 1912, for which the estimate is made. As the intervals between the periods are of the same duration, the factor involved in increased consumption from the increasing wealth and population of the country is proportionately embraced in each division of the comparison.

The average value of the imports of raw wools for the six years 1892, 1893, 1894, 1898, 1899, and 1900 was \$11,634,696. The value of the imports for 1896 was \$32,144,454, or 2.762 times the average under high duties, derived as stated. As raw wools were free of duty in 1896, the reduction of duty was 100 per cent from the preceding high rate. The average value of the imports for 1908, 1909, and 1910 was \$36,388,474, which multiplied by 2.762 gives \$100,506,000 as the probable value of the imports of 1912 if wools were free of duty, as in 1896. The average ad valorem duty for the three years 1908, 1909, and 1910 was 45.4 per cent. A change to 20 per cent ad valorem would be a reduction of duty to the extent of 56 per cent. On the basis of a table of ratios graded along the entire range of possible rate reductions and derived from the ascertained historical ratio of 2.762, realized from the 100 per cent reduction in 1896, it is found that the proposed reduction to 20 per cent (or to the extent of 56 per cent of existing rate) indicates probable imports of \$66,991,000, which, at 20 per cent, would yield \$13,398,200.

Estimates of probable revenue were also made by the committee through its own agents, on the basis of the experience of 1896, through calculations of the percentage of imports to domestic consumption in 1896 and comparisons of this with like percentages in 1892 and 1910 under high-tariff rates, and deductions therefrom of probable percentage of imports to consumption in 1912 under the proposed new rates, checked up by careful consideration of actual business conditions of the present. The domestic consumption of 1912 was estimated from the census statistics, with proper allowance for the proportionate continuance of the growth of recent years. An estimate on this basis indicates that the probable domestic consumption of raw wools will be about 609,000,000 pounds, which, at 18.6 cents per pound, the average import value of 1910, would amount to \$113,274,000 in value, of which the estimated imports would be about 55 per cent (the percentage was 57 per cent in 1896 and 45 per cent in 1910), or \$62,300,000 in value, which, at 20 per cent ad valorem, would yield in duties about \$12,460,000. This estimate, reached independently and by a different method of calculation, is not very far away from the estimate of \$13,398,200, which latter is taken as the working estimate in the summary of the committee's calculations.

WOOL WASTES, SHODDY, RAGS, ETC.

The bill H. R. 11019 provides in one paragraph (2) for all the wool wastes, shoddies, mungo, flocks, wool extract, carbonized wool, carbonized noils, and rags composed wholly or in part of wool, and on all these articles, including wool wastes and woollen rags not specially provided for, imposes a uniform duty of 20 per cent ad valorem, the same as on unmanufactured wools. It has been the Democratic policy to treat the principal wool wastes in the same way as raw wools are

treated in tariff legislation. Such was the case in the Wilson bill in 1894 as it was passed by the House of Representatives, in the Springer bill of 1892, and in the Mills bill of 1888. In the Wilson Act of 1894 the Senate imposed a duty of 15 per cent on shoddy, noils, wool extract, yarn waste, thread waste, and other wastes, although leaving raw wools free of duty; but in the Springer bill of 1892 and the Mills bill of 1888 these articles were treated exactly like raw wools. As to woolen rags, mungo, and flocks, the Wilson Act of 1894 made the rate 15 per cent, while the rate proposed in the Springer bill of 1892 was 25 per cent. The Mills bill of 1888 treated these articles exactly like raw wools.

With regard to the matter of revenue and also the present condition of the woolen and worsted industries, it is believed that there should be no discrimination in the rate of duty between any of the wastes or by-products, shoddies of any sort, and woolen rags.

All of these articles are materials that are worked up with the raw wools into fabrics. Some of the wastes are by-products of some mills and necessary materials of others, and the conditions of manufacture change and vary. Changing and shifting differences of value are adjusted equitably as to the duty by the ad valorem rate, and no opportunity is left for injustice in connection with peculiar and intricate manufacturing relations. Great injustice is done to the woolen as distinguished from the worsted manufacturers by the existing rates on wastes, which are specific. Noils, top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, thread waste, etc., are all by-products made by worsted manufacturers in the process of making worsted yarns. Noils are secured from the combing process and are necessary raw material for the woolen manufacturers. They are made from class 2, or combing wools, much of which are imported washed, and, as has been noted, enjoy a special discrimination in their favor under the existing law on account of the peculiar provisions as to washed wools and also on account of the light shrinkage of these wools. Notwithstanding these special discriminations, noils are dutiable at 20 cents per pound, providing an additional burden for the woolen manufacturers.

It is evident at the present time that high duties on the by-products and on shoddies, mungo, flocks, wool extract, etc., and rags, do not reduce the use of these articles unless the use of wool is also reduced, as the cheaper substitutes must constantly be used to keep the cost of cheaper woolen clothing within reach of many persons of small means. No benefit is conferred on the woolgrower by high duties on shoddy, etc. If imports are actually restricted, domestic production is correspondingly stimulated, and there is no net advantage in the situation to the growers of wool. Their best advantage is in the conditions which foster the greatest possible use of cheaper woolen clothing by the masses.

The existing duties on the wastes, shoddies, and rags are provided for in paragraphs 372, 373, and 374 of the act of 1909. These duties are improperly and unfairly proportioned. On the actual imports of the fiscal year 1910, the ad valorem equivalents of the duties collected ranged from 32.06 per cent on noils to 38.08 per cent on rags and flocks, 57.97 per cent on yarn, thread, and other wastes and wool extract, and 375 per cent on shoddy. The average ad valorem

equivalent of the duties collected on all the articles of the group was 38.96 per cent. The imports of the fiscal year 1910 were, in value, \$203,509.25, and the duties collected thereon \$79,293. From the census statistics of the domestic consumption of "tailor's clippings, rags, shoddy, and wool, camel's hair, etc., and mohair waste and noils," the consumption of which has been declining for a number of years past, and which classification apparently covers practically the same articles as the tariff classification of "rags, mungo, flocks, noils, shoddy, and waste," it is estimated that the domestic consumption for 1912 will be, in value, \$12,543,000, and that the imports will be 7.10 per cent of the domestic consumption. This percentage is reached from consideration of like percentages in 1892, 1896, and 1910, and with regard to existing business conditions. At this percentage, the imports for 1912 are estimated to be \$890,500, and the proposed rate of 20 per cent thereon would yield in duties \$178,107, or over twice the amount of revenue now derived from this group of articles. If an estimate of duties under the proposed rate were made simply on the basis of the actual imports of the fiscal year 1910, which were \$79,293 in value, the estimate of duties to be expected in 1912 would be about \$15,900.

COMBED WOOL OR TOPS.

The process of manufacturing worsted cloth may be considered as divided generally into four stages: (1) The operations for cleaning the wool; (2) from the wool to the tops; (3) from the tops to the yarns; and (4) from the yarns to the cloth. The tops are straightened fibers, after the combing, and hence are otherwise known as combed wool. The combing process, which is used only in making worsted yarn, removes the short fibers or noils, and combs the long fibers so that they lie parallel to each other. The yarns are spun from the tops, and the cloth is woven from the yarns.

As has been already stated, one of the very few changes in the act of 1909 from that of 1897 was in the provision of an additional and new paragraph, No. 375 of the act of 1909, which provided explicitly that—

on combed wool or tops, made wholly or in part of wool or camel's hair, valued at not more than twenty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be two and one-fourth times the duty imposed by this schedule on unwashed wool of the first class; valued at more than twenty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three and one-third times the duty imposed by this schedule on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class; and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, thirty per centum ad valorem.

As the established duty on unwashed wool of the first class is 11 cents per pound, the effect of the new paragraph is to make tops valued at not more than 20 cents per pound dutiable at $24\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem, and those valued at more than 20 cents per pound dutiable at $36\frac{2}{3}$ cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem. Prior to the act of 1909, tops were not specially mentioned or specially provided for, but were assessed for duty under the provisions of paragraph 364 of the act of 1897 (continued in exactly the same form as paragraph 376 of the act of 1909), and which reads:

Wool and hair which have been advanced in any manner or by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition, not specially provided

for in this section, shall be subject to the same duties as are imposed upon manufactures of wool not specially provided for in this section.

This paragraph in its present form was put into the act of 1897 through the manipulation of William Whitman, one of the principal factors of the organization called the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. This fact was established in the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee in 1909. The wording of the paragraph was cleverly contrived to conceal the duty on tops, which were the principal articles intended to be provided for in the paragraph, and which were made "subject to the same duties as are (were) imposed upon manufactures of wool not specially provided for in this act." The duty on "manufactures of wool not specially provided for," which was thus craftily imposed on tops, was provided for in paragraph 366 of the act of 1897 (continued in exactly the same form as paragraph 378 of the act of 1909) in these words:

On cloths, knit fabrics, and all manufactures of every description made wholly or in part of wool, not specially provided for in this act, valued at not more than forty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at above forty cents per pound and not above seventy cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto upon all the foregoing fifty per centum ad valorem; valued at over seventy cents per pound the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class and fifty-five per centum ad valorem.

The effect of the complicated and tricky arrangement for the duty on tops was to make the rate higher on tops than on the yarns spun from the tops, with additional labor and expense. Yarns were dutiable under paragraph 365 of the act of 1897 at two and one-half times the duty per pound on unwashed wool of the first class and 40 per cent ad valorem when valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, and three and one-half times the duty per pound on unwashed wool of the first class and 40 per cent ad valorem when valued at more than 30 cents per pound. Consequently, tops valued at not more than 40 cents per pound were dutiable at 33 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem, while yarns paid $27\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound if valued at not more than 30 cents per pound and $38\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound if valued at more than 30 cents per pound, and, in addition for either class, 40 per cent ad valorem. Tops valued at over 70 cents per pound were taxed 44 cents per pound and 55 per cent ad valorem, while yarns of the highest classification as to value were taxed $38\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem.

This arrangement was apparently much to the profit of William Whitman and to his particular industry, the Arlington mills, of Lawrence, Mass.; which is said to be the largest top mill in the United States. It was evidently the intention of the Ways and Means Committee in 1909 to continue the special and generous protection to Mr. Whitman on tops, but the publicity given to the matter prevented the carrying out of this plan, and the new paragraph on tops was provided as above mentioned. Prior to the enactment of this new paragraph, the imports of tops were not separately reported as distinguished from the other articles covered by the paragraph on "wool and hair advanced, etc." However, the imports on

tops are now separately reported under the act of 1909. For the fiscal year 1910 the actual imports were 1,868 pounds, valued at \$838, or at the average value per pound of 44.9 cents. The duties collected on these imports amounted to \$936.33, the average ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty being 111.73 per cent. The rate is prohibitive, and the present imports are insignificant. It is evident that Mr. Whitman and the Arlington Mills are still enjoying their special favors. In the same fiscal year, 1910, the average ad valorem equivalent of the duties collected on yarns was 82.38 per cent.

In the bill H. R. 11019, paragraphs 375 (on combed wool or tops) and 376 (wool and hair advanced, etc.) of the act of 1909 are combined in one paragraph (3), and in the text the words "and roving or roping" are inserted after the words "on combed wool or tops." This arrangement makes for the greater compactness and simplicity of the bill, and follows the arrangement and phraseology of the act of 1890 in this respect, in which act wool "in the form of roving, roping, or tops" and "wool and hair advanced, etc.," were provided for in one paragraph (No. 390) and made subject to the same duties as manufactures of wool not specially provided for. Paragraph 3 of the bill H. R. 11019 provides the uniform rate of 25 per cent ad valorem on all the articles covered by the paragraph. It is important that the scale of duties be graduated fairly and equitably according to the various stages of manufacture; that is, the additional labor and expense involved in the various manufactured articles under Schedule K. There is a difference of 5 per cent between the rate on wool and the rate on the articles under this paragraph as provided for in the bill, and this is a fair margin with respect to the advance toward finished articles which is involved in tops.

In the fiscal year 1910 the imports of "wool and hair advanced in any manner, etc." (other than tops), amounted to only 233½ pounds, valued at \$291.80, the average value per pound being \$1.25. The duties collected thereon amounted to \$252.08, the average ad valorem equivalent of the rate being 86.33 per cent.

By far the larger part of this very small group of imports was of articles averaging \$2 per pound in value. On trifling imports of cheaper articles in the group, valued at 70 and 16 cents per pound, respectively, the ad valorem equivalent of the duties collected was 112.86 and 252.20 per cent, respectively.

On the actual imports of 1910, the rate of duty, 25 per cent ad valorem, provided for in the bill H. R. 11019 would yield in revenue only \$209.50 on tops and \$72.95 on "wool and hair advanced, etc." However, the existing duties are plainly prohibitive and were imposed without any purpose of obtaining revenue therefrom. The imports at present are insignificant. The proposed rate is a reduction of considerably more than 50 per cent of the existing duties. It is peculiarly difficult to form a fair estimate of the probable imports of tops under the reduced rate, because the imports of these articles were not separately reported under any of the tariff acts preceding the act of 1909, and it is believed that prior to the act of 1894 practically no worsted tops had ever been imported into the United States. Hence, no study can be made of actual experience with imports of this article under moderate duties. However, it is estimated

that on account of the present improved equipment and greater advantages of the domestic manufacturers of tops they will be able to supply 95 per cent of the domestic consumption under the reduced duty, leaving only 5 per cent to be imported. From the census statistics of the consumption of tops in wool and worsted manufactures in 1910 and earlier years, it is estimated that the domestic consumption of this article in 1912 will be about the same as that reported in 1910, which was valued at \$14,615,000. Imports to the extent of 5 per cent of this quantity would amount to \$730,750 in value, on which amount the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem would yield \$182,700 in duties.

As to the other group of articles included in paragraph 3, those under the description of "wool and hair which have been advanced in any manner," etc. (other than tops), as these articles can not be closely identified, imports can not be compared with domestic consumption. The existing rates of duty are very high, averaging 86.33 per cent ad valorem for the fiscal year 1910, and 141.50 per cent for that ended June 30, 1909 (when tops were included in the group). The rates are prohibitive and the imports inconsiderable. Imports of articles in this group were not separately reported under the acts of 1890 and 1894, and hence comparison can not be made of actual imports under various rates. The rate provided for in the bill, 25 per cent, is less than one-third of the average rate in 1910. It may be estimated that the imports of 1909, \$879, although including tops, indicate average imports of this small group under a high rate of duty, and that the large proposed reduction from the prohibitive rate would result in imports of double the amount, or \$1,758, on which the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem would yield about \$400 in duties. The total estimated duties from all articles included under the paragraph 3 are, therefore, \$183,100, which would be a great increase over the petty and insignificant revenue now being obtained from the existing prohibitive rates.

YARNS.

In the present Schedule K, yarns are provided for in paragraph 377 of the act of 1909, which reads as follows:

On yarns made wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than thirty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be two and one-half times the duty imposed by this section on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto thirty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at more than thirty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three and one-half times the duty imposed by this section on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.

As has been stated, this paragraph made a trifling change from the provisions of the corresponding paragraph of the act of 1897 (No. 365). Under this former act the ad valorem part of the compound duty was 40 per cent on all the yarns whether valued at not more or at more than 30 cents per pound, and the specific part of the duty was exactly the same for each classification according to value. As the duty on unwashed wool of the first class was 11 cents per pound, the specific part of the duty as established was $27\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on the yarns valued at not more than 30 cents per pound and $38\frac{1}{2}$ cents

per pound on those valued at more than 30 cents per pound. The following comparison shows clearly the change:

Classification.	Rate of duty under—	
	Act of 1897.	Act of 1909.
Yarns made wholly or in part of wool:		
Valued at not more than 30 cents per pound.	27½ cents per pound and 40 per cent.	27½ cents per pound and 35 per cent.
Valued at more than 30 cents per pound..	38½ cents per pound and 40 per cent.	38½ cents per pound and 40 per cent.

This petty change was made to do duty as one of the "reductions" of the act of 1909, but was really no reduction whatever, as has been stated in reviewing the few changes of the act of 1909. The duty on the cheaper yarns has been prohibitive under the act of 1897, and is just as much so under the act of 1909. As has been stated, on the \$7.80 worth of imports (29½ pounds) of the yarns valued at not more than 30 cents per pound in the fiscal year 1909, the ad valorem equivalent of the duty was 143.97 per cent. Of the same cheaper yarns in the fiscal year 1908, the imports were 25¼ pounds, worth \$6.38, and the duties amounted to 149.06 per cent ad valorem. In the preceding fiscal year, 1907, the imports were 81¼ pounds, worth \$21.80, and the duty amounted to 143.02 per cent ad valorem. In the year before that, the fiscal year 1906, the imports were 340 pounds, worth \$97.24, and the duty amounted to 136.09 per cent ad valorem. There could be no mistaking the prohibitive effect of the duty on these cheap yarns, growing more so every year, and the revenue was practically nothing. There was, of course, no intent whatever to improve the situation in the act of 1909, and the petty change made was a mere mockery. Under it the duty was even more prohibitive, if possible, than before. The imports for the fiscal year 1910 consisted of only 127 pounds, worth \$28, and the duty amounted to 159.75 per cent ad valorem. The case of these cheap yarns illustrates how specific and compound duties prevent the consumers from getting the benefit of the reductions of price when they do come (not too often) from changing market conditions or actual progress in the manufacturing art. In 1906 the average import price of these cheap yarns was 28.6 cents per pound, and the duties paid amounted to 136.09 per cent ad valorem. In 1907 the average import price was 26.7 cents per pound, and the duties paid amounted to 143.02 per cent ad valorem. In 1908 the average import price was 25.3 cents per pound, and the duty was 149.06 per cent ad valorem. In 1910 the average import price had declined to 22 cents per pound, but the compound duty, notwithstanding a slight reduction in the ad valorem part of it, nevertheless, on account of the rigidity of the specific part, amounted to 159.75 per cent. As the price has declined the duty has grown steadily greater.

As has been stated above in the comments on tops, the rate of duty provided on the more expensive yarns, those valued at more than 30 cents per pound, is substantially less than the rate on tops which are in a lower stage of manufacture and are the material for making worsted yarns. Practically all the imports of yarns con-

sist of those valued at over 30 cents per pound. A comparison of the imports of these more expensive yarns shows the effect of specific and compound duties from another point of view, the same rate of duty becoming a decreasing duty as the price of the article advances in the same way that it becomes an increasing duty as the price of the article declines. In 1906 the average import price of these more expensive yarns was 80.6 cents per pound, and the duty amounted to 87.73 per cent ad valorem. In 1907 the average import price was 81.5 cents per pound, and the duty amounted to 87.25 per cent ad valorem. In 1909 the average import price was 82.3 cents per pound, and the duty was 86.77 per cent ad valorem. In 1910 the average import price was 90.8 cents per pound, and the duty (there had been no change whatever in the rate) was 82.38 per cent ad valorem.

The compound duties on manufactures of wool, which are such an important characteristic of the present Schedule K, appear first in the duties on tops and then in those on yarns and all the other manufactures of wool throughout the schedule. The object of these compound duties is to provide a duty in two parts and for two especial purposes. The first purpose is to "compensate" the manufacturers for the duties levied on the raw wools, the materials for all the manufactures. It is taken for granted that the manufacturers have paid the amount of the duties on the raw wools entering into their manufactures, either on actual imports or in equivalent additional cost of domestic wools. The first purpose of the duty on the manufactured article is to "square" or "compensate" the manufacturers for the burden involved in the duties on their raw materials, and this is done by the first or specific part of the compound duty. As the duties on the raw wools are specific, the compensatory duties must be specific also, and thus the evil and injustice of the specific duty is carried along into, and compounded and multiplied in, every other article into which the article specifically taxed enters as a material. The specific duty breaks down entirely as a medium for carrying compensation. The use of it involves the necessity of a definite and fixed ratio between the burden or amount of the tax on the material when worked up into the finished or partly finished product. The constant and inevitable varieties, shades of difference, and changing conditions among materials and methods of manufacture, make it impossible to establish any ratio which shall be fair and equitable in all cases and circumstances.

The second purpose involved in the compound duties now levied on the manufactures of wool is to provide liberal protection for the manufacturers after compensating them fully for the burden of their taxes on their material. These protective parts of the duties are made ad valorem. It is in these parts of the duties that every other inequality and difference in cost of production beyond that of the raw material is to be given to the manufacturers, with liberal allowance for uncertainties, and including also "a reasonable profit" according to the new Republican doctrine. This new doctrine of protecting the profits of the favored few has, of course, no justification whatever under the Constitution and our institutions in general, and it is certain that the people will not tolerate taxation that is openly and avowedly for the purpose of maintaining or increasing certain private profits. The general public, the consumers, are beyond the reach of

protection for their profits, or even of compensation for taxes paid, under the Republican scheme.

In the present schedule, the compensatory duty per pound on yarns valued at not more than 30 cents per pound is fixed arbitrarily at two and one-half times the duty on 1 pound of unwashed wool of the first class; on yarns valued at more than 30 cents per pound the compensatory duty per pound is arbitrarily fixed at three and one-half times the duty on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class. This discrimination is apparently based on the theory that $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of unwashed wool are required to make 1 pound of cheap yarn and $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of unwashed wool to make 1 pound of more expensive yarn.

It is impossible to establish such rigid and arbitrary ratios with any approach to fairness, and the complete failure of these and other similar ratios in the present act is a demonstration of the impossibility of using specific duties fairly in the wool and woollen schedule. The amount of unwashed wool required to make 1 pound of scoured wool varies greatly between the heavy-shrinking and light-shrinking wools, as has been stated. The amount of scoured wool required to make 1 pound of tops or 1 pound of yarn varies considerably in the worsted industry alone, according to the quality of the wool. The amount of scoured wool required to make 1 pound of yarn in woollen mills varies much more than in worsted mills, and this variation between woollen and worsted mills is greater than between different wools in the same sort of mill. Moreover, in any sort of mill it is not practicable to draw a hard and fast dividing line as to value, and provide, with fairness, that all yarns valued at not more than 30 cents per pound shall be supposed to have required two and one-half times their weight in unwashed wool, and all yarns valued at more than 30 cents per pound (which may mean 31 cents) shall be supposed to have required three and one-half times their weight in unwashed wool. A similar swarm of inequalities and injustices is involved in the ratios established for the compensatory duties on tops and for those on cloths and all other articles. In many cases these arbitrary ratios and dividing lines as to value have been deliberately established to secure special discriminations for specially favored beneficiaries. All the variations in these matters, however, are accurately reflected in the market value of the article in question, and a duty assessed according to value will affect every article in question and every changing condition fairly and equitably.

In addition to, and beyond, the effect of the unfairness of the ratios, the compensatory duties conceal a great deal of unsuspected protection to the manufacturers. If it were really true that 1 pound of yarn valued at more than 30 cents required $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of unwashed wools in the making, this would only be true if the yarn were made entirely of wool, without the admixture of any other substance. The industrial fact is, however, that cotton and cotton yarn have been used to an enormous extent in recent years in the woollen and worsted industries, for mixing with woollen and worsted yarns, and the production of fabrics composed of a very large percentage of cotton as an adulterant. These cheapened and adulterated fabrics are made and sold in great quantities, being marketed to a great extent as woollen and worsted goods. The use of them has been practically forced on the people by the extremely high taxes maintained on wool and woollen goods for so many years by the Republican Party. For all the cotton used in these fabrics the manufacturers have been, and

are being compensated by the compensatory duties as if all the yarns and fabrics were made entirely of wool, and are thus, under the existing duties, receiving a substantial bonus and encouragement for turning out cotton-mixed and otherwise adulterated fabrics.

It would be impossible to provide an arrangement of specific duties that could be effectively applied in any fair compensatory way to cotton mixed or otherwise adulterated woolen and worsted yarns and fabrics. It would, indeed, be extremely difficult to provide for analysis and the specific determination of wool contents in the great number and complicated variety of mixed yarns and fabrics. All the countless variations, mixtures, and combinations, however, are accurately reflected in the market values of the articles in question. In the contest between buyers and sellers the article must stand on its real commercial value as actually determined by experts in the trade, whose business it is to know how the article is made. For these and other reasons the only fair and fitting way of levying duties, for compensatory as for other purposes, is by ad valorem rates.

The bill H. R. 11019 provides, in paragraph 4, that all yarns made wholly or in part of wool shall be subject to the uniform rate of 30 per cent ad valorem. As the rate provided for raw wool, whether unwashed, washed, scoured, or in any other condition, is 20 per cent, the manufacturers of yarns will have a margin in the rate on their products over the rate paid on the highest as well as the lowest condition of unmanufactured wool. They will have in this rate on yarns a margin above the rate provided for tops, whereas in the present act tops and their material are dutiable at a much higher rate than are the yarns usually imported. The rate provided for yarns is at a very fair and an entirely sufficient gradation above the rate on tops (at a lower stage of manufacture), and at a proportionate gradation below the rate (40 per cent) provided for cloths (at a much higher stage of manufacture and involving much more labor and expense in making from yarns than in making yarns from tops).

The rate provided for yarns is much less than one-half of the average ad valorem rate collected on the more expensive yarns imported in the fiscal year 1910, which average ad valorem was 82.38 per cent. On the cheaper yarns, as has been stated, the ad valorem equivalent of the duties collected in 1910 was 159.75 per cent. As the average ad valorem rate in 1910 on unwashed wool of the first class was 47.24 per cent, there was a margin in ad valorem rates alone in 1910 of 35.14 per cent for the manufacturers of yarn.

The rate on yarns in the act of 1894 was 35 or 40 per cent, according to value; in the Springer bill of 1892 the corresponding rate was 30 per cent; in the Mills bill of 1888 the corresponding rate was 40 per cent; and in all of these measures the raw material was free of duty. The moderate rate provided for in this bill is, therefore, a longer step toward competitive conditions than has been taken by any other Democratic tariff measure in recent times, and the same thing is true as to the rates provided for cloth, blankets, wearing apparel, and all the other manufactures of wool.

The imports of woolen and worsted yarns for the fiscal year 1910 amounted to \$326,858.02 in value, and the duties collected were \$269,296.16, the average ad valorem equivalent of the duty being 82.38 per cent, as stated. In the fiscal year 1909 the duties

collected on yarns amounted to \$213,745.41. On the basis of the imports of 1910 the rate of duty, 30 per cent, provided for in the bill H. R. 11019, would result in duties collected to the amount of \$98,065.81. By a comparison of the imports of yarns in 1896 under the reduced duties of the act of 1894, with those in 1892 under the higher rates of the act of 1890, with a study of the percentages of imports to domestic consumption in 1892 and 1896, and the increase in such percentage that followed the reduction of duties, including consideration of present conditions in the industry, it is estimated that for the year 1912, under the 30 per cent rate, the imports of woolen and worsted yarns would be 1.60 per cent of the domestic consumption. In 1896 the corresponding percentage was 3.47 per cent, and in 1910, 0.48 of 1 per cent. From the census statistics it is estimated that the domestic consumption for the year 1912 will be in value about \$85,871,000. The estimated imports for the year 1912 are, then, \$1,373,900, on which, at the rate provided, the duties would amount to \$412,200. This amount is almost double that of the duties collected on yarns in 1909 and 1910 under the present largely prohibitive rates.

CLOTHS, KNIT FABRICS, FELTS, AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL NOT
SPECIALLY PROVIDED FOR.

The bill, H. R. 11019, in paragraph 5, provides that "on cloths, knit fabrics, felts, not woven, and all manufactures of every description, made by any process, wholly or in part of wool, not specially provided for in this act, the duty shall be forty per centum ad valorem." This paragraph takes the place of paragraph 378 of the act of 1909 (exactly the same in form and effect as the corresponding paragraph, No. 366, of the act of 1897), which reads:

On cloths, knit fabrics, and all manufactures of every description made wholly or in part of wool, not specially provided for in this section, valued at not more than forty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this section on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at above forty cents per pound and not above seventy cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this section on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, fifty per centum ad valorem; valued at over seventy cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this section on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class and fifty-five per centum ad valorem.

The new paragraph (5) follows exactly the phraseology of the act of 1909, except that the phrase "felts not woven" is included in the new paragraph, and the single ad valorem rate of 40 per cent is applied to all the articles included in the paragraph, in place of the compound duties in the present act, and hence the words dividing the articles into classes according to value are omitted. Felts not woven are taken out of the paragraph (No. 382 of the act of 1909) covering ready-made clothing, wearing apparel, etc., and included in the paragraph covering cloths, etc., because felts, which are simply cloths, have no resemblance whatever to the more highly finished articles of clothing and wearing apparel provided for in paragraph 382 of the act of 1909 (and in paragraph 8 of the bill H. R. 11019). In the act of 1883, felts were not specially provided for and were dutiable as "manufactures of wool not specially provided for," at

rates varying according to value. The McKinley Act of 1890, during its passage through the House and Senate, contained no special provision covering felts, and it was expected and desired by the consumers of felt that they should remain dutiable, as before, as manufactures of wool not specially provided for. However, the conference committee, going beyond the real scope of their authority, added "felts not woven" to the paragraph covering ready-made clothing, in order that felts might bear a higher rate of duty than otherwise, as this favor was desired by certain influential private interests. The act of 1894 retained felts not woven in the ready-made clothing paragraph and they have been there ever since. This small change in classification in the bill H. R. 11019 is in accord with the earlier and wiser precedent of the act of 1883.

As has been stated, the act of 1909 made no change whatever from the act of 1897 in the rates or provisions governing the articles in the new paragraph 5. The following comparative statement shows at a glance the rates on the principal groups of articles covered by the paragraph, as established under the present law and the act of 1897, with the specific compensatory duties expressed in the actual figures meant:

Classification.	Rate of duty under—	
	Act of 1897.	Act of 1909.
Cloths, woolen or worsted:		
Valued at not more than 40 cents per pound.	33 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	33 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
Valued at more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound.	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
Valued at above 70 cents per pound.	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent.	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent.
Knit fabrics (not wearing apparel):		
Valued not more than 40 cents per pound.	33 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	33 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
Valued at more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound.	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
Valued above 70 cents per pound.	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent.	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent.
Plushes and other pile fabrics:		
Valued not over 40 cents per pound.	33 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	33 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
Valued at more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound.	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
Valued more than 70 cents per pound.	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent.	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent.
Felts, not woven.....	44 cents per pound and 60 per cent.	44 cents per pound and 60 per cent.
All other manufactures wholly or in part of wool:		
Valued not more than 40 cents per pound.	33 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	33 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
Valued more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound.	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
Valued more than 70 cents per pound.	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent.	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent.

As to all of these compensatory duties, the same criticisms apply as have been expressed above concerning tops and yarns. As in other similar cases, these specific compensatory duties on cloths, etc., carry a concealed but heavy and unequally distributed protection beyond what would be actual compensation. They involve the supposition that 4 pounds of wool in the grease (unwashed wool) are required to make 1 pound of cloth or other fabric mentioned, unless the cloth

or other fabric (felts excepted) is valued at not over 40 cents per pound, in which case 3 pounds of unwashed wool are supposedly sufficient. This arbitrarily fixed and crudely classified ratio does not by any means conform to the actual facts, and such a fixed ratio of specific duties could not be made to conform to more than a small percentage of the actual conditions to which it is applied. The principal factor in the shrinkage of wools from the unwashed state to the finished cloth is the shrinkage in passing from the unwashed to the scoured state, which has been discussed above in the comments concerning unmanufactured wools. As has been stated, this shrinkage varies anywhere from 20 to 80 per cent, according to the quality of the wool in this respect. In working up the scoured wool into cloth there is a further shrinkage in which there is not generally so wide a range of variation as in the scouring of the wool, but nevertheless a very considerable range of variation between different wools and fabrics in the same mill, and between different mills in the same line of work, and between woolen and worsted mills. The existing rates on scoured wools are based on the supposition that 3 pounds of unwashed wool are required to make 1 pound of scoured, and the compensatory duty on cloth on the supposition that an additional pound of unwashed wool, or one-third more of the scoured contents, is required in going on through the manufacture of 1 pound of cloth. This appears to be an excessive allowance for either woolen or worsted cloth in general.

Moreover, the specific compensatory duty is on the supposition that the finished cloth is made entirely of wool. The fact is that a very large part of the woolen and worsted fabrics made in the United States to-day are composed of cotton to a very large extent, and to the extent to which they are thus mixed and adulterated with the cheaper material the compensatory duties have no reason or justification. There is involved in the existing specific compensatory duties a large bonus or encouragement for the adulteration and deterioration of domestic woolen and worsted fabrics, and the Americans are suffering seriously to-day from the poor quality of their woolen clothing. This incentive to adulteration has been discussed above in the comments concerning yarns.

The actual extent of the protection given by the present law on woolen and worsted cloths, cotton-mixed, through the heavy protection concealed in the compensatory duties is illustrated in the following analysis of the compensatory duty in a typical fabric, which analysis was made from sample by one of the leading experts in manufactures of wool and used in the tariff debate in the Senate in 1909 by Senator La Follette:

The article is a cotton worsted (marked "A 220"); 14 ounces, 55 inches wide; 10,000 yards, at 50 cents, valued at \$5,000, make 8,750 pounds of cloth, and would require in the making 3,125 pounds of grease (or unwashed) wool.

Present duty.	Amount of duty.	Per cent.
8,750 pounds, at 44 cents per pound (compensatory).....	\$3,850.00	77
50 per cent on value, \$5,000.....	2,500.00	50
Total duty.....	6,350.00	127
Actual compensatory required on 3,125 pounds of unwashed wool, at 11 cents per pound.....	343.75	6.8
Actual protection beyond the compensatory duty.....	6,006.25	120.2

The existing protective duties on woolen and worsted cloth involve an enormous burden on the American people, who are obliged to pay in the increased price of clothing many times the amount of money received by the Treasury in the duties. An illustration of the extent of the burden is afforded by a study of a representative and typical article of comparatively cheap cloth, such as enters into ordinary suits of men's clothing worn by great masses of our people. The article in question is well known in the trade and is an all-worsted fancy fabric from half-blood wool, the fabric weighing $9\frac{1}{2}$ ounces to the yard and 56 to 58 inches wide. The wholesale English price per yard is 77 cents and the freight to New York 1 cent. The specific compensatory duty is 44 cents per pound, or 23 cents per yard, the ad valorem duty 50 per cent, or 38 cents per yard in addition, making the total duty 61 cents per yard, or 78 per cent of the import price. The price of the corresponding or competing American fabric is increased in price by the amount of the duty, as is known to be the case and would be inevitable. It requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of cloth to make a man's suit. Hence the tariff tax on one suit of this cloth amounts to $3\frac{1}{2}$ times 61 cents per yard, or \$2.14. A careful estimate of the cost of production of this and other similar American cloths indicates that it is divided about as follows:

	Per cent.
Labor -----	25
Materials -----	60
Interest and depreciation -----	$7\frac{1}{2}$
All other charges -----	$7\frac{1}{2}$

The result of this estimate is in harmony with the result of census investigations already referred to.

The present protection on the cloth above mentioned, equivalent to 78 per cent, is, therefore, more than three times the entire labor cost and almost as much as the entire cost in labor and materials.

There are at the present time over 92,000,000 persons in the United States. It is estimated that one-fifth of the number are heads of families, or men. All of these must wear suits of clothes made of cloth very much like the article above mentioned. Here are 18,400,000 such suits used. There are fully as many adult women who wear clothing involving as much, probably more, woolen or worsted cloth of about the same character. This makes 18,400,000 additional suits, or a total of 36,800,000, which is equivalent to 128,800,000 yards of such cloth annually consumed by adults, if we estimate that only the equivalent of one suit each a year is bought—a very low estimate. It is also a low estimate that one-fifth of this amount of cloth has to be used for clothing for nonadults, making a total consumed each year of not less than 171,200,000 yards. The tariff tax of 61 cents per yard means, therefore, to say nothing of any increase in tax as it passes down through the hands of the manufacturer, jobber, and retailer, not less than \$104,400,000, or, say, \$100,000,000 per year paid by the people. The entire amount of duties paid to the Treasury in the fiscal year 1910, on all the imports of woolen and worsted cloths, amounted to a little less than \$6,000,000 (\$5,937,753.72), and on women's and children's dress goods, etc., a little less than \$9,500,000 (\$9,481,206.75), or a total on these articles of less than \$15,500,000.

The rate provided for on the cloths, etc., is a fair and suitable gradation, equitably and proportionately arranged with reference to the gradations between the rates on wool, tops, and yarns. It is

apparent that there is almost twice as much labor and expense involved in making yarns into cloth as in making tops into yarns, and the gradations of rates of duty are arranged accordingly. The net result of the rate provided for on cloths, etc., is the establishment of a more competitive situation for the manufactured cloth and other articles than was the case under the act of 1894, when the rates of duty ranged from 25 to 50 per cent on the articles included in the group under consideration, being from 35 to 40 per cent on cloths, with no duty on wool. The rates proposed in the Springer bill of 1892 and in the Mills bill of 1888 were 40 per cent on cloths, etc., with no duty on wool.

For the fiscal year 1910 the imports of all the articles included under the provisions of paragraph 5 of the bill H. R. 11019 amounted to \$6,658,288.07, and the duties collected thereon amounted to \$6,465,884.31. The average unit of value of the articles imported was \$1.04 per pound, and the average ad valorem equivalent of the duties collected was 97.11 per cent. By far the largest part of the imports in this group are those of woolen and worsted cloths; the imports for the fiscal year 1910 were in value \$6,104,140, the average value per pound being \$1.03, and the duties collected thereon amounted to \$5,937,753.72, the average ad valorem equivalent of the duties being 97.27 per cent. For the preceding fiscal year, 1909, the imports of woolen and worsted cloths amounted in value to \$4,777,447.26, the average unit of value being \$1.07 per pound, and the duties collected thereon amounted to \$4,585,899.43, the average ad valorem equivalent of the duties being 95.99 per cent.

On the basis of the imports of 1910, the revenue from the articles in the group here considered (under paragraph 5), at the 40 per cent ad valorem duty, would be \$2,663,315.23. But through a comparison of the imports of 1896 under reduced duties with those in 1892 under high duties, with a study of the percentages of imports to domestic consumption in those years, and the changes in such percentages following reduced duties, with consideration of present industrial conditions, it is estimated that for the year 1912, under the 40 per cent rate, the imports would be 10.89 per cent of the domestic production for cloths, including plushes and other pile fabrics, 2.41 per cent for felts, and 0.49 of 1 per cent for knit fabrics. From the domestic consumption of these various groups of articles for 1912, estimated from the census statistics, and from the estimated percentages above mentioned, estimate is made of the probable imports of 1912. As articles included in the group "all other manufactures of wool not specially provided for" can not be identified, the domestic consumption or percentage of imports thereto can not be historically compared, but it is estimated that such percentages if ascertained would be about in proportion to like percentages of imports to domestic consumption of wearing apparel, ready-made clothing, etc., as a somewhat similar group of miscellaneous articles, and on this assumption the probable imports in 1912 of the "manufactures not specially provided for" are estimated at \$650,000, and hence the duties therefrom at \$260,000.

The total of the estimated imports for 1912 of all the articles included under paragraph 5 is \$24,062,400, and the total duties therefrom would be \$9,624,900. This amount would be an increase of about 50 per cent over the revenue obtained from the same articles in the fiscal year 1910.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.

Paragraph 6 of the bill H. R. 11019 provides that—

on blankets and flannels, composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty shall be thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That on flannels composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at above fifty cents per pound, the duty shall be forty-five per centum ad valorem.

This paragraph takes the place of paragraph 379 of the act of 1909 (exactly the same as the corresponding paragraph, No. 367, of the act of 1897), which reads:

On blankets, and flannels for underwear composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than forty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be the same as the duty imposed by this section on two pounds of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem; valued at more than forty cents and not more than fifty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this section on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto thirty-five per centum ad valorem. On blankets composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at more than fifty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this section on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem. Flannels composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at above fifty cents per pound, shall be classified and pay the same duty as women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar character and description provided by this section: *Provided*, That on blankets over three yards in length the same duties shall be paid as on cloths.

The following comparative statement shows at a glance the rates on blankets and flannels in each of their various classifications as established under the present law and the act of 1897, with the specific compensatory duties translated into the actual figures intended and provided for:

Classification.	Rate of duty under—	
	Act of 1897.	Act of 1909.
Blankets:		
Valued not more than 40 cents per pound.	22 cents per pound and 30 per cent.	22 cents per pound and 30 per cent.
Valued more than 40 and not more than 50 cents per pound.	33 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	33 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
Valued at more than 50 cents per pound.	33 cents per pound and 40 per cent.	33 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
More than 3 yards in length—		
Valued not more than 40 cents per pound.	33 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	33 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
Valued more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound.	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
Valued more than 70 cents per pound.	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent.	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent.
Flannels for underwear:		
Valued not more than 40 cents per pound.	22 cents per pound and 30 per cent.	22 cents per pound and 30 per cent.
Valued more than 40 and not more than 50 cents per pound.	33 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	33 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
Valued more than 50 and not more than 70 cents per pound.	11 cents per square yard and 50 per cent.	11 cents per square yard and 50 per cent.
Valued above 70 cents per pound.	11 cents per square yard and 55 per cent.	11 cents per square yard and 55 per cent.
Weighing over 4 ounces per square yard—		
Valued more than 50 and not more than 70 cents per pound.	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
Valued more than 70 cents per pound.	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent.	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent.

The new paragraph (6) follows the phraseology of the acts of 1909 and 1897, with very slight changes. As in the new paragraph only one ad valorem rate of duty is applied to all blankets and only two different ad valorem rates to all flannels, all the words in the present act are omitted which relate only to the compound duties and various classifications which are abolished. The words "for underwear" are also omitted after the word "flannels," in the first line of the paragraph, in order that the provisions of the new paragraph may apply clearly and unmistakably to all flannels for whatever purpose used. The new paragraph is a condensation and simplification of the former one, without changing the descriptive phrases in any way except as above noted, and these changes have the effect of including all blankets under the rates provided for in the new paragraph. The proviso in paragraph 379 of the present act, "that on blankets over 3 yards in length the same duties shall be paid as on cloths," has the effect of making such blankets dutiable under paragraph 378 of the present Schedule K, instead of under the paragraph covering blankets and flannels. This proviso is omitted in the new paragraph (6), so that all blankets of wool shall be dutiable under this paragraph. Similarly, the sentence in paragraph 378 of the present Schedule K, making flannels valued at above 50 cents per pound dutiable at the same rates as women's and children's dress goods, and so forth, is amended so that flannels of this higher rate shall pay an explicitly stated rate, under the paragraph on blankets and flannels.

It is generally most desirable to make no separate classifications as to value with different rates of duty among articles of the same kind or sort, but an exception to this wise rule, which is otherwise followed throughout the bill H. R. 11019, is made in the case of the more expensive flannels, which really, in general, constitute a practically different sort of fabric than the cheaper flannels and are to a great extent used for different purposes, although called by the same name. By far the largest part of the imports of flannels in recent years are of these more expensive fabrics, which go into articles of clothing used principally by the well-to-do classes. In the fiscal year 1910, 89.44 per cent of all the imports of flannels were of those valued at above 50 cents per pound. It is the intent of the new paragraph (6) to reduce as far as possible the tax burden on the cheaper flannels used or desired by the persons of small means, and at the same time to encourage the greater importation of these cheaper flannels for the sake of greater revenue; also to impose a good but not unfair revenue rate on the more expensive flannels used largely by the wealthy and which are now almost the only flannels being imported.

The present specific and compensatory duties on blankets and flannels are unequal and unfair and encourage the deterioration of fabrics in the same way as do similar duties on yarns and cloths, and in the comments above concerning yarns and cloths these abuses have been discussed.

For the year ending June 30, 1910, the imports of all the articles included under the provisions of paragraph 6 amounted to \$168,889.82, and the duties collected thereon amounted to \$161,412.70, the average ad valorem equivalent of the duties being 95.57 per cent. Of these imports, the blankets amounted to \$145,995.47 in value, the average unit of value being \$1.07 per pound, and the duties collected

thereon amounted to \$33,767.77, the average ad valorem equivalent of the duties being 73.42 per cent. The total imports of all flannels amounted to \$122,894.35 in value, and the duties collected thereon amounted to \$127,644.93, the average ad valorem equivalent of the duties being 103.87 per cent. As has been stated, 89.44 per cent of these imported flannels were of the class valued at above 50 cents per pound. The average unit of value of these more expensive flannels ranged from 61.4 to 87.2 cents per pound, and the ad valorem equivalent of the duties thereon ranged from 105.44 to 121.62 per cent. Of the cheaper flannels, of which the imports have been comparatively small, the unit of value, in the imports of 1910, ranged from 36 to 45 cents per pound, and the ad valorem equivalent of the duties thereon from 91 to 108 per cent.

The lower duties provided for in paragraph 6 constitute a reduction of more than half of the present rate on the more expensive flannels (105.44 per cent ad valorem on the great bulk of the importations of 1910) and of about two-thirds of the present rate on the cheaper flannels (108 per cent on most of the imports of 1910). On the basis of the imports of 1910 the lower rates would result in duties to the amount of \$67,155.25. However, a comparison of the imports in prior years under both high and low rates, and of the ratios of the imports to domestic consumption in the respective years, in the manner already described with reference to articles in preceding paragraphs, indicates that the probable imports of all blankets in 1912 under the proposed lower duties would amount to \$95,900, or about 1 per cent of the estimated domestic consumption; also that the probable imports of all flannels would be \$162,500, or about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the domestic consumption. The total of the estimated imports is \$258,400, and at the new rates provided for, the total duties on these imports of blankets and flannels would amount to \$101,700, or about two-thirds of the amount of revenue collected on this group of articles in the fiscal year.

DRESS GOODS, COAT LININGS, ITALIAN CLOTHS, AND SIMILAR ARTICLES.

Paragraph 7 of the bill H. R. 11019 provides that—

on women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, bunting, and goods of similar description and character, composed wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this act, the duty shall be forty-five per centum ad valorem.

This paragraph takes the place of paragraphs 380 and 381 of the act of 1909. These paragraphs made no change whatever from the act of 1897 in the specific part of the compound duties, but only as to the articles included "when weighing over 4 ounces per square yard," provided that the ad valorem duty (imposed in addition to the specific duty) should be 50 per cent less 5 per cent, instead of 50 per cent, as established in the act of 1897, as has been stated. This trifling change effected no actual reduction of duty. The scope of the change and its effect on the ad valorem rate on actual imports are stated above in this report in reviewing the few changes made by the act of 1909 (on page 6).

Paragraphs 380 and 381 of the act of 1909 are as follows:

380. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar description and character of which the warp consists wholly of cotton or other vegetable material with the remainder of the fabric com-

posed wholly or in part of wool, valued at not exceeding fifteen cents per square yard, the duty shall be seven cents per square yard; valued at more than fifteen cents per square yard, the duty shall be eight cents per square yard; and in addition thereto on all the foregoing valued at not above seventy cents per pound, fifty per centum ad valorem; valued above seventy cents per pound, fifty-five per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That on all the foregoing, weighing over four ounces per square yard, the rates of duty shall be five per centum less than those imposed by this schedule on cloths.

381. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, bunting, and goods of similar description or character composed wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this section, the duty shall be eleven cents per square yard; and in addition thereto on all the foregoing valued at not above seventy cents per pound, fifty per centum ad valorem; valued above seventy cents per pound, fifty-five per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That on all the foregoing, weighing over four ounces per square yard, the duty shall be the same as imposed by this schedule on cloths.

The following comparative statement shows the rates on dress goods in each of the various classifications, as established under the present law and the act of 1897, with the specific compensatory duty translated into the actual figures intended and provided for:

Classification.	Rate of duty under—	
	Act of 1897.	Act of 1909.
Dress goods:		
Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar description and character of which the warp consists wholly of cotton or other vegetable material with the remainder of the fabric composed wholly or in part of wool—		
Weighing 4 ounces or less per square yard—		
Valued not exceeding 15 cents per square yard—		
Not above 70 cents per pound.	7 cents per square yard and 50 per cent.	7 cents per square yard and 50 per cent.
Above 70 cents per pound...	7 cents per square yard and 55 per cent.	7 cents per square yard and 55 per cent.
Valued above 15 cents per square yard—		
Not above 70 cents per pound.	8 cents per square yard and 50 per cent.	8 cents per square yard and 50 per cent.
Above 70 cents per pound...	8 cents per square yard and 55 per cent.	8 cents per square yard and 55 per cent.
Weighing over 4 ounces per square yard—		
Valued not more than 40 cents per pound.	33 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	33 cents per pound and 50 per cent less 5 per cent.
Valued more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound.	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent less 5 per cent.
Valued more than 70 cents per pound.	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent.	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent less 5 per cent.
Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, bunting, and goods of similar description or character composed wholly or in part of wool, n. s. p. f.—		
Weighing 4 ounces or less per square yard—		
Valued not above 70 cents per pound.	11 cents per square yard and 50 per cent.	11 cents per square yard and 50 cents per cent.
Valued above 70 cents per pound.	11 cents per square yard and 55 per cent.	11 cents per square yard and 55 per cent.
Weighing over 4 ounces per square yard—		
Valued not more than 40 cents per pound.	33 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	33 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
Valued more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound.	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
Valued more than 70 cents per pound.	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent.	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent.

Paragraph 7 of the bill follows the phraseology of the acts of 1909 and 1897 with very slight changes. In the new paragraph only one ad valorem rate of duty is applied to all classes of dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, buntings, and goods of similar description. All the words in the present act are omitted which relate only to the compound duties and various classifications which are abolished. The new paragraph is a condensation and simplification of the former one without changing the descriptive phrases in any way except as noted. The present specific and compensatory duties on dress goods and similar articles are unequal and unfair and encourage the deterioration of fabrics in the same way as do similar duties on yarns and cloths, and in the comments above concerning yarns and cloths these abuses have been discussed.

For the year ending June 30, 1910, the imports of all the articles included under the provisions of paragraph 7 amounted to \$9,218,374.10 and the duties collected thereon amounted to \$9,481,206.75, the average ad valorem equivalent of the duties being 102.85 per cent. Of these imports the average unit of value ranged from 13 to 22 cents per square yard, or from 31 to 94 cents per pound, according to class of goods, and the ad valorem equivalent from 65.10 to 154.35 per cent. As to many of the articles in this group, the imports have been very small, and in these the unit of value in the imports of 1910 ranged from 13 to 18 cents per square yard, or from 32 to 63 cents per pound, according to class, and the ad valorem equivalent of the duties thereon ranged from 103.73 to 154.35 per cent. The principal imports of the articles in this group are of those valued at over 70 cents per pound. These more expensive goods comprised over 75 per cent of the imports of dress goods, etc., in 1910. They were principally in three lots, of which the average unit of value was 20 cents per square yard, 22 cents per square yard, and 94 cents per pound, respectively; and the average ad valorem equivalent of the duty was 94.49, 104.69, and 101.88 per cent, respectively. Of the principal imports of the cheaper goods the average unit of value was 13 cents per square yard, and the average ad valorem equivalent of the duty was 103.73 per cent.

The lower duty provided for in paragraph 7 constitutes a reduction of more than one-half of the present rate on the articles in this group and a little more in proportion on the cheaper goods. In the imports of 1910 the average ad valorem rate on the cheaper goods was about 103.73 per cent and on the more expensive goods 102.01 per cent. On the basis of the imports of 1910 the lower rate would result in duties to the amount of \$4,148,268.35. However, a comparison of the imports in prior years under both high and low rates, and of the ratio of the imports to domestic consumption in the respective years, in the manner already described with reference to articles in preceding paragraphs, indicates that the probable imports of all dress goods, etc., in 1912 under the proposed lower duties would amount to \$25,408,500, or about 21 per cent of the estimated domestic consumption. At the new rate provided for, the total duties on these imports would amount to \$11,433,900, or an increase of about two-tenths over the amount of revenue collected on this group of articles in the fiscal year 1910.

WEARING APPAREL.

Paragraph 8 of the bill H. R. 11019 provides that—

on clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including shawls whether knitted or woven, and knitted articles of every description made up or manufactured wholly or in part, and not specially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty shall be forty-five per centum ad valorem.

This paragraph takes the place of paragraph 382 of the act of 1909 (exactly the same as the corresponding paragraph, No. 370, of the act of 1897), which reads:

382. On clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including shawls whether knitted or woven, and knitted articles of every description made up or manufactured wholly or in part, felts not woven, and not specially provided for in this section, composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this section on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto sixty per centum ad valorem.

With the specific compensatory duty translated into the actual figures intended and provided for, the rate on the articles under this paragraph of the present act and under the act of 1897 is 44 cents per pound and 60 per cent. The new paragraph 8 follows the phraseology of the acts of 1909 and 1897, with very slight changes. Only one ad valorem rate of duty is applied to all the articles under this paragraph. All the words in the present act are omitted which provide for a specific in addition to an ad valorem duty. Felts not woven have been transferred from this paragraph to paragraph 5 for the reasons already stated in the comments concerning that paragraph.

The present specific and compensatory duty on clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description is unequal and has encouraged the deterioration of articles in the same general way as has been the case with yarns, cloths, and other articles already discussed.

For the year ending June 30, 1910, the imports of all the articles included under the provisions of paragraph 8 amounted to \$1,776,236.34 and the duties collected thereon to \$1,444,296.87. The average unit of value was \$2.06 per pound, and the average ad valorem equivalent of the duties was 81.31 per cent. The average unit of value of these articles ranged from \$1.21 to \$8.52 per pound, and the ad valorem equivalent of the duties thereon ranged from 65.16 to 96.40 per cent. As to the articles of which the imports have been very small, the unit of value in the imports of 1910 ranged from \$1.21 to \$1.74 per pound, and the ad valorem equivalent of the duties thereon from 68.27 to 96.40 per cent. In the imports of 1910, the "clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel, made up or manufactured wholly or in part," were 76.17 per cent of all the imports under the paragraph. These were the most expensive articles, as well as the largest group, of all those imported in considerable quantities; the average unit of value was \$2.58 per pound, and the average ad valorem rate of duty was 77.09 per cent.

The lower duty provided for in paragraph 8 constitutes a reduction of about two-fifths of the present rate on the more expensive grades of articles (77.09 per cent ad valorem on the great bulk of the importations of 1910), and of over one-half of the present rate on the cheaper grades of articles (95.56 per cent on most of the imports

of 1910). On the basis of the imports of 1910, the lower rate would result in duties to the amount of \$799,306.35. However, a comparison of the imports in prior years under both high and low rates and of the ratios of the imports to domestic consumption in the respective years, in the manner already described with reference to articles in preceding paragraphs, indicates that the probable imports of all clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description in 1912, under the proposed lower duty, would amount to \$5,066,400, or about 0.49 of 1 per cent of the estimated domestic consumption; and at the new rate of duty provided for, the total duties collected on these imports would amount to \$2,279,900, or an increase of about six-tenths over the revenue collected on this group of articles in the fiscal year 1910.

WEBBINGS, GORINGS, SUSPENDERS, ETC.

Paragraph 9 of the bill H. R. 11019 provides that—

on webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, bandings, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, edgings, insertings, flouncings, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, ribbons, ornaments, laces, trimmings, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, embroideries and all articles embroidered by hand or machinery, head nets, nettings, buttons or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments, and manufactures of wool ornamented with beads or spangles of whatever material composed, on any of the foregoing made of wool or of which wool is a component material, whether containing india rubber or not, the duty shall be thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

This paragraph takes the place of paragraph 383 of the act of 1909, which is the same as the corresponding paragraph, No. 371, of the act of 1897, except the act of 1909, in paragraph 383, explicitly includes ribbons and ornaments among the webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, braids, trimmings, and the long list of similar articles made of wool or of which wool is a component material, and covered by this paragraph. In the act of 1897 ribbons and ornaments were not specified in Schedule K and were dutiable under paragraph 366 of that act as “manufactures made wholly or in part of wool and not specially provided for,” at the rate of 33 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem. As has been stated, the effect of changing the classification of these articles in the act of 1909 was to make them dutiable, under paragraph 383, at the rate of 50 cents per pound and 60 per cent, and this was a substantial revision upward. The imports of these ribbons and ornaments are not separately reported. Paragraph 383 of the act of 1909 is as follows:

383. Webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, bandings, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, edgings, insertings, flouncings, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, ribbons, ornaments, laces, trimmings, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, embroideries and all articles embroidered by hand or machinery, head nets, nettings, buttons or barrel buttons or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments, and manufactures of wool ornamented with beads or spangles of whatever material composed, any of the foregoing made of wool or of which wool is a component material, whether containing india rubber or not, fifty cents per pound and sixty per centum ad valorem.

The new paragraph 9 follows the phraseology of the acts of 1909 and 1897 with the slight change involved in the application of a purely ad valorem rate of duty—that is, the omission of the words which carry the specific part of the present compound duty.

For the year ending June 30, 1910, the imports of all the articles included under the provisions of paragraph 9 were \$77,161.70, and

the corresponding duties, \$67,174.54. The average unit of value per pound was \$1.85, and the average ad valorem equivalent of the duty was 87.06 per cent.

The lower duty provided for in paragraph 9 constitutes a reduction of over one-half of the present rate on these articles (87.06 per cent ad valorem on the importations of 1910). On the basis of the imports of 1910, the duties would be \$27,006.60 under the lower rate. A comparison of the imports in prior years under both high and low rates, and of the ratios of the imports to domestic consumption in the respective years, in the manner already described with reference to articles under preceding paragraphs, indicates that the probable imports in 1912, under the proposed lower duty, of all the articles included in the provisions of this paragraph, would be \$160,900, or about 0.20 of 1 per cent of the estimated domestic consumption of "rubber and elastic goods," which is the only classification under the census with which the "webbings, gorings, suspenders, etc.," can be compared. At the new rate, the total amount of duties on the estimated imports would be \$56,300, or about four-fifths of the amount of revenue collected on this group of articles in the fiscal year 1910.

CARPETS AND CARPETING.

Paragraphs 10 to 20, both inclusive, of the bill H. R. 11019 are as follows:

10. On Aubusson, Axminster, moquette, and chenille carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, the duty shall be forty per centum ad valorem.

11. On Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, the duty shall be thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

12. On Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, the duty shall be thirty per centum ad valorem.

13. On velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, the duty shall be thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

14. On tapestry Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, printed on the warp or otherwise, the duty shall be thirty per centum ad valorem.

15. On treble ingrain, three-ply, and all-chain Venetian carpets, the duty shall be thirty per centum ad valorem.

16. On wool Dutch and two-ply ingrain carpets, the duty shall be twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

17. On carpets of every description, woven whole for rooms, and Oriental, Berlin, Aubusson, Axminster, and similar rugs, the duty shall be fifty per centum ad valorem.

18. On druggets and bockings, printed, colored, or otherwise, the duty shall be twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

19. On carpets and carpeting of wool, flax, or cotton, or composed in part of any of them, not specially provided for in this act, and on mats, matting, and rugs of cotton the duty shall be twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

20. Mats, rugs for floors, screens, covers, hassocks, bed sides, art squares, and other portions of carpets or carpeting, made wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this act, shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of like character or description.

These paragraphs take the place of paragraphs 384 to 394, both inclusive, of the act of 1909, which are the same as the corresponding paragraphs, 372 to 382, both inclusive, of the act of 1897, with the exception that the act of 1909, in paragraph 393, explicitly includes "mats, matting, and rugs of cotton," with "carpets and carpeting of wool, flax, or cotton, or composed in part of any of them, not specially provided for." The mats, matting, and rugs of cotton were not specified in the act of 1897, and were dutiable under para-

graph 322, Schedule I, of that act as "manufactures of cotton not specially provided for," at the rate of 45 per cent ad valorem. The effect of the change in classification of these mats, matting, and rugs in the act of 1909 was to make them dutiable at the higher rate of 50 per cent ad valorem, which was another revision upward.

The following comparative statement shows the rates on each class of carpets and carpeting under the act of 1897 and the present act, with the specific compensatory duties translated into the actual figures meant, and also shows the rates under the bill H. R. 11019:

Classification.	Rate of duty under—		
	Act of 1897.	Act of 1909.	H. R. 11019.
Carpets and carpeting:			
Aubusson, Axminster, moquette, and chenille carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description.	60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	40 per cent.
Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description.	.....do.....	.....do.....	35 per cent.
Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description.	44 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	44 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	30 per cent.
Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description.	40 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	40 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	35 per cent.
Tapestry Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, printed on the warp or otherwise.	28 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	28 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	30 per cent.
Treble ingrain, three-ply, and all chain Venetian carpets.	22 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	22 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	Do.
Wool Dutch and two-ply ingrain carpets.	18 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	18 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	25 per cent.
Carpets of every description, woven whole for rooms, and Oriental, Berlin, Aubusson, Axminster, and similar rugs.	90 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	90 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	50 per cent.
Druggets and bockings, printed, colored, or otherwise.	22 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	22 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	25 per cent.
Carpets and carpeting of wool, flax, or cotton, or composed in part of any of them, n. s. p. f.	50 per cent.....	50 per cent.....	Do.
Mats, matting, and rugs of cotton.	45 per cent (n. e.).....	.....do.....	Do.
Mats, rugs for floors, screens, covers, hassocks, bed sides, art squares, and other portions of carpets or carpeting made wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for, shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpetings of like character or description. (Acts of 1897 and 1909.)			(Same as acts of 1897 and 1909.)

The paragraphs of the bill H. R. 11019 dealing with carpets and carpeting (10 to 20, both inclusive) follow the phrascology of the acts of 1897 and 1909. The only changes in the new paragraphs are those necessarily involved in substituting for the present compound duties the new purely ad valorem duties at reduced rates. As an

incident of the change to purely ad valorem duties, the proviso in paragraph 391 of the act of 1909 (corresponding to paragraph 17 of the bill H. R. 11019) is omitted. This proviso reads:

Provided, That in the measurement of all mats, rugs, carpets, and similar articles, of whatever material composed, the selvage, if any, shall be included.

This proviso is omitted, of course, because all specific duties, based on measurement or otherwise, are eliminated in the bill H. R. 11019.

On nearly all of the classes of carpets and carpeting the duties are reduced in the bill H. R. 11019 by more than half. The reduction is greater on the cheaper grades. The cheapest grades imported are the "wool Dutch and two-ply ingrain carpets," of which the average unit of value in the imports of 1910 was 80 cents per square yard. On these the average ad valorem rate of the duties collected in 1910 was 62.50 per cent; the new rate provided for in the bill is 25 per cent, a reduction of considerably more than one-half. Only a very small quantity of carpets of this grade have been imported in recent years, and the domestic production has fallen off, through change of style. Likewise the domestic production of treble-ingrain, three-ply, and all-chain Venetian carpets has also declined for the same reason, and of this class the imports are inconsiderable. The average unit of value was 90.4 cents per square yard in 1910, and the duty collected was equivalent to 64.34 per cent; the new duty is 30 per cent, graded a little higher than the rate on the two-ply ingrain carpets, as the treble ingrain are a little more costly. On druggets and bockings, as the average unit of value is low (83.7 cents per square yard in 1910 and 78.6 cents in 1909), the new rate of duty is fixed at 25 per cent; it was 62.28 per cent in ad valorem equivalent on the imports of 1910. Of these articles, the imports are a fairly considerable quantity (\$30,587 in value in the fiscal year 1910), constituting one of the considerable classes of "carpets and carpeting" in the imports, after the class which is by far the largest, carpets woven whole for rooms, oriental rugs, etc.

Another of the minor but considerable classes of carpets and carpeting imported consists of (paragraph 19)—

carpets and carpeting of wool, flax, or cotton, or composed in part of any of them, not specially provided for in this act, and mats, matting, and rugs of cotton.

Of these, the imports in 1910 were \$7,713 worth of mats, matting, and rugs of cotton, and \$41,822.25 worth of the remainder of the articles in the group, a total of \$49,535.25. Of these, the imports of mats, matting, and rugs of cotton, although dutiable under Schedule K, are reported under manufactures of cotton. The rate of duty on these articles at present is 50 per cent. On the group covered by paragraph 19 the bill H. R. 11019 makes the rate of duty 25 per cent, a reduction of one-half of the present rate.

Of Brussels carpets (paragraph 12 of H. R. 11019) only \$8,222 worth were imported in 1910. The domestic production of this class of carpets has increased very little in the 10 years from 1900 to 1910. The average unit of value in the imports of 1910 was \$1.21 per square yard, and the average ad valorem rate of duty was 76.29 per cent. The new rate is 30 per cent, a reduction of considerably more than one-half. The imports of tapestry Brussels carpets are insignificant, only \$83 worth in 1909 and \$187 worth in 1910, the average unit of

value in the 1910 imports being \$1.15 per square yard and the average ad valorem rate of the duty 64.41 per cent. The rate provided for in the bill H. R. 11019 (paragraph 14) is 30 per cent, which is a reduction of more than one-half.

Another of the considerable, but minor, groups of the imports of carpets and carpeting consists of the "Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets" (paragraph 11). Of these, the imports in 1910 were \$40,711 in value, the average unit of value \$1.99 per square yard and the average ad valorem rate of duty 70.14 per cent. The new rate is 35 per cent, graded a little higher because the average unit of value is higher, and the reduction is one-half of the present rate. Another of the small but important groups consists of the "velvet and tapestry velvet" carpets (paragraph 13). The imports in 1910 amounted to \$41,058 in value, the average unit of value being \$1.78 per square yard and the average ad valorem rate of duty 62.46 per cent. The rate of duty provided for in the bill H. R. 11019 is 35 per cent, also graded a little higher than most of the rates on carpets and carpeting because the average unit of value is higher. The reduction is not quite one-half of the present rate.

The most important of the minor groups consists of the "Aubusson, Axminster, moquette, and chenille carpets" (paragraph 10). Of these, the imports in the fiscal year 1910 were, in value, \$62,700, having increased from \$47,221 in 1909; the average unit of value in 1910 was \$2.71 per square yard, having increased from \$2.23 in 1909, and the average ad valorem rate of the existing compound duty was 62.09 per cent in 1910, having decreased from 66.80 per cent in 1909. The rate provided for in the bill H. R. 11019 is 40 per cent, which is graded higher than most of the other rates on carpets and carpeting because of the higher value of the articles.

However, the great bulk of the imports of carpets and carpeting are of the class included under the provisions of paragraph 17 of the bill H. R. 11019, namely, "carpets of every description, woven whole for rooms, and Oriental, Berlin, Aubusson, Axminster, and similar rugs." These made up about 95 per cent of the total imports of carpets and carpeting both in 1910 and in 1909, and they are by far the most expensive of all the articles of carpets and carpeting imported, the average unit of value being \$4.37 per square yard in 1910 and \$4.18 in 1909. They are articles of comparative luxury, used by well-to-do people. Under the present Schedule K the average ad valorem rate of duty on these articles was 60.57 in the imports of 1910 and 61.52 per cent in 1909. This is considerably lower than the rates on the cheap carpets, and lower, in fact, than on any other kind of carpet or carpeting of which any considerable quantity is imported. It is in marked contrast with the extremely high rates all through the present Schedule K on cheap articles of necessity to the masses, such as 136 per cent on cheap blankets, 144 per cent on cheap cloths, 154 per cent on cheap dress goods for women, 131 per cent on the cheapest knit fabrics, etc. It is the intent of the bill H. R. 11019 to reduce the tax burdens as far as possible on the cheaper articles used by the masses of the people and to provide for effective but fair and moderate rates on articles producing a good revenue and used more especially by the wealthy. For this reason—as a considerable amount of revenue is needed from the imports of these carpets woven whole for rooms, Oriental rugs, etc.—the rate of 50

per cent is provided for in paragraph 17. This is a material reduction from the present rate, but much less in proportion than the reductions on the cheaper articles heretofore mentioned.

For the year ending June 30, 1910, the total imports of all classes of carpets and carpeting, such as are provided for in paragraphs 10 to 20, both inclusive, of the bill H. R. 11019, amounted to \$4,627,483.68, and the duties collected thereon amounted to \$2,806,368.52. As has been shown, the unit of value of the various articles ranged from 80 cents to \$4.37 per square yard. The average unit of value of all the great variety of articles in this class was \$4.04 per square yard, as the great bulk of the imports consisted of the expensive Oriental rugs, carpets woven whole for rooms, etc. The ad valorem equivalent of the duties on all the classes ranged from 50 per cent to 84 per cent, the average ad valorem rate for all being 60.66 per cent. The reduced rates provided for the various grades of carpets and carpeting in the bill H. R. 11019 have been stated above, in comparison with the existing rates. The average ad valorem rate on all carpets and carpeting under the bill H. R. 11019 is estimated to be 49.13 per cent. The duties on the cheapest articles are reduced about one-half, and a little over one-sixth on the costly articles which make up 95 per cent of the imports. On the basis of the imports of 1910, the amount of duties at the lower rates would be \$2,273,155. However, it is estimated, through a comparison of the imports in prior years under both high and low duties and the ratios of imports to domestic consumption in the respective years, in the manner already described, that under the lower duties provided for in the bill H. R. 11019 the imports of all carpets and carpeting in 1912, or a 12-month period, would amount to about \$5,878,000, or about 7.23 per cent of the domestic consumption. The total amount of the duties at the new rates on the estimated imports would be \$2,887,800, which would be an increase of about 3 per cent over the amount of revenue collected on this group of articles during the fiscal year 1910. A concise comparison of the estimated imports and duties of all the classes of carpets and carpeting under the new rates, with the actual imports and duties of the fiscal year 1910, is given in the following table:

Comparative summary of imports and exports for carpets and carpeting during the fiscal year 1910, with estimated imports and duties for a 12-month period under H. R. 11019.

Classification.	Para- graph of H. R. 11019.	Para- graph of act of 1909.	Fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.				Domestic production in 1909 (from census of 1910).	New rate of duty.	Twelve-month period under H. R. 11019.		
			Imports.	Duties.	Average value per unit of quantity (square yards).	Average ad valorem rate of duty.			Estimated duties under new rate on imports of 1910.	Estimated imports of fiscal year 1912.	Estimated duties under new rates on estimated imports of 1912.
Aubusson, Axminster, moquette, and chenille carpets, etc.	10	384	\$62,700.00	\$38,930.65	\$2.71	Per cent. 62.09	\$7,456,000.00	Per cent. 40	\$25,080.00	\$79,346.00	\$31,738.00
Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay vel- vet carpets, etc.	11	385	40,711.00	28,554.96	1.99	70.14	16,601,000.00	35	14,249.00	51,134.00	17,897.00
Brussels carpets, etc.	12	386	8,222.00	6,272.77	1.21	76.29	4,376,000.00	30	2,467.00	9,992.00	2,998.00
Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, etc.	13	387	41,058.00	25,645.89	1.78	62.46	25,078,000.00	35	14,370.00	51,722.00	18,103.00
Tapestry Brussels carpets, etc.	14	388	187.00	120.44	1.15	64.41	8,854,000.00	30	56.00	235.00	71.00
Treble ingrain, three-ply and all- chain Venetian carpets, etc.	15	389	1,675.00	1,077.66	.904	64.34	1,130,000.00	30	503.00	1,763.00	529.00
Wool Dutch and two-ply ingrain carpets.	16	390	22.00	13.75	.80	62.50	5,597,000.00	25	6.00	24.00	6.00
Carpets of every description, woven whole for rooms, and oriental, Berlin, Aubusson, Axminster, and similar rugs.	17	391	4,392,786.43	2,600,723.16	4.37	60.57	29,679,000.00	50	2,196,393.00	5,582,157.00	2,791,079.00
Druggets and bookings, etc.	18	392	30,587.00	20,273.13	.837	66.28	(3)	25	7,647.00	38,791.00	9,698.00
Carpets and carpeting of wool, flax, or cotton, or composed in part of any of them, not specially pro- vided for in this section, and mats, matting, and rugs of cotton.	19	393	49,535.25	24,756.11	4 1.50	4 50.00	(3)	25	12,384.00	62,824.00	15,706.00
Total.			4,627,483.68	2,806,368.52			68,771,000.00		2,273,155.00	5,877,988.00	2,887,825.00

¹ Wilton carpets only; does not include Wilton velvet carpets.

² Includes Wilton velvet carpets.

³ Not separately reported.

⁴ On carpets of wool, or in part of, not specially provided for, which classification includes almost all of the imports.

Statement showing comparative statistics of revenue derived from Schedule K of the McKinley, Wilson, and Payne Tariff Acts with those estimated for a 12-month period under H. R. 11019 as a law.

Tariff law.	Fis- cal year.	Duties on imports of—		
		Unmanufac- tured wool.	Manufactures of wool.	Total duties from Sched- ule K.
McKinley.....	1892	\$7,799,085.63	\$34,293,606.17	\$42,092,691.80
Do.....	1894	2,132,491.99	19,061,935.95	21,194,427.94
Wilson.....	1896	(¹)	23,121,473.69	23,121,473.69
Payne.....	1910	21,128,728.74	20,776,121.26	41,904,850.00
H. R. 11019.....	(²)	13,398,200.00	27,157,800.00	40,556,000.00

¹ Not dutiable.

² Twelve-month period.

Comparative summary of imports and duties for the fiscal year 1910, with estimated imports and duties for a 12-month period under H. R. 11019.

Item.	Para- graph of H. R. 11019.	Para- graph of act of 1909.	Fiscal year 1910.		Rate of duty.	Duties estimated by applying new rates to the imports of 1910.	Imports estimated for a 12-month period under H. R. 11019.	Duties estimated by applying new rates to estimated imports for a 12-month period.
			Value of imports.	Duties.				
Unmanufactured wool.....	1	360-371	\$47,687,203.20	\$21,128,728.74	20 per cent.	\$9,537,458.64	\$66,991,000.00	\$13,398,200.00
Wool, n. s. p. f.	2	372-374	208,509.25	79,293.00	.....do.....	40,701.85	890,535.00	178,107.00
Combed wool or tops.....			838.00	936.33		209.50	730,750.00	182,688.00
Wool and hair advanced in any manner, n. s. p. f.			291.80	252.08	.....do.....	72.95	1,758.00	440.00
Combed wool or tops, and wool and hair advanced, etc.	3	375-376	1,129.80	1,188.41	.....do.....	282.45	732,508.00	183,128.00
Yarns made wholly or in part of wool.....	4	377	326,886.02	269,296.16	30 per cent.	98,065.81	1,373,937.00	412,181.00
Cloths.....			6,104,140.39	5,937,753.72		2,441,656.16	123,102,123.00	19,240,849.00
Knit fabrics (not wearing apparel).....			36,999.88	35,430.67		14,799.95	310,230.00	124,092.00
Felts.....			107,018.43	103,821.16		42,807.37	650,000.00	260,000.00
Plushes.....			16,726.46	17,117.80		6,690.59		
All other manufactures, n. s. p. f.			393,402.91	371,760.96		157,361.16		
Cloths, knit fabrics, felts not woven, and all manu- factures of wool, n. s. p. f.	5	378	6,658,288.07	6,465,884.31	40 per cent.	2,663,315.23	24,002,353.00	9,624,941.00
Blankets.....			45,995.47	33,767.77		13,798.64	95,897.00	28,769.00
Flannels.....			122,894.35	127,644.93		53,356.61	162,533.00	72,882.00
Blankets and flannels.....	6	379	168,889.82	161,412.70	30 and 45 per cent.	67,155.25	258,430.00	101,651.00
Dress goods, women's and children's, coat linings, Italian cloths, bunting, and similar goods, n. s. p. f.	7	380,381	9,218,374.10	9,481,206.75	45 per cent.	4,148,208.35	25,408,458.00	11,433,806.00
Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including shawls, whether knit- ted or woven, and knitted articles of every descrip- tion, etc.	8	382	1,776,236.34	1,444,296.87	.....do.....	799,306.35	5,066,362.00	2,279,863.00
Webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, bandings, etc.	9	383	77,161.70	67,174.54	35 per cent.	27,006.60	160,898.00	56,314.00
Carpets and carpeting.....	10-20	384-394	4,627,433.68	2,806,368.52	25 to 50 per cent.	2,273,135.00	5,877,988.00	2,887,825.00
Total manufactures of wool.....			23,057,958.78	20,776,121.26		10,117,256.89	63,831,469.00	27,157,816.00
Total wool and manufactures of wool.....			70,745,251.98	41,904,850.00		19,054,715.53	130,822,469.00	40,556,016.00

¹ Includes plushes and other pile fabrics.

² Does not include knit fabrics not wearing apparel, which, in table estimated on the basis of net consumption, are included among wearing apparel, clothing, ready-made, etc.

SCHEDULE K AND THE REVENUE.

As shown in Table 66, Schedule K is one of the most important schedules of the tariff law with regard to the revenues of the Treasury, as well as with regard to the comfort and welfare of the people. Import duties form the largest single division of the national revenues, and provide approximately one-half of the total revenue of the government at this time. For the year ending June 30, 1910, the total revenue of the United States was \$675,511,715, of which \$326,561,683 came from tariff duties, \$289,933,519 came from internal-revenue taxes, and \$59,016,513 from all other sources of revenue (including the corporation tax). In 1897, when the Republican Party acquired complete control of the national government, the total revenue collected from all sources was \$347,721,705. Since then the population has increased about 28 per cent and the per capita wealth at about the same rate, and the taxes paid to the government have been increased about 94 per cent. This relates merely to the taxes paid directly into the Treasury without consideration of the enormous indirect taxation caused by the tariff. In 1897 the taxes paid directly to the national government amounted to about \$3.85 per capita; in 1910 they amounted to about \$7.35 per capita, almost twice as much. In 1910 the tariff taxes alone paid directly to the government amounted to about \$3.55 per capita.

In 1910 Schedule K provided 12.83 per cent of the total revenue from tariff duties. This percentage was exceeded in that year by only two other schedules of the tariff, Schedule J (flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of) and Schedule E (sugar, molasses, and manufactures of). Schedule J provided 15.23 per cent and Schedule E 16.26 per cent of the total tariff revenue of 1910. Schedule K did not produce as large a proportion of the total tariff revenue in 1910 as it had done in earlier years. From 1871 to 1878 it was producing from 15½ to 20 per cent of the total revenue from tariff duties. Under the act of 1883, from 1884 to 1890, it produced in the various years anywhere from 15½ to 19 per cent. Under the act of 1890 the revenue from the schedule increased from 19.09 per cent in 1891 to 22.41 per cent in 1893. Under the act of 1894 the percentage fell off from 16.36 per cent in 1894 to 13.14 per cent in 1897. The percentage fell off sharply with the act of 1897, indicating the prohibitive effect of the greatly increased duties. From 13.14 per cent in 1897 this percentage of Schedule K revenue to the total tariff revenue fell to 8.63 per cent in 1898 and 8.53 per cent in 1899, and during the following 10 years moved slowly upward to 12.92 per cent in 1906 and then declined to 11.32 per cent in 1909.

For the fiscal year 1910, duties to the amount of \$41,900,693 were collected under Schedule K, of which amount \$21,128,728.74 were from raw wools and \$20,771,964.26 from manufactures of wool. Four groups of articles provide the bulk of the revenue from manufactures of wool. The most important group is women's and children's dress goods, etc., which, in 1910, yielded \$9,481,206.75 in duties, or not far from half of all the revenue from the manufactured goods. Woolen and worsted cloths are next in importance, and produced \$5,937,753.72 in duties in 1910, or more than one-quarter of the total from the manufactures. Carpets and carpeting yielded \$2,802,211.52 in duties in the same year; and wearing apparel, etc., \$1,444,296.87.

The total revenue from these four groups was \$19,665,468.86, out of a total of \$21,128,728.74 from manufactures of wool. It is the estimate of the Ways and Means Committee that under the duties provided for in the bill H. R. 11019 the probable total amount of duties which may reasonably be expected for the year 1912 would be about \$40,556,000, of which about \$13,398,000 would be from raw or unmanufactured wools and about \$27,158,000 from manufactures of wool. It is very difficult to estimate accurately the amount of imports to be expected in the future under reduced duties. Many factors have to be carefully studied and considered, and the greatest care exercised that conclusions be drawn only from real facts and experience and with reference to conditions that are fairly comparable. Of course, any attempt to foretell the future in such a matter is only an estimate and to be considered strictly as such. The committee has, however, made every possible effort to secure the best estimate that could be made under all the circumstances, and has checked up this work at every step by comparative results reached from different angles of computation.

The method and procedure by which the estimate was reached of probable imports (and duties therefrom) of unmanufactured wools is explained earlier in this report in connection with the discussion of that subject. In dealing with the manufactures of wool, which include a number of groups of articles under widely varying conditions as to importations and otherwise, an estimate was made for each group separately, through the study of the changing proportions of imports to domestic consumption under high protective rates of duty and under material reductions of such rates as actually experienced under the McKinley and Wilson tariffs, respectively. As to all the groups of manufactures of wool (under Schedule K), the domestic consumption was computed from the census statistics and the statistics of imports entered for consumption and exports (Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor). The imports were compared with the consumption for the year 1892 under the McKinley high tariff, the year 1896 under the Wilson lower tariff, and the year 1910 under the Payne high tariff. The percentages of the imports to the domestic consumption were calculated for each of these years, and from the increase in such percentages in 1896 over those in 1892 proportionate increases were estimated over like percentages in 1910. These percentages were studied in connection with present industrial conditions and with reference to the almost prohibitive effect of many of the Payne rates; also with regard to the greater competitive conditions involved in the proposed rates, considered in connection with the undoubted advance in the equipment of many of our domestic manufacturers and their increased ability to overcome foreign competition. From the calculated percentages, checked up with the factors above mentioned, estimated percentages of imports to domestic consumption were reached.

The probable domestic consumption of 1912 was estimated from advance statistics of the census of 1910, assuming the continuances from 1910 to 1912 of the growth of recent years (or decline in the rare cases in which there was decline). Applying the calculated and checked percentages to the estimated domestic consumption of all the groups of manufactures of wool, the estimated imports were ob-

tained, and by applying to them the proposed rates of duty the estimated amounts of probable duties were reached. These estimates by groups have been already stated in connection with the comments in this report concerning such groups.

The committee also had an estimate made for each of the groups of manufactures of wool by an agent of the Treasury Department through a study and comparison of the imports and duties of 1896 with those of preceding and subsequent years under high protective duties, according to the method already explained in connection with the estimate similarly made of imports (and duties therefrom) of unmanufactured wools. In this additional estimate concerning manufactures of wool it was sought to secure some indication, as far as could be done through such statistical comparisons, of approximation to the probable maximum revenue rate, for each of the groups of the manufactures in question. In this additional estimate the total probable revenue from the manufactures of wool amounted to less than the total of the estimate above mentioned reached through calculations based on domestic consumption and imports, but within a reasonable range of variation from the figures of this estimate. The rates indicated from the computations as the probable maximum revenue rates are in most cases above the rates provided for in the bill H. R. 11019.

The estimated imports and duties are for a 12-month period under the rates provided for, and this period is considered to mean the calendar year 1912, as the act is to take effect on January 1, 1912. The total of the estimated revenue under the whole schedule, \$40,556,000, falls below the revenue from the schedule in the fiscal year 1910 by not more than \$1,350,000; and it is considered not unlikely that the bill H. R. 11019, if enacted into law, would produce revenue in 1912 equal to that derived from Schedule K in the fiscal year 1910.

THE BEST BILL FOR COMPETITION IN WOOL MANUFACTURES.

In the actual imports and duties under the schedule in the fiscal year 1910, the average ad valorem equivalent of the duties collected on manufactures of wool was 90.10 per cent. Under the bill H. R. 11019 the average ad valorem rate on manufactures of wool, on the imports and duties as estimated for 1912, would be 42.55 per cent. The average ad valorem equivalent of the duties on all raw wool was 44.31 per cent in 1910 (47.60 per cent for class 1, and 46.54 per cent for class 2 wools, the classes which compete with domestic wools). The bill H. R. 11019 provides an ad valorem rate of only 20 per cent on all raw wool. With this duty on the raw wools, the material for the manufacturers (amounting to about 10 per cent on the manufactured product), the margin between the tax on the raw wool and the average ad valorem rate on the manufactured goods, as estimated, is about 32.55 per cent. Under the Wilson Act of 1894 the average ad valorem rate in 1896 was 47.84 per cent, with no tax on the raw wool, so that the margin in the rate on the manufactured goods was 47.84 per cent. In the Springer bill of 1892, the rate on the manufactured goods was, for the most part, 40 to 45 per cent. Likewise in the Mills bill of 1888, the rate on manufactured goods was, for the most part, 40 to 45 per cent, with the margin for the manufacturers

the same. It is evident, therefore, that the bill H. R. 11019 provides a much lower margin, and hence a much more competitive rate for manufactures of wool than has been passed by the House of Representatives or enacted in any other Democratic measure since the tariff acts of 1846 and 1857.

THE FORM AND PHRASEOLOGY OF THE BILL.

The phraseology of the bill H. R. 11019 conforms throughout to that of the act of 1909. In framing the bill, the purpose of the committee has been to make no change in the language used in enumerating and describing the articles included under the provisions of the bill, except such as is necessarily involved in the omission of the provisions for the classification of raw wools, admixture of blood, the varying rates on washed, scoured, sorted, or skirted wools, etc., and the omission of subclassifications of most of the groups of manufactured articles according to value, weight, or dimension. The use of ad valorem duties exclusively throughout the bill makes unnecessary all the intricate and complex qualifications, differentiations, and discriminations of Schedule K of the act of 1909. The ad valorem duty adjusts itself automatically to all these distinctions.

As the bill H. R. 11019 is a special tariff bill, dealing with only one schedule, the form and scope of the bill conform to the arrangement of similar bills in the past, particularly to that of the Springer bill of 1892, except that the articles provided for are explicitly enumerated and described, instead of being referred to merely by the number of the paragraph of the present act in which they are included.

The enacting clause of the bill conforms exactly to that of the tariff act of August 5, 1909, of which the bill is practically an amendment, in order to avoid any possible conflict or ambiguity with regard to the insular possessions of the United States. The warehouse provision (sec. 2) also conforms exactly to the corresponding provision in the act of 1909 (sec. 29), except that the provision for levying duties based on weight at the time of the entry of the merchandise is omitted, since the bill H. R. 11019 provides for no duties based on weight. Under this warehouse provision, as in the present act, articles in warehouse when the bill H. R. 11019 takes effect, on which duties have not been paid, shall be subjected to duty when withdrawn, as if they had been imported after the taking effect of the act; but articles in warehouse on which duties have been paid and a permit of delivery issued, shall be subject to the duties imposed prior to the enactment of the new bill.

OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD, *Chairman*.
CHOICE B. RANDELL.
WILLIAM G. BRANTLEY.
DORSEY W. SHACKLEFORD.
CLAUDE KITCHIN.
OLLIE M. JAMES.
HENRY T. RAINEY.

LINCOLN DIXON.
WILLIAM HUGHES.
CORDELL HULL.
W. S. HAMMOND.
ANDREW J. PETERS.
A. MITCHELL PALMER.

APPENDIX.

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APPENDIX A.

TEXT OF H. R. 11019, WITH STATISTICAL AND OTHER
COMPARATIVE DATA.

A BILL To reduce the duties on wool and manufactures of wool.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and twelve, the articles hereinafter enumerated, described, and provided for shall, when imported from any foreign country into the United States or into any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), be subjected to the duties hereinafter provided, and no others; that is to say:

1. On wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals, and on all wools and hair on the skin of such animals, the duty shall be twenty per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Present act— Results for year ending June 30, 1910.	Proposed act— Estimated results for a 12-month period.
Imports.....	\$47,687,293.20	\$66,991,000.00
Duties.....	\$21,128,728.74	\$13,398,200.00
Average unit of value, per pound, on—		
Class I.....	\$0.230	.....
Class II.....	\$0.259	.....
Class III.....	\$0.126	.....
All wools.....	\$0.186	.....
Equivalent ad valorem rate.....per cent..	44.31	20.00

Bill.	Rate.
Wilson:	
As passed House.....	Free.
As enacted.....	Do.
Springer.....	Do.
Mills.....	Do.

2. On all noils, top waste, card waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, yarn waste, bur waste, thread waste, garnetted waste, shoddies, mungo, flocks, wool extract, carbonized wool, carbonized noils, and on all other wastes and on rags composed wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this Act, the duty shall be twenty per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Present act— Results for year ending June 30, 1910.	Proposed act— Estimated results for a 12-month period.
Imports.....	\$203,509.25	\$890,500.00
Duties.....	\$79,293.00	\$178,100.00
Average unit of value, per pound.....	\$0.352	.....
Equivalent ad valorem rate.....per cent..	38.96	20.00

Bill.	Rate.
Wilson:	
As passed House.....	15 per cent, except top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, and garnetted waste were free.
As enacted.....	15 per cent, except top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, and ring waste were free.
Springer.....	Free.
Mills.....	Do.

3. On combed wool or tops and roving or roping, made wholly or in part of wool or camel's hair, and on other wool and hair which have been advanced in any manner or by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition, not specially provided for in this Act, the duty shall be twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Present act— Results for year ending June 30, 1910.	Proposed act— Estimated results for a 12-month period.
Imports.....	\$1,129. 80	\$732,500. 00
Duties.....	\$1,188. 41	\$183,100. 00
Average unit of value, per pound.....	\$0. 537	.....
Equivalent ad valorem rate.....per cent..	105. 19	25. 00

Bill.	Rate.
Wilson:	
As passed House.....	Combed wool, 25 or 30 per cent, according to value. Wool and hair advanced, etc., not specially provided for, probably dutiable as manufactures not specially provided for, at 40 per cent.
As enacted.....	Combed wool, at 20 per cent. Wool and hair advanced, etc., not specially provided for, probably dutiable as manufactures not specially provided for, at 40 or 50 per cent, according to class and value.
Springer.....	25 per cent.
Mills.....	40 per cent, as manufactures of wool not specially provided for.

4. On yarns made wholly or in part of wool, the duty shall be thirty per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Present act— Results for year ending June 30, 1910.	Proposed act— Estimated results for a 12-month period.
Imports.....	\$326,886. 02	\$1,373,900. 00
Duties.....	\$269,296. 16	\$412,200. 00
Average unit of value, per pound.....	\$0. 908	.....
Equivalent ad valorem rate.....per cent..	82. 38	30. 00

Bill.	Rate.
Wilson:	
As passed House.....	30 or 35 per cent, according to value.
As enacted.....	30 or 40 per cent, according to value.
Springer.....	30 per cent.
Mills.....	40 per cent.

5. On cloths, knit fabrics, felts not woven, and all manufactures of every description made, by any process, wholly or in part of wool, not specially provided for in this act, the duty shall be forty per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Present act— Results for year ending June 30, 1910.	Proposed act— Estimated results for a 12-month period.
Imports.....	\$6,658,288.07	\$24,062,400.00
Duties.....	\$6,465,884.31	\$9,624,900.00
Average unit of value, per pound.....	\$1.04	
Equivalent ad valorem rate..... per cent..	97.11	40.00

Bill.	Rate.
Wilson:	
As passed House.....	Cloths and knit fabrics, 40 per cent. Felts for paper maker's use and printing machines, 25 to 35 per cent, according to value. Felts, not woven and not specially provided for, 45 per cent. All other manufactures not specially provided for, 40 per cent.
As enacted.....	Cloths and knit fabrics, 35 to 40 per cent, according to value. Felts for printing machines, 25 to 35 per cent, according to value. Felts not specially provided for, 45 to 50 per cent, according to value. All other manufactures not specially provided for, 40 to 50 per cent, according to value.
Springer.....	Cloths, knit fabrics, and all other manufactures of wool not specially provided for, 40 per cent. Felts, 45 per cent.
Mills.....	40 per cent.

6. On blankets and flannels, composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty shall be thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That on flannels composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at above fifty cents per pound, the duty shall be forty-five per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Present act— Results for year ending June 30, 1910.	Proposed act— Estimated results for a 12-month period.
Imports.....	\$168,889.82	\$258,400.00
Duties.....	\$161,412.79	\$101,700.00
Equivalent ad valorem rate..... per cent..	95.57	30 and 45

Bill.	Rate.
Wilson:	
As passed House.....	25 to 40 per cent, according to class and value.
As enacted.....	25 to 50 per cent, according to class and value.
Springer.....	25 to 35 per cent, according to class and value.
Mills.....	40 per cent.

7. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, bunting, and goods of similar description and character, composed wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this act, the duty shall be forty-five per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Present act— Results for year ending June 30, 1910.	Proposed act— Estimated results for a 12-month period.
Imports.....	\$9,218,374.10	\$25,408,500.00
Duties.....	\$9,481,206.75	\$11,433,800.00
Equivalent ad valorem rate..... per cent..	102.85	45.00

Bill.	Rate.
Wilson:	
As passed House.....	40 per cent.
As enacted.....	40 to 50 per cent, according to value.
Springer.....	40 per cent, or 35 per cent if warp of cotton and remainder of wool.
Mills.....	40 per cent.

8. On clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including shawls whether knitted or woven, and knitted articles of every description made up or manufactured wholly or in part, and not specially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty shall be forty-five per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Present act— Results for year ending June 30, 1910.	Proposed act— Estimated results for a 12-month period.
Imports.....	\$1,776,236.34	\$5,066,400.00
Duties.....	\$1,444,296.87	\$2,279,900.00
Average unit of value, per pound.....	\$2.06	
Equivalent ad valorem rate..... per cent..	81.31	45.00

Bill.	Rate.
Wilson:	
As passed House.....	45 per cent.
As enacted.....	45 or 50 per cent, according to class and value.
Springer.....	45 per cent.
Mills.....	45 per cent. except 40 per cent for outside garments and shawls.

9. On webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, bandings, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, edgings, insertings, flouncings, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, ribbons, ornaments, laces, trimmings, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, embroideries and all articles embroidered by hand or machinery, head nets, nettings, buttons or barrel buttons or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments, and manufactures of wool ornamented with beads or spangles of whatever material composed, on any of the foregoing made of wool or of which wool is a component material, whether containing india rubber or not, the duty shall be thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Present act— Results for year ending June 30, 1910.	Proposed act— Estimated results for a 12-month period.
Imports.....	\$77,161.70	\$160,900.00
Duties.....	\$67,174.54	\$56,300.00
Average unit of value, per pound.....	\$1.85	.....
Equivalent ad valorem rate..... per cent..	87.06	35.00

Bill.	Rate.
Wilson:	
As passed House.....	40 per cent.
As enacted.....	50 per cent.
Springer.....	40 per cent.
Mills.....	50 per cent, except 40 per cent on laces and em- broideries not for dress trimmings.

10. On Aubusson, Axminster, moquette, and chenille carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, the duty shall be forty per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Present act— Results for year ending June 30, 1910.	Proposed act— Estimated results for a 12-month period.
Imports.....	\$62,700.00	\$79,300.00
Duties.....	\$38,930.65	\$31,700.00
Average unit of value, per square yard.....	\$2.71	.....
Equivalent ad valorem rate..... per cent..	62.09	40.00

Bill.	Rate.
Wilson:	
As passed House.....	35 per cent.
As enacted.....	40 per cent.
Springer.....	30 per cent.
Mills.....	40 per cent.

11. On Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, the duty shall be thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Present act— Results for year ending June 30, 1910.	Proposed act— Estimated results for a 12-month period.
Imports.....	\$40,711.00	\$51,100.00
Duties.....	\$28,554.96	\$17,900.00
Average unit of value, per square yard.....	\$1.99	.....
Equivalent ad valorem rate..... per cent..	70.14	35.00

Bill.	Rate.
Wilson:	
As passed House.....	35 per cent.
As enacted.....	40 per cent.
Springer.....	30 per cent.
Mills.....	40 per cent.

12. On Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, the duty shall be thirty per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Present act— Results for year ending June 30, 1910.	Proposed act— Estimated results for a 12-month period.
Imports.....	\$8,222.00	\$10,000.00
Duties.....	\$6,272.77	\$3,000.00
Average unit of value, per square yard.....	\$1.21	.....
Equivalent ad valorem rate..... per cent..	76.29	30.00

Bill.	Rate.
Wilson:	
As passed House.....	30 per cent.
As enacted.....	40 per cent.
Springer.....	30 per cent.
Mills.....	40 per cent.

13. On velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, the duty shall be thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Present act— Results for year ending June 30, 1910.	Proposed act— Estimated results for a 12-month period.
Imports.....	\$41,058.00	\$51,700.00
Duties.....	\$25,645.89	\$18,100.00
Average unit of value, per square yard.....	\$1.78	.....
Equivalent ad valorem rate..... per cent..	62.46	35.00

Bill.	Rate.
Wilson:	
As passed House.....	30 per cent.
As enacted.....	40 per cent.
Springer.....	30 per cent.
Mills.....	40 per cent.

14. On tapestry Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, printed on the warp or otherwise, the duty shall be thirty per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Present act— Results for year ending June 30, 1910.	Proposed act— Estimated results for a 12-month period.
Imports.....	\$187.00	\$200.00
Duties.....	\$120.44	\$60.00
Average unit of value, per square yard.....	\$1.15	.....
Equivalent ad valorem rate..... per cent..	64.41	30.00

Bill.	Rate.
Wilson:	
As passed House.....	30 per cent.
As enacted.....	42½ per cent.
Springer.....	30 per cent.
Mills.....	40 per cent.

15. On treble ingrain, three-ply, and all-chain Venetian carpets, the duty shall be thirty per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Present act— Results for year ending June 30, 1910.	Proposed act— Estimated results for a 12-month period.
Imports.....	\$1,675. 00	\$1,800. 00
Duties.....	\$1,077. 66	\$500. 00
Average unit of value, per square yard.....	\$0. 904	.....
Equivalent ad valorem rate.....per cent..	64. 34	30. 00

Bill.	Rate.
Wilson:	
As passed House.....	30 per cent.
As enacted.....	32½ per cent.
Springer.....	30 per cent.
Mills.....	40 per cent.

16. On wool Dutch and two-ply ingrain carpets, the duty shall be twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Present act— Results for year ending June 30, 1910.	Proposed act— Estimated results for a 12-month period.
Imports.....	\$22. 00	\$20. 00
Duties.....	\$13. 75	\$5. 00
Average unit of value, per square yard.....	\$0. 80	.....
Equivalent ad valorem rate.....per cent..	62. 50	25. 00

Bill.	Rate.
Wilson:	
As passed House.....	25 per cent.
As enacted.....	30 per cent.
Springer.....	Do.
Mills.....	40 per cent.

17. On carpets of every description, woven whole for rooms, and Oriental, Berlin, Aubusson, Axminster, and similar rugs, the duty shall be fifty per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Present act— Results for year ending June 30, 1910.	Proposed act— Estimated results for a 12-month period.
Imports.....	\$4,392,786. 43	\$5,582,200. 00
Duties.....	\$2,660,723. 16	\$2,791,100. 00
Average unit of value, per square yard.....	\$4. 37	.....
Equivalent ad valorem rate.....per cent..	60. 57	50. 00

Bill.	Rates.
Wilson:	
As passed House.....	35 per cent.
As enacted.....	40 per cent.
Springer.....	30 per cent.
Mills.....	40 per cent.

18. On druggets and bockings, printed, colored, or otherwise, the duty shall be twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Present act— Results for year ending June 30, 1910.	Proposed act— Estimated results for a 12-month period.
Imports.....	\$30,587.00	\$38,800.00
Duties.....	\$20,273.13	\$9,700.00
Average unit of value, per square yard.....	\$0.837	
Equivalent ad valorem rate.....per cent..	66.28	25.00

Bill.	Rate.
Wilson:	
As passed House.....	25 per cent.
As enacted.....	30 per cent.
Springer.....	Do.
Mills.....	40 per cent.

19. On carpets and carpeting of wool, flax, or cotton, or composed in part of any of them, not specially provided for in this act, and on mats, matting, and rugs of cotton the duty shall be twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Item.	Present act— Results for year ending June 30, 1910.	Proposed act— Estimated results for a 12-month period.
Imports.....	\$49,535.25	\$62,800.00
Duties.....	\$24,756.11	\$15,700.00
Equivalent ad valorem rate.....per cent..	50.00	25.00

Bill.	Rate.
Wilson:	
As passed House.....	25 per cent.
As enacted.....	30 per cent.
Springer.....	Do.
Mills.....	40 per cent.

20. Mats, rugs for floors, screens, covers, hassocks, bed sides, art squares, and other portions of carpets or carpeting, made wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this act, shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of like character or description.

Bill.	Rate.
Wilson:	
As passed House.....	Text and provision same as above.
As enacted.....	Do.
Springer.....	Same as carpets, 30 per cent.
Mills.....	Same as carpets, 40 per cent.

21. Whenever in this act the word "wool" is used in connection with a manufactured article of which it is a component material, it shall be held to include wool or hair of the sheep, camel, goat, alpaca, or other like animals, whether manufactured by the woollen, worsted, felt, or any other process.

SEC. 2. That on and after the day when this act shall go into effect all goods, wares, and merchandise previously imported, and hereinbefore enumerated, described, and provided for, for which no entry has been made, and all such goods, wares, and merchandise previously entered without payment of duty and under bond for warehousing, transportation, or any other purpose, for which no permit of delivery to the importer or his agent has been issued, shall be subjected to the duties imposed by this act and no other duty, upon the entry or the withdrawal thereof.

SEC. 3. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed; but this section shall not take effect until the first day of January, nineteen hundred and twelve.

Summary of statistics presented herein.

Item.	Present act— Results for year ending June 30, 1910.	Proposed act— Estimated results for a 12-month period.
Raw wool:		
Imports.....	\$47,687,293.20	\$66,991,000.00
Duties.....	\$21,128,728.74	\$13,398,200.00
Average unit of value.....per pound..	\$0.186	.....
Equivalent ad valorem rate.....per cent..	44.31	20.00
Manufactures of wool:		
Imports.....	\$23,057,958.78	\$63,831,000.00
Duties.....	\$20,776,121.26	\$27,157,800.00
Equivalent ad valorem rate.....per cent..	90.10	42.55
Total revenue.....	\$41,904,850.00	\$40,556,000.00

Law.	Average ad valorem rate on manufactures of wool.
Wilson (1896).....	47.84

APPENDIX B.

SCHEDULE K.—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

Text of the tariff laws of—

1909	1897	1894
<p>360. All wools, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals shall be divided, for the purpose of fixing the duties to be charged thereon, into the three following classes:</p> <p>361. Class one, that is to say, merino, mestiza, metz, or metis wools, or other wools of Merino blood, immediate or remote, Down clothing wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including Bagdad wool, China lamb's wool, Castel Branco, Adrianople skin wool or butcher's wool, and such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Aires, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, Egypt, Morocco, and elsewhere, and all wools not hereinafter included in classes two and three.</p> <p>362. Class two, that is to say, Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used, and also hair of the camel, Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals.</p>	<p>348. All wools, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals shall be divided, for the purpose of fixing the duties to be charged thereon, into the three following classes:</p> <p>349. Class one, that is to say, merino, mestiza, metz, or metis wools, or other wools of Merino blood, immediate or remote, Down clothing wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including Bagdad wool, China lamb's wool, Castel Branco, Adrianople skin wool or butcher's wool, and such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, Egypt, Morocco, and elsewhere, and all wools not hereinafter included in classes two and three.</p> <p>350. Class two, that is to say, Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used, and also hair of the camel, Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals.</p>	<p>279. * * * Carbonized wool, fifteen per centum ad valorem.</p> <p>685. All wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals, and all wool and hair on the skin, * * * all the foregoing not otherwise herein provided for. (Free.)</p> <p>[No corresponding provision. See above.]</p>

[No corresponding provision. See above.]

1909	1897	1894
<p>363. Class three, that is to say, Donskoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russian camel's hair, and all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Syria, and elsewhere, excepting improved wools hereinafter provided for.</p> <p>364. The standard samples of all wools which are now or may be hereafter deposited in the principal custom-houses of the United States, under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be the standards for the classification of wools under this Act, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to renew these standards and to make such additions to them from time to time as may be required, and he shall cause to be deposited like standards in other custom-houses of the United States when they may be needed.</p> <p>365. Whenever wools of class three shall have been improved by the admixture of Merino or English blood, from their present character as represented by the standard samples now or hereafter to be deposited in the principal custom-houses of the United States, such improved wools shall be classified for duty either as class one or as class two, as the case may be.</p> <p>366. The duty on wools of the first class which shall be imported washed shall be twice the</p>	<p>351. Class three, that is to say, Donskoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russian camel's hair, and all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Syria, and elsewhere, excepting improved wools hereinafter provided for.</p> <p>352. The standard samples of all wools which are now or may be hereafter deposited in the principal custom-houses of the United States, under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be the standards for the classification of wools under this Act, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to renew these standards and to make such additions to them from time to time as may be required, and he shall cause to be deposited like standards in other custom-houses of the United States when they may be needed.</p> <p>353. Whenever wools of class three shall have been improved by the admixture of Merino or English blood, from their present character as represented by the standard samples now or hereafter to be deposited in the principal custom-houses of the United States, such improved wools shall be classified for duty either as class one or as class two, as the case may be.</p> <p>354. The duty on wools of the first class which shall be imported washed shall be twice</p>	<p>[No corresponding provision. See page 1.]</p> <p>[No corresponding provision. See page 1.]</p> <p>[No corresponding provision. See page 1.]</p> <p>[No corresponding provision. See page 1.]</p>

amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed; and the duty on wools of the first and second classes shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per centum of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected.

367. Unwashed wools shall be considered such as shall have been shorn from the sheep without any cleansing; that is, in their natural condition. Washed wools shall be considered such as have been washed with water only on the sheep's back, or on the skin. Wools of the first and second classes washed in any other manner than on the sheep's back or on the skin shall be considered as scoured wool.

368. The duty upon wool of the sheep or hair of the camel, Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals, of class one and class two, which shall be imported in any other than ordinary condition, or which has been sorted or increased in value by the rejection of any part of the original fleece, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject: *Provided*, That skirted wools as imported in eighteen hundred and ninety and prior thereto are hereby excepted. The duty upon wool of the sheep or hair of the camel, Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals of any class which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance, shall be twice the

the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed; and the duty on wools of the first and second classes which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected.

355. Unwashed wools shall be considered such as shall have been shorn from the sheep without any cleansing; that is, in their natural condition. Washed wools shall be considered such as have been washed with water only on the sheep's back, or on the skin. Wools of the first and second classes washed in any other manner than on the sheep's back or on the skin shall be considered as scoured wool.

356. The duty upon wool of the sheep or hair of the camel, Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals, of class one and class two, which shall be imported in any other than ordinary condition, or which has been sorted or increased in value by the rejection of any part of the original fleece, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject: *Provided*, That skirted wools as imported in eighteen hundred and ninety and prior thereto are hereby excepted. The duty upon wool of the sheep or hair of the camel, Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals of any class which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any other foreign sub-

[No corresponding provision. See page 1.]

[No corresponding provision. See page 1.]

1909

368 (continued).

duty to which it would be otherwise subject. When the duty assessed upon any wool equals three times or more that which would be assessed if said wool was imported unwashed, the duty shall not be doubled on account of the wool being sorted. If any bale or package of wool or hair specified in this Act invoiced or entered as of any specified class, or claimed by the importer to be dutiable as of any specified class, shall contain any wool or hair subject to a higher rate of duty than the class so specified, the whole bale or package shall be subject to the highest rate of duty chargeable on wool of the class subject to such higher rate of duty, and if any bale or package be claimed by the importer to be shoddy, mungo, flocks, wool, hair, or other material of any class specified in this Act, and such bale contain any admixture of any one or more of said materials, or of any other material, the whole bale or package shall be subject to duty at the highest rate imposed upon any article in said bale or package.

369. The duty upon all wools and hair of the first class shall be eleven cents per pound, and upon all wools or hair of the second class twelve cents per pound.

1897

356 (continued).

stance, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject. When the duty assessed upon any wool equals three times or more that which would be assessed if said wool was imported unwashed, the duty shall not be doubled on account of the wool being sorted. If any bale or package of wool or hair specified in this Act invoiced or entered as of any specified class, or claimed by the importer to be dutiable as of any specified class, shall contain any wool or hair subject to a higher rate of duty than the class so specified, the whole bale or package shall be subject to the highest rate of duty chargeable on wool of the class subject to such higher rate of duty, and if any bale or package be claimed by the importer to be shoddy, mungo, flocks, wool, hair, or other material of any class specified in this Act, and such bale contain any admixture of any one or more of said materials, or of any other material, the whole bale or package shall be subject to duty at the highest rate imposed upon any article in said bale or package.

357. The duty upon all wools and hair of the first class shall be eleven cents per pound, and upon all wools or hair of the second class twelve cents per pound.

1894

[See Pars. 279 and 685, page 1.]

370. On wools of the third class and on camel's hair of the third class the value whereof shall be twelve cents or less per pound, the duty shall be four cents per pound. On wools of the third class, and on camel's hair of the third class, the value whereof shall exceed twelve cents per pound, the duty shall be seven cents per pound.

371. The duty on wools on the skin shall be one cent less per pound than is imposed in this schedule on other wools of the same class and condition, the quantity and value to be ascertained under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

358. On wools of the third class and on camel's hair of the third class the value whereof shall be twelve cents or less per pound, the duty shall be four cents per pound. 359. On wools of the third class, and on camel's hair of the third class, the value whereof shall exceed twelve cents per pound, the duty shall be seven cents per pound.

360. The duty on wools on the skin shall be one cent less per pound than is imposed in this schedule on other wools of the same class and condition, the quantity and value to be ascertained under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

[See Pars. 279 and 685, page 1.]

[See Pars. 279 and 685, page 1.]

685. * * * all wool and hair on the skin
* * * (Free.)

TABLE 1.—Imports and duties, 1894–1910.

WOOL, HAIR OF THE CAMEL, GOAT, ALPACA, AND OTHER LIKE ANIMALS.

Class 1. (Act of 1890.)

[Merino, mestiza, metz, or metis wools, or other wools of Merino blood, immediate or remote, Down clothing wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Aires, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, and elsewhere, and also including all wools not hereinafter described or designated in classes 2 and 3.]

UNWASHED WOOL.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
1894....	11 cents per pound.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 7,854,905	<i>Dollars.</i> 1,444,725.98	<i>Dollars.</i> 864,039.55	<i>Dollars.</i> 0.18	<i>Per cent.</i> 59.81
1895....	.....do.....	694,965.50	124,989.00	76,446.21	.18	61.16

WASHED WOOL.

1894....	22 cents per pound.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 123	<i>Dollars.</i> 25.00	<i>Dollars.</i> 27.06	<i>Dollars.</i> 0.20	<i>Per cent.</i> 108.24
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SCOURED WOOL.

1894....	33 cents per pound.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 5,813	<i>Dollars.</i> 4,503.00	<i>Dollars.</i> 1,918.29	<i>Dollars.</i> 0.77	<i>Per cent.</i> 42.60
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Class 1. (Act of 1894.)

WOOL. (Separated after 1896.)

1895....	Free of duty.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 105,821,057	<i>Dollars.</i> 16,470,698.01	<i>Dollars.</i> 0.156	Free.
1896....	.....do.....	117,533,750	19,512,199.18	.....	.16	Free.

WOOL IN THE GREASE.

1897....	Free of duty.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 176,164,899	<i>Dollars.</i> 27,867,966.80	.....	<i>Dollars.</i> 0.16	Free.
1898....	.....do.....	10,902,173	1,841,514.00	.....	.17	Free.

SCOURED WOOL.

1897....	Free of duty.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 24,320,197	<i>Dollars.</i> 6,439,142.85	.....	<i>Dollars.</i> 0.26	Free.
1898....	.....do.....	2,274,045	643,068.82	.....	.283	Free.

CARBONIZED WOOL.

1895....	15 per cent.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 116,079	<i>Dollars.</i> 26,773.00	<i>Dollars.</i> 4,015.95	<i>Dollars.</i> 0.23	<i>Per cent.</i> 15.00
1896....	.....do.....	89,252	24,156.00	3,623.40	.27	15.00
1897....	.....do.....	43,726	13,513.00	2,026.95	.31	15.00

TABLE 1.—Imports and duties, 1894-1910—Continued.

WOOL, HAIR OF THE CAMEL, GOAT, ALPACA, AND OTHER LIKE ANIMALS—Contd.

Class 1. (Acts of 1897 and 1909.)

Merino, mestiza, metz, or metis wools, or other wools of Merino blood, immediate or remote, Down clothing wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including Bagdad, China lamb's wool, Castel Branco, Adrianople skin wool or butchers' wool, and such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Aires, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, Egypt, Morocco, and elsewhere, and all wools not hereinafter included in classes 2 and 3.]

UNWASHED WOOL, ON THE SKIN.

Under general tariff.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	10 cents per pound.....	278,390	36,238.78	27,838.95	0.130	76.90
1899....	do.....	197,829	16,654.90	19,782.90	.084	118.78
1900....	do.....	197,490	19,096.00	19,749.00	.097	103.42
1901....	do.....	282,319.56	37,711.00	28,231.96	.134	74.86
1902....	do.....	344,219.50	42,721.00	34,421.95	.124	80.57
1903....	do.....	312,744.30	45,529.60	31,274.43	.146	68.69
1904....	do.....	115,023.50	17,289.50	11,502.35	.15	66.53
1905....	do.....	2,902,245.60	496,139.00	290,224.56	.171	58.49
1906....	do.....	2,448,088.20	442,313.00	244,808.82	.181	55.35
1907....	do.....	1,449,303.50	305,162.50	144,930.35	.211	47.46
1908....	do.....	675,338.70	125,564.00	67,533.87	.186	53.78
1909....	do.....	1,547,881	213,012.00	154,788.10	.137	72.66
1910....	do.....	4,038,112.90	699,736.00	403,811.29	.173	57.71

From Cuba. (Reciprocity Treaty, December 27, 1903.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1907....	10 cents per lb., less 20 p. ct.	163	33.00	13.04	0.202	39.52

UNWASHED WOOL, NOT ON THE SKIN.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	11 cents per pound.....	4,593,007	790,508.00	505,230.77	0.170	63.91
1899....	do.....	9,384,260	1,549,131.00	1,032,268.57	.165	66.64
1900....	do.....	a 27,728	a 3,953.00	.....	.143	.....
1901....	do.....	19,132,005	3,734,807.42	2,104,520.55	.195	56.35
1902....	do.....	35,504,730.25	6,821,103.00	3,905,520.34	.192	57.26
1903....	do.....	54,858,663.22	8,118,371.40	6,034,452.96	.148	74.33
1904....	do.....	46,326,229.54	7,123,287.00	5,095,885.26	.154	71.54
1905....	do.....	39,793,896.19	7,229,714.00	4,377,328.63	.182	60.55
1906....	do.....	73,834,454	15,751,480.00	8,121,789.99	.213	51.57
1907....	do.....	91,027,193.10	21,359,479.00	10,012,991.25	.235	46.88
1908....	do.....	90,045,325.75	22,249,572.25	9,904,985.85	.247	44.52
1909....	do.....	59,946,667	14,289,012.00	6,594,133.37	.238	46.15
1910....	do.....	98,399,649.13	20,387,760.69	10,823,961.41	.207	53.09
1910....	do.....	107,996,167	25,147,142.26	11,879,578.40	.233	47.24

a Damaged. Duty remitted by Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHED WOOL, ON THE SKIN.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	21 cents per pound.....	1,033	248.00	216.93	0.240	87.47
1909....	do.....	41	6.00	8.61	.146	143.50

TABLE 1.—Imports and duties, 1894-1910—Continued.

WOOL, HAIR OF THE CAMEL, GOAT, ALPACA, AND OTHER LIKE ANIMALS—Contd.

Class 1. (Acts of 1897 and 1909)—Continued.

WASHED WOOL, NOT ON THE SKIN.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty col- lected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quan- tity.	Ad valo- rem rate of duty.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	22 cents per pound.....	45,269	8,741.00	9,959.15	0.190	113.94
1899....	do.....	964	168.00	212.08	.174	126.24
1900....	do.....	12,398.50	2,839.40	2,727.72	.229	96.07
1901....	do.....	806	122.00	177.32	.151	145.09
1902....	do.....	569	113.00	125.18	.199	110.62
1903....	do.....	24,824	11,557.00	5,461.28	.466	47.26
1904....	do.....	12,169	6,500.00	2,677.18	.534	41.19
1905....	do.....	29,356.19	8,682.00	6,458.36	.295	74.39
1906....	do.....	9,172.75	3,135.75	2,018.00	.342	64.35
1907....	do.....	1,675.25	601.00	368.56	.359	61.32
1908....	do.....	45	26.00	9.90	.578	38.07
1909....	do.....	11,355	1,461.00	2,498.10	.129	170.98
1910....	do.....	19,127	3,027.50	4,207.94	.158	139.01

SCOURED WOOL.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	33 cents per pound.....	28,175	332.00	9,297.75	0.290	111.50
1901....	do.....	18,163	6,783.00	5,993.79	.373	88.36
1902....	do.....	5	5.00	1.65	1.00	33.00
1903....	do.....	3,613.70	1,777.00	1,192.52	.492	67.11
1904....	do.....	6,681	4,821.00	2,204.73	.722	45.73
1905....	do.....	3,141	1,751.00	1,036.53	.557	59.19
1906....	do.....	4,136	2,476.00	1,364.88	.599	55.12
1907....	do.....	8,119.50	7,146.00	2,679.44	.88	37.50
1908....	do.....	165.00	19.00	54.45	.115	286.58
1909....	do.....	79.50	38.00	26.24	.478	69.05
1910....	do.....	6,373	963.00	2,103.09	.151	218.38

Class 2. (Act of 1890.)

[Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used, and also hair of the camel, Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals.]

UNSCOURED WOOL.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	12 cents per pound.....	577,607.45	136,343.00	69,312.89	0.24	50.84
1895....	do.....	77,936	18,621.00	9,352.32	.24	50.22
1896....	do.....	568	131.00	68.16	.23	52

SCOURED WOOL.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	36 cents per pound.....	28,255	3,724.00	10,171.80	0.13	273.14

SORTED WOOL.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	24 cents per pound.....	12,106	4,000.00	2,905.44	0.33	72.64

HAIR OF THE GOAT, ALPACA, AND OTHER LIKE ANIMALS, UNSCOURED.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	12 cents per pound.....	716,662.50	193,612.00	85,999.50	0.27	44.42
1895....	do.....	2,607	212.00	312.84	.08	147.54

TABLE 1.—Imports and duties, 1894-1910—Continued.

WOOL, HAIR OF THE CAMEL, GOAT, ALPACA, AND OTHER LIKE ANIMALS—Contd.

Class 2. (Act of 1894.)

WOOL. (Separated after 1896.)

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty col- lected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quan- tity.	Ad valo- rem rate of duty.
1895....	Free of duty.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 12,412,688	<i>Dollars.</i> 2,284,427.95	.....	<i>Dollars.</i> 0.184	Free.
1896....	.....do.....	10,608,207.69	2,274,440.55	.....	.21	Free.

WOOL IN THE GREASE.

1897....	Free of duty.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 34,896,704.50	<i>Dollars.</i> 6,490,092.86	.....	<i>Dollars.</i> 0.19	Free.
1898....	.....do.....	3,003,777	604,045.00	.....	.201	Free.

SCOURED WOOL.

1897....	Free of duty.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 733,290	<i>Dollars.</i> 160,886.00	.....	<i>Dollars.</i> 0.22	Free.
1898....	.....do.....	15,310	3,218.00	.....	.21	Free.

CARBONIZED WOOL.

1895....	15 per cent.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 12,777	<i>Dollars.</i> 4.281.00	<i>Dollars.</i> 642.15	<i>Dollars.</i> 0.33	<i>Per cent.</i> 15.00
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CAMEL'S HAIR.

1895....	Free of duty.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 239,055	<i>Dollars.</i> 33,434.00	<i>Dollars.</i> 0.140	Free.
1896....	.....do.....	578,297	101,238.00	.....	.18	Free.
1897....	.....do.....	730,635	92,532.00	.....	.13	Free.
1898....	.....do.....	174,580	22,203.00	.....	.123	Free.

HAIR OF THE GOAT, ALPACA, AND OTHER LIKE ANIMALS.

1895....	Free of duty.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 1,989,804	<i>Dollars.</i> 555,847.00	.....	<i>Dollars.</i> 0.279	Free.
1896....	.....do.....	1,806,071	745,351.00	.....	.41	Free.
1897....	.....do.....	1,589,315	439,153.00	.....	.28	Free.
1898....	.....do.....	19,416	5,690.00	.....	.293	Free.

Class 2. (Acts of 1897 and 1909.)

WASHED AND UNWASHED WOOL, ON THE SKIN.

1898....	11 cents per pound.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 54,836	<i>Dollars.</i> 16,972.00	<i>Dollars.</i> 6,031.93	<i>Dollars.</i> 0.310	<i>Per cent.</i> 35.54
1899....	.....do.....	228,621	44,321.00	25,148.31	.194	56.74
1900....	.....do.....	357,628.55	75,623.85	39,339.14	.211	52.02
1901....	.....do.....	196,869.50	35,608.00	21,655.65	.18	60.82
1902....	.....do.....	152,120	26,328.00	16,733.20	.173	63.55
1903....	.....do.....	178,148.74	35,661.00	19,596.36	.20	54.95
1904....	.....do.....	190,451.82	35,903.00	20,949.70	.188	58.35
1905....	.....do.....	377,912.50	83,681.91	41,570.42	.221	49.67
1906....	.....do.....	176,810.63	46,244.90	19,449.17	.261	42.06
1907....	.....do.....	78,604	21,908.10	8,646.44	.279	39.47
1908....	.....do.....	34,849.01	9,568.06	3,833.39	.275	40.06
1909....	.....do.....	386,366.85	71,949.69	42,500.36	.186	59.07
1910....	.....do.....	88,298	21,595.86	9,712.78	.245	44.98

TABLE 1.—Imports and duties, 1894-1910—Continued.

WOOL, HAIR OF THE CAMEL, GOAT, ALPACA, AND OTHER LIKE ANIMALS—Contd.

Class 2. (Acts of 1897 and 1909.)—Continued.

WASHED AND UNWASHED WOOL, NOT ON THE SKIN.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity	Value.	Duty col- lected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quan- tity.	Ad valo- rem rate of duty.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	12 cents per pound.....	435,303	80,818.00	52,236.36	0.186	64.63
1899....	do.....	767,931.33	151,583.00	92,151.76	.197	60.79
1900....	do.....	<i>a</i> 11,726	<i>a</i> 3,105.00	.....	.265	.....
1901....	do.....	8,084,970.50	1,602,966.50	970,196.50	.198	60.53
1902....	do.....	6,393,811	1,188,001.00	767,257.29	.186	64.58
1903....	do.....	5,797,761.58	903,524.68	695,731.39	.156	77.00
1904....	do.....	12,315,850.50	2,074,156.00	1,477,902.09	.168	71.25
1905....	do.....	11,237,118.83	2,149,031.00	1,348,454.26	.191	62.75
1906....	do.....	18,918,812	4,409,984.70	2,270,257.44	.233	51.48
1907....	do.....	14,909,693.25	3,989,705.91	1,789,163.20	.267	44.84
1908....	do.....	9,807,394.50	2,863,081.75	1,176,887.36	.292	41.11
1909....	do.....	9,901,551.33	2,615,481.95	1,188,186.16	.264	45.43
1910....	do.....	16,199,294	3,391,162.06	1,943,915.28	.209	57.32
1910....	do.....	24,720,594.67	6,242,065.38	2,966,471.37	.253	47.52

a Damaged. Duty remitted by Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHED AND UNWASHED WOOL, NOT ON THE SKIN, SORTED.

1910....	24 cents per pound.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 315.50	<i>Dollars.</i> 257.00	<i>Dollars.</i> 75.72	<i>Dollars.</i> 0.815	<i>Per cent.</i> 29.46
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SCOURED WOOL.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1899....	36 cents per pound.....	450	44.00	162.00	0.098	368.18
1901....	do.....	59	112.00	21.24	1.89	18.75
1902....	do.....	88	147.00	31.68	1.67	21.09
1903....	do.....	580	550.00	208.80	.948	37.96
1904....	do.....	290	195.00	104.40	.672	53.54
1905....	do.....	109	202.00	39.24	1.84	19.43
1908....	do.....	110	37.00	39.60	.336	107.03
1909....	do.....	31	49.00	11.16	1.58	22.78
1910....	do.....	54	15.00	19.44	.278	129.60

CAMEL'S HAIR, WASHED AND UNWASHED.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	12 cents per pound.....	7,303	1,352.00	876.96	0.185	64.86
1899....	do.....	11,269	2,111.00	1,352.28	.187	64.06
1900....	do.....	126,762	21,372.00	15,211.44	.169	71.17
1901....	do.....	3,931	714.00	471.72	.182	66.06
1902....	do.....	2,325	691.00	279.00	.297	40.38
1903....	do.....	18	64.00	2.16	3.56	3.38
1903....	do.....	1,720	345.00	206.40	.201	59.83
1908....	do.....	89,903	24,949.00	10,788.36	.278	43.24

CAMEL'S HAIR, SCOURED.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1903....	36 cents per pound.....	62	118.00	22.32	1.90	18.92
1910....	do.....	111.50	88.00	40.14	.789	45.61

TABLE 1.—*Imports and duties, 1894-1910*—Continued.

WOOL, HAIR OF THE CAMEL, GOAT, ALPACA, AND OTHER LIKE ANIMALS—Contd.

Class 2. (Acts of 1897 and 1909.)—Continued.

HAIR OF THE ANGORA GOAT, ALPACA, AND OTHER LIKE ANIMALS, ON THE SKIN.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1899....	11 cents per pound.....	26,425	5,772.00	2,906.75	0.218	50.36
1900....	do.....	4,806	506.00	528.66	.105	104.48

HAIR OF THE ANGORA GOAT, ALPACA, AND OTHER LIKE ANIMALS, WASHED AND UNWASHED.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	12 cents per pound.....	154,922	42,164.07	18,590.64	0.272	44.10
1899....	do.....	1,125,672	368,360.46	135,080.64	.327	36.67
1900....	do.....	1,325,038	390,708.00	159,004.56	.295	40.70
1901....	do.....	739,309	238,413.00	88,717.08	.322	37.21
1902....	do.....	793,649	233,275.00	95,237.88	.294	40.83
1903....	do.....	1,243,749	409,727.00	149,249.88	.329	36.43
1904....	do.....	2,231,340	643,850.00	267,760.80	.289	41.59
1905....	do.....	2,625,575	749,764.00	315,069.00	.285	42.02
1906....	do.....	1,298,930	395,821.00	155,871.60	.305	39.38
1907....	do.....	2,191,547	738,540.00	262,985.64	.337	35.61
1908....	do.....	1,468,800	515,249.00	176,256.00	.351	34.21
1909....	do.....	1,299,552.50	456,045.00	155,946.30	.352	34.20
1910....	do.....	1,966,918.50	682,014.00	236,030.22	.347	34.61

HAIR OF THE ANGORA GOAT, ALPACA, AND OTHER LIKE ANIMALS, SORTED.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	24 cents per pound.....	230	121.00	55.20	0.526	45.62
1909....	do.....	6,521	3,608.00	1,565.04	.553	43.38

HAIR OF THE ANGORA GOAT, ALPACA, AND OTHER LIKE ANIMALS, SCOURED.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1899....	36 cents per pound.....	2	14.00	0.72	7.00	5.14
1900....	do.....	48	92.00	17.28	1.92	18.78
1901....	do.....	110	46.00	39.60	.418	86.09

HAIR OF THE ANGORA GOAT, ALPACA, AND OTHER LIKE ANIMALS, SCOURED, SORTED.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1910....	72 cents per pound.....	88	19.00	63.36	0.216	333.47

TABLE 1.—Imports and duties, 1894-1910—Continued.

WOOL, HAIR OF THE CAMEL, GOAT, ALPACA, AND OTHER LIKE ANIMALS—Contd.

Class 3. (Act of 1890.)

[Donskoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russian camel's hair, and including all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syria, and elsewhere.]

VALUED 13 CENTS OR LESS PER POUND.

WOOL.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	32 per cent.....	34,453,659	3,226,036.00	1,032,331.52	0.094	32.00
1895....	do.....	4,701,966	421,699.00	134,943.68	.90	32.00
1896....	do.....	5,649	537.00	171.84	.95	32.00

WOOL, SORTED.

1894....	64 per cent.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 41,157	<i>Dollars.</i> 3,861.00	<i>Dollars.</i> 2,471.04	<i>Dollars.</i> 0.094	<i>Per cent.</i> 64.00
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CAMEL'S HAIR, RUSSIAN.

1894....	32 per cent.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 1,770,901	<i>Dollars.</i> 134,295.00	<i>Dollars.</i> 42,974.40	<i>Dollars.</i> 0.076	<i>Per cent.</i> 32.00
1895....	do.....	102,048	8,253.00	2,640.96	.080	32.00

VALUED OVER 13 CENTS PER POUND.

WOOL.

1894....	50 per cent.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 264,867	<i>Dollars.</i> 40,681.00	<i>Dollars.</i> 20,340.50	<i>Dollars.</i> 0.15	<i>Per cent.</i> 50.00
1895....	do.....	12,209	1,768.00	884.00	.14	50.00

CAMEL'S HAIR, RUSSIAN.

1895....	50 per cent.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 562	<i>Dollars.</i> 83.00	<i>Dollars.</i> 41.50	<i>Dollars.</i> 0.15	<i>Per cent.</i> 50.00
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Class 3. (Act of 1894.)

WOOL. (Separated after 1896.)

1895....	Free of duty.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 136,497,625	<i>Dollars.</i> 12,441,543.75		<i>Dollars.</i> 0.091	Free.
1896....	do.....	96,661,663	9,359,745.06		.096	Free.

WOOL IN THE GREASE.

1897....	Free of duty.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 107,834,078	<i>Dollars.</i> 11,307,113.40		<i>Dollars.</i> 0.11	Free.
1898....	do.....	5,066,070	460,588.00		.091	Free.

TABLE 1.—Imports and duties, 1894-1910—Continued.

WOOL, HAIR OF THE CAMEL, GOAT, ALPACA, AND OTHER LIKE ANIMALS—Contd.

Class 3. (Act of 1894.)—Continued.

SCOURED WOOL.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
1897....	Free of duty.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 1,570,200	<i>Dollars.</i> 185,941.90	.....	<i>Dollars.</i> 0.12	Free.
1898....	do.....	2,197	208.00	.....	.095	Free.

CAMEL'S HAIR.

1895....	Free of duty.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 3,029,598	<i>Dollars.</i> 231,986.00	.....	<i>Dollars.</i> 0.076	Free.
1896....	do.....	1,249,520	114,003.00	.....	.091	Free.
1897....	do.....	2,313,536	220,208.00	.....	.095	Free.
1898....	do.....	120,046	13,232.00	.....	.110	Free.

HAIR OF THE GOAT, ALPACA, AND OTHER LIKE ANIMALS.

1895....	Free of duty.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 144,227	<i>Dollars.</i> 30,569.00	.....	<i>Dollars.</i> 0.212	Free.
1896....	do.....	210,034	37,477.00	.....	.17	Free.
1897....	do.....	97,173	16,360.00	.....	.17	Free.

Class 3. (Acts of 1897 and 1909.)

Donskoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russian camel's hair, and all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Syria, and elsewhere.]

VALUED 12 CENTS OR LESS PER POUND.

WASHED AND UNWASHED WOOL, ON THE SKIN.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	3 cents per pound.....	101,889	6,380.00	3,056.67	0.063	47.91
1899....	do.....	256,755	14,857.00	7,702.65	.058	51.85
1900....	do.....	1,061,717	76,929.00	31,851.50	.071	41.40
1901....	do.....	317,369	22,957.00	9,521.07	.072	41.40
1902....	do.....	181,595.50	10,450.00	5,447.88	.058	52.12
1903....	do.....	848,618	51,731.00	25,458.55	.061	49.21
1904....	do.....	788,749	45,448.00	23,662.47	.058	52.06
1905....	do.....	1,136,075	85,238.90	34,082.25	.075	39.98
1906....	do.....	1,658,603.95	140,420.40	49,758.10	.085	35.44
1907....	do.....	1,836,804.50	206,159.70	55,104.14	.112	26.73
1908....	do.....	850,149	77,180.57	25,504.48	.091	33.05
1909....	do.....	864,778.60	62,383.71	25,943.35	.072	41.59
1910....	do.....	1,391,180.50	129,863.00	41,735.42	.093	32.14

WASHED AND UNWASHED WOOL, NOT ON THE SKIN.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	4 cents per pound.....	40,676,019	3,819,219.05	1,627,040.76	0.094	42.60
1899....	do.....	63,466,316	5,971,748.50	2,538,652.64	.094	42.51
1900....	do.....	93,512,804	8,483,358.00	3,740,512.16	.091	44.09
1901....	do.....	79,027,551	7,329,968.00	3,161,102.04	.092	43.17
1902....	do.....	96,482,442	8,813,910.00	3,859,297.68	.091	43.79
1903....	do.....	113,588,436	10,847,957.00	4,543,537.44	.096	41.88
1904....	do.....	85,475,083.75	8,907,288.00	3,419,003.35	.104	38.38
1905....	do.....	75,922,101.25	7,674,061.00	3,036,884.08	.101	39.57
1906....	do.....	66,686,537	7,102,768.00	2,667,461.47	.107	37.56
1907....	do.....	43,924,853.50	4,891,660.60	1,756,994.15	.111	35.92
1908....	do.....	34,965,342.50	3,605,611.40	1,398,613.70	.103	38.79
1909....	do.....	76,807,986	7,865,221.00	3,072,319.44	.102	39.06
1910....	do.....	83,301,094.50	9,179,460.20	3,332,043.78	.110	36.30

TABLE 1.—Imports and duties, 1894-1910—Continued.

WOOL, HAIR OF THE CAMEL, GOAT, ALPACA, AND OTHER LIKE ANIMALS—Contd.

Class 3. (Acts of 1897 and 1909.)—Continued.

VALUED 12 CENTS OR LESS PER POUND—Continued.

SCOURED WOOL.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty col- lected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quan- tity.	Ad valo- rem rate of duty.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	12 cents per pound.....	4,377	412.00	525.24	0.094	127.49
1899....	do.....	8,027	1,271.00	963.24	.158	75.79
1900....	do.....	17,734	2,919.00	2,128.08	.165	72.90
1902....	do.....	5,241	1,435.00	628.92	.274	43.82
1903....	do.....	667	115.00	80.04	.172	69.60
1909....	do.....	10,149	2,029.00	1,217.88	.200	60.02

CAMEL'S HAIR, RUSSIAN, WASHED AND UNWASHED.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	4 cents per pound.....	712,241	71,580.00	28,489.64	0.101	39.80
1899....	do.....	1,025,656	107,151.00	41,026.24	.104	38.29
1900....	do.....	1,319,576	139,137.00	52,783.04	.105	37.94
1901....	do.....	995,137	110,882.00	39,805.48	.111	35.90
1902....	do.....	702,719	72,265.00	28,108.76	.103	38.90
1903....	do.....	1,844,327	186,861.00	73,773.08	.101	39.48
1904....	do.....	2,701,135	303,499.00	108,045.40	.112	35.60
1905....	do.....	2,502,141	295,033.00	100,085.64	.118	33.92
1906....	do.....	1,625,585	189,220.00	65,023.40	.116	34.36
1907....	do.....	628,424	67,050.00	25,136.96	.107	37.49
1908....	do.....	255,574	29,647.00	10,222.96	.116	34.48
1909....	do.....	3,358,490	367,318.00	134,339.60	.109	36.57
1910....	do.....	2,087,866	243,890.00	83,514.64	.117	34.24

CAMEL'S HAIR, RUSSIAN, SCOURED.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1906....	12 cents per pound.....	12,405	3,725.00	1,488.60	0.30	39.96

VALUED OVER 12 CENTS PER POUND.

WASHED AND UNWASHED WOOL, ON THE SKIN.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	6 cents per pound.....	3,856	630.00	231.36	0.163	36.73
1900....	do.....	2,375	306.00	142.50	.129	46.57
1903....	do.....	2,422	275.00	145.32	.114	52.84
1904....	do.....	11	2.00	.66	.182	33.00
1906....	do.....	48,826.50	11,285.00	2,929.59	.231	25.96
1907....	do.....	39,647	5,208.00	2,378.82	.131	45.68
1909....	do.....	80	12.00	4.80	.150	40.00
1910....	do.....	244.07	38.00	14.64	.156	38.53

WASHED AND UNWASHED WOOL, NOT ON THE SKIN.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	7 cents per pound.....	1,658,915	236,143.00	116,124.05	0.142	49.20
1899....	do.....	888,015	130,052.00	62,161.02	.146	47.80
1900....	do.....	3,056,138	478,502.00	213,929.66	.157	44.71
1901....	do.....	1,380,155	204,987.00	96,610.85	.148	47.14
1902....	do.....	1,115,732.59	162,512.00	78,101.28	.146	48.06
1903....	do.....	2,960,748	468,665.00	207,252.35	.158	44.22
1904....	do.....	19,167,061.25	2,986,671.00	1,341,694.29	.156	44.93
1905....	do.....	33,028,109.70	5,887,706.00	2,311,967.70	.178	39.28
1906....	do.....	38,773,768.28	7,089,814.00	2,714,163.77	.183	38.28
1907....	do.....	44,440,828.86	8,843,857.00	3,110,858.03	.199	35.18
1908....	do.....	26,818,123.56	5,286,050.00	1,877,268.65	.197	35.51
1909....	do.....	9,541,859.65	1,780,106.00	667,930.18	.187	37.52
1910....	do.....	30,408,348	5,251,621.00	2,128,584.36	.173	40.53

TABLE 1.—*Imports and duties, 1894-1910*—Continued.

WOOL, HAIR OF THE CAMEL, GOAT, ALPACA, AND OTHER LIKE ANIMALS—Contd.

Class 3. (Acts of 1897 and 1909.)—Continued.

VALUED OVER 12 CENTS PER POUND—Continued.

SCOURED WOOL.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty col- lected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quan- tity.	Ad valo- rem rate of duty.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	21 cents per pound.....	284	63.00	59.64	0.222	94.67
1909....	.....do.....	108	21.00	22.88	.193	108.95

CAMEL'S HAIR, RUSSIAN, WASHED AND UNWASHED.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1904....	7 cents per pound.....	997	324.00	69.79	0.325	21.54
1905....	.....do.....	7,450	725.00	521.50	.097	71.93
1906....	.....do.....	813,540	134,771.00	56,947.80	.166	42.26
1907....	.....do.....	1,582,561	261,612.00	110,779.30	.165	42.34
1908....	.....do.....	964,289	141,818.00	67,500.23	.147	47.60
1909....	.....do.....	782,103	155,727.00	54,747.21	.199	35.16
1910....	.....do.....	581,745	85,498.00	40,722.15	.147	47.63

CAMEL'S HAIR, RUSSIAN, SCOURED.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1901....	21 cents per pound.....	2,731	608.00	573.51	0.223	94.32

1909	1897	1894
<p>372. Top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, and garnetted waste, thirty cents per pound.</p> <p>373. Shoddy, twenty-five cents per pound; noils, wool extract, yarn waste, thread waste, and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this section, twenty cents per pound.</p> <p>374. Woolen rags, mungo, and flocks, ten cents per pound.</p>	<p>361. Top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, and garnetted waste, thirty cents per pound.</p> <p>362. Shoddy, twenty-five cents per pound; noils, wool extract, yarn waste, thread waste, and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this Act, twenty cents per pound.</p> <p>363. Woolen rags, mungo, and flocks, ten cents per pound.</p>	<p>279. * * * garnetted waste, * * * fifteen per centum ad valorem</p> <p>685. * * * slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, * * * (Free.)</p> <p>279. On * * * shoddy, * * * carded waste, and carbonized noils, * * * fifteen per centum ad valorem, * *</p> <p>685. * * * noils, yarn waste, card waste, bur waste, * * * and all waste, * * * composed wholly or in part of wool, all the foregoing not otherwise herein provided for. (Free.)</p> <p>279. On flocks, mungo, * * * fifteen per centum ad valorem.</p> <p>685. * * * rags composed wholly or in part of wool, * * * (Free).</p>

TABLE 2.—Imports and duties, 1894-1910.

TOP, SLUBBING, ROVING, RING, YARN, GARNETTED, AND OTHER WASTES.
(Act of 1890.)

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	30 cents per pound.....	10,929	4,335.00	3,278.70	0.40	75.63
1895....	do.....	3,781	1,385.00	1,134.30	.37	81.90

GARNETTED AND CARDED WASTES. (Act of 1894.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1895....	15 per cent.....	68,678	7,474.00	1,121.10	0.11	15.00
1896....	do.....	28,177	2,922.00	438.30	.10	15.00
1897....	do.....	53,528	9,453.00	1,418.70	.18	15.00
1898....	do.....	5,693	705.00	105.75	.124	15.00

BURR, SLUBBING, ROVING, RING, AND OTHER WASTES. (Act of 1894.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>	
1895....	Free of duty.....	4,592,958	817,650.00	.....	0.178	Free.
1896....	do.....	5,958,633	1,443,965.00	.....	.24	Free.
1897....	do.....	8,980,358	2,098,013.00	.....	.23	Free.
1898....	do.....	382,368	131,458.00	.....	.344	Free.

TOP AND ROVING WASTES. (Acts of 1897 and 1909.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1901....	30 cents per pound.....	5,194	1,922.00	1,558.20	0.37	81.07
1903....	do.....	33	7.00	9.90	.212	141.43
1905....	do.....	20	5.00	6.00	.25	120.00
1906....	do.....	1,737	719.00	521.10	.414	72.48
1907....	do.....	10,948	5,224.00	3,284.40	.477	62.87
1908....	do.....	100	31.00	30.00	.31	96.77
1909....	do.....	244	74.00	73.20	.303	98.93

SLUBBING, RING, AND GARNETTED WASTES. (Acts of 1897 and 1909.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	30 cents per pound.....	669	134.00	200.70	0.200	149.25
1899....	do.....	2,780	988.00	934.00	.355	84.41
1900....	do.....	2,317	820.00	695.10	.354	84.77
1901....	do.....	13,399	5,035.00	4,019.70	.375	79.83
1902....	do.....	11,345	4,236.00	3,403.50	.373	80.34
1903....	do.....	10,444	4,423.00	3,133.20	.423	70.84
1904....	do.....	3,888	1,776.00	1,166.40	.457	65.68
1906....	do.....	258	61.00	77.40	.237	126.89
1907....	do.....	75	19.00	22.50	.253	118.42
1908....	do.....	248	87.00	74.40	.351	85.52
1909....	do.....	10	2.00	3.00	.200	150.00

TABLE 2.—Imports and duties, 1894-1910—Continued.

WOOL EXTRACT, YARN, THREAD, AND ALL OTHER WASTES, N. S. P. F.

Under general tariff. (Acts of 1897 and 1909.)

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	20 cents per pound.....	46,306	12,953.00	9,261.20	0.280	71.50
1899....	do.....	32,261	9,205.00	6,452.20	.285	70.09
1900....	do.....	11,547	3,447.00	2,309.40	.299	67.00
1901....	do.....	198,105	65,307.00	39,621.00	.33	60.67
1902....	do.....	119,607	34,762.00	23,921.40	.291	68.81
1903....	do.....	166,787	47,813.00	33,357.40	.287	69.78
1904....	do.....	66,469	19,975.00	13,293.80	.301	66.55
1905....	do.....	111,559	40,998.00	22,311.80	.367	54.42
1906....	do.....	448,941.50	163,377.00	89,788.30	.364	54.96
1907....	do.....	142,130	61,134.00	28,426.00	.43	46.50
1908....	do.....	69,733	27,780.00	13,946.60	.398	50.20
1909....	do.....	89,601	35,737.00	17,920.20	.399	50.14
1910....	do.....	92,938	32,063.00	18,587.60	.345	57.97

From Porto Rico. (May 1, 1900-July 25, 1901.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1901....	15 p. ct. of 20 cents per lb..	160	13.00	4.80	0.081	36.92

SHODDY.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	30 cents per pound.....					
1895....	do.....	30	17.00	9.00	0.57	52.94
1895....	15 per cent.....	51,190	4,588.00	688.20	.09	15.00
1896....	do.....	139,931	12,873.00	1,930.95	.092	15.00
1897....	do.....	2,545	337.00	50.55	.13	15.00
1901....	25 cents per pound.....	7	6.00	1.75	.857	29.20
1905....	do.....	50	5.00	12.50	.10	250.00
1906....	do.....	8,958	1,283.00	2,239.50	.143	174.55
1907....	do.....	55	14.00	13.75	.253	98.21
1908....	do.....	20	5.00	5.00	.25	100.00
1910....	do.....	30	2.00	7.50	.067	375.00

NOILS, CARBONIZED. (Act of 1894.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1895....	15 per cent.....	3,586	650.00	97.50	0.18	15.00
1896....	do.....	62,526	11,379.00	1,706.85	.18	15.00
1897....	do.....	304,016	67,428.00	10,114.20	.22	15.00
1898....	do.....	42,137	9,283.00	1,392.45	.22	15.00

NOILS, N. O. P. F. (Act of 1894.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>	
1895....	Free of duty.....	1,097,452	262,956.00	.....	0.240	Free.
1896....	do.....	1,185,032	232,150.00	.....	.19	Free.
1897....	do.....	7,630,491	1,430,289.00	.....	.19	Free.
1898....	do.....	364,365	80,634.00	.....	.22	Free.

TABLE 2.—*Imports and duties, 1894-1910—Continued.*

NOILS. (Acts of 1890, 1897, and 1909.)

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	30 cents per pound.....	45,350	16,966.00	13,605.00	0.37	80.19
1895....	do.....	9,111	3,657.00	2,733.30	.40	74.74
1898....	20 cents per pound.....	72,668	19,325.00	14,533.60	.266	75.21
1899....	do.....	132,078	39,877.00	26,415.60	.302	66.24
1900....	do.....	144,306	50,413.00	28,861.20	.349	57.25
1901....	do.....	217,814	73,950.00	43,562.80	.339	58.91
1902....	do.....	98,245	32,045.00	19,649.00	.326	61.32
1903....	do.....	90,897	34,876.00	18,179.40	.384	52.13
1904....	do.....	79,576	29,190.00	15,915.20	.367	54.52
1905....	do.....	90,314	31,625.00	18,062.80	.35	57.12
1906....	do.....	393,491	161,094.00	78,698.20	.409	48.85
1907....	do.....	443,611	175,335.00	88,722.20	.395	50.60
1908....	do.....	167,107	70,026.00	33,421.40	.419	47.73
1909....	do.....	127,965	49,754.00	25,593.00	.388	51.44
1910....	do.....	122,227	76,253.00	24,445.40	.624	32.06

RAGS, MUNGO, AND FLOCKS. (Act of 1890.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	10 cents per pound.....	48,606	15,570.00	4,860.60	0.32	31.22
1895....	do.....	4,439	1,091.00	443.90	.25	40.68

RAGS. (Act of 1894.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>	
1895....	Free of duty.....	6,498,907	401,976.00	-----	0.062	Free.
1896....	do.....	11,116,402	643,945.50	-----	.058	Free.
1897....	do.....	28,036,235	1,728,370.10	-----	.062	Free.
1898....	do.....	996,194	48,276.00	-----	.048	Free.

MUNGO AND FLOCKS. (Act of 1894.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1895....	15 per cent.....	1,633.50	376.00	56.40	0.23	15.00
1896....	do.....	11,831	3,211.00	481.65	.27	15.00
1897....	do.....	153,619	10,763.00	1,614.45	.07	15.00
1898....	do.....	1,801	435.00	65.25	.242	15.00

RAGS AND FLOCKS. (Acts of 1897 and 1909.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	10 cents per pound.....	157,391	26,315.00	15,739.10	0.167	59.81
1899....	do.....	85,989	14,154.00	8,598.90	.165	50.75
1900....	do.....	155,802	20,181.00	15,580.20	.13	77.20
1901....	do.....	14,483	3,806.00	1,448.30	.264	38.05
1902....	do.....	57,142	8,270.00	5,714.20	.145	69.09
1903....	do.....	61,535.70	10,224.00	6,153.57	.166	60.19
1904....	do.....	23,702.80	4,014.00	2,370.28	.169	59.48
1905....	do.....	68,141.40	12,734.00	6,814.14	.187	53.51
1906....	do.....	233,181	67,700.00	23,318.10	.29	34.44
1907....	do.....	151,291	46,454.00	15,129.05	.307	32.57
1908....	do.....	33,972	11,675.00	3,397.20	.344	29.10
1909....	do.....	32,773	9,232.00	3,277.30	.282	35.50
1910....	do.....	362,525	95,191.25	36,252.50	.263	38.08

MUNGO. (Acts of 1897 and 1909.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	10 cents per pound.....	684	36.00	68.40	0.053	190
1899....	do.....	188	37.00	18.80	.197	50.81
1900....	do.....	625	66.00	62.50	.106	94.70
1901....	do.....	137	21.00	13.70	.154	65.24
1902....	do.....	561	96.00	56.10	.171	58.33
1903....	do.....	1,260	104.00	126.00	.083	121.15
1904....	do.....	700	70.00	70.00	.10	100.00
1905....	do.....	50	9.00	5.00	.18	55.56
1906....	do.....	360	44.00	36.00	.122	81.82

Text of the tariff laws of—

1909	1897	1894
<p>375. On combed wool or tops, made wholly or in part of wool or camel's hair, valued at not more than twenty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be two and one-fourth times the duty imposed by this schedule on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at more than twenty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three and one-third times the duty imposed by this schedule on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class; and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, thirty per centum ad valorem.</p> <p>376. Wool and hair which have been advanced in any manner or by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition, not specially provided for in this section, shall be subject to the same duties as are imposed upon manufactures of wool not specially provided for in this section.</p>	<p>[No corresponding paragraph. See below.]</p> <p>364. Wool and hair which have been advanced in any manner or by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition, not specially provided for in this Act, shall be subject to the same duties as are imposed upon manufactures of wool not specially provided for in this Act.</p>	<p>[No corresponding paragraph. See below.]</p> <p>279. * * * on wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other like animals, in the form of roving, roping, or tops, twenty per centum ad valorem.</p>

TABLE 3.—Imports and duties, 1894–1910.

COMBED WOOL OR TOPS, MADE WHOLLY OR IN PART OF WOOL OR CAMEL'S HAIR.
(Act of 1909.)

VALUED AT MORE THAN 20 CENTS PER POUND.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1910....	36½ cts. per lb. and 30 p. c...	1,868	838.00	936.33	0.449	111.73

WOOL AND HAIR ADVANCED IN ANY MANNER OR BY ANY PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE BEYOND THE WASHED OR SCOURED CONDITION, N. S. P. F.

(Acts of 1897 and 1909.)

VALUED NOT MORE THAN 40 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	33 cts. per lb. and 50 per ct.	11	3.00	5.13	0.273	171.00
1899....	do.	1,070	368.00	537.10	.344	145.95
1900....	do.	4	1.50	2.07	.375	138.00
1901....	do.	156	62.00	82.42	.397	133.00
1902....	do.	168.25	60.00	85.52	.357	141.67
1904....	do.	2,580	828.00	1,265.40	.321	152.83
1906....	do.	375	148.00	197.75	.395	133.61
1907....	do.	3	1.00	1.49	.333	149.00
1909....	do.	1,696.50	598.00	853.84	.352	143.62
1910....	do.	92	15.00	37.83	.163	252.20

VALUED ABOVE 40 AND NOT ABOVE 70 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	44 cts. per lb. and 50 per ct.	782	415.65	551.91	0.531	135.20
1899....	do.	423	296.20	334.22	.70	112.84
1900....	do.	52	28.00	36.88	.538	131.72
1901....	do.	405	471.00	413.70	1.16	87.83
1902....	do.	67.50	46.00	52.70	.686	113.04
1904....	do.	174	88.00	120.56	.506	137.00
1905....	do.	133	86.00	101.52	.647	118.05
1906....	do.	49	28.00	35.56	.571	127.00
1909....	do.	506.75	248.00	346.97	.489	139.91
1910....	do.	4	2.80	3.16	.700	112.86

VALUED ABOVE 70 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	44 cts. per lb. and 55 per ct.	436	418.35	421.77	0.959	100.90
1899....	do.	2,114.50	2,681.30	2,405.10	1.27	89.71
1900....	do.	802.50	1,026.25	917.54	1.23	89.42
1901....	do.	260.50	345.00	304.37	1.32	88.22
1902....	do.	644.75	859.33	756.32	1.33	88.01
1903....	do.	321.34	395.00	358.64	1.23	90.79
1904....	do.	533.22	774.00	660.32	1.45	85.31
1905....	do.	1,438.50	1,352.90	1,377.04	.941	101.78
1906....	do.	531.37	953.30	758.12	1.79	79.54
1907....	do.	847	962.92	902.29	1.14	93.70
1908....	do.	401.75	707.54	565.92	1.76	79.98
1909....	do.	45	33.00	37.95	.733	115.00
1910....	do.	137.25	274.00	211.09	2.00	77.04

ROVING, ROPING, OR TOPS. (Act of 1894.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1895....	20 per cent.	1,567,371.75	501,344.00	100,268.80	0.32	20.00
1896....	do.	1,147,461	438,417.00	87,683.40	.38	20.00
1897....	do.	5,662,953	1,821,405.00	364,281.00	.32	20.00
1898....	do.	846,003	292,399.00	58,479.80	.35	20.00

1909	1897	1894
<p>377. On yarns made wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than thirty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be two and one-half times the duty imposed by this section on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto thirty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at more than thirty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three and one-half times the duty imposed by this section on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.</p>	<p>365. On yarns made wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than thirty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be two and one-half times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at more than thirty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three and one-half times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, forty per centum ad valorem.</p>	<p>280. On woolen and worsted yarns made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not more than forty cents per pound, thirty per centum ad valorem; valued at more than forty cents per pound, forty per centum ad valorem.</p>

TABLE 4.—Imports and duties, 1894–1910.

YARNS, WOOLEN AND WORSTED. (Acts of 1890 and 1894.)

VALUED NOT MORE THAN 30 CENTS PER POUND.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	27½ cents per lb. and 35 p. ct.	113. 63	26. 50	40. 53	0. 23	152. 94
1895....	do.	305. 75	75. 90	110. 67	. 25	145. 81
1896....	30 per cent.		(a)			
1897....	do.		(a)			
1898....	do.		(a)			

a In following table.

VALUED MORE THAN 30 AND NOT MORE THAN 40 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	33 cents per lb. and 35 p. ct.	2, 153. 74	755. 20	975. 06	0. 35	129. 15
1895....	do.	451. 31	169. 00	208. 08	. 37	132. 12
1896....	30 per cent.	639, 246. 50	234, 395. 00	70, 318. 50	. 37	30. 00
1897....	do.	427, 471	149, 433. 45	44, 830. 04	. 35	30. 00
1898....	do.	548, 890	198, 145. 55	59, 443. 67	. 36	30. 00
1899....	do.	72, 840	26, 223. 00	7, 866. 90	. 36	30. 00

VALUED MORE THAN 40 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	38½ cts. per lb. and 40 p. ct.	527, 878. 09	338, 067. 25	338, 460. 22	0. 64	100. 12
1895....	do.	146, 435. 77	90, 967. 70	92, 764. 98	. 62	101. 98
1896....	40 per cent.	1, 640, 247. 92	862, 354. 65	344, 941. 87	. 53	40. 00
1897....	do.	a 140. 31	a 91. 00	90. 42	. 85	99. 36
1898....	do.	1, 568, 290. 75	881, 552. 25	352, 620. 90	. 65	40. 00
1899....	do.	1, 435, 124. 62	794, 549. 00	317, 819. 60	. 55	40. 00
1900....	do.	73, 712	40, 669. 00	16, 267. 60	. 55	40. 00

a At 38½ cents and 40 per cent (old rate).

YARNS, MADE WHOLLY OR IN PART OF WOOL. (Acts of 1897 and 1909.)

VALUED NOT MORE THAN 30 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	27½ cts. per lb. and 40 p. ct.	7, 338	1, 962. 30	2, 803. 10	0. 267	142. 86
1899....	do.	4, 988. 88	997. 30	1, 770. 87	. 20	177. 58
1900....	do.	979. 42	206. 78	352. 07	. 211	170. 23
1901....	do.	912. 47	245. 50	352. 77	. 279	138. 61
1902....	do.	141, 148. 35	40, 271. 45	54, 924. 59	. 285	136. 39
1903....	do.	133, 646. 86	38, 661. 95	52, 217. 69	. 289	135. 06
1904....	do.	1, 565. 01	444. 85	608. 34	. 284	136. 75
1905....	do.	4, 254	1, 181. 00	1, 642. 26	. 278	138. 06
1906....	do.	339. 79	97. 24	132. 33	. 286	136. 09
1907....	do.	81. 75	21. 80	31. 18	. 267	143. 02
1908....	do.	25. 25	6. 38	9. 51	. 253	149. 06
1909....	do.	29. 50	7. 80	11. 23	. 264	143. 97
1910....	do.					
1910....	27½ cts. p. lb. and 35 p. ct.	127	28. 00	44. 73	. 220	159. 75

VALUED MORE THAN 30 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	38½ cts. per lb. and 40 p. ct.	149, 193	89, 004. 10	93, 040. 84	0. 597	104. 54
1899....	do.	207, 725. 81	128, 296. 06	131, 292. 96	. 618	102. 34
1900....	do.	172, 008. 67	115, 778. 37	112, 534. 81	. 673	97. 20
1901....	do.	267, 235. 67	171, 180. 06	171, 357. 65	. 641	100. 10
1902....	do.	240, 743. 54	159, 062. 99	156, 311. 57	. 661	98. 27
1903....	do.	201, 415. 41	135, 907. 58	131, 908. 06	. 675	97. 06
1904....	do.	165, 928. 92	119, 626. 61	111, 733. 61	. 721	93. 40
1905....	do.	183, 421. 92	132, 539. 53	123, 633. 40	. 723	93. 28
1906....	do.	211, 179. 59	170, 275. 04	149, 414. 42	. 806	87. 73
1907....	do.	164, 355. 79	133, 916. 06	116, 843. 59	. 815	87. 25
1908....	do.	193, 595. 72	150, 651. 33	134, 794. 94	. 778	89. 47
1909....	do.	299, 224. 35	246, 331. 56	213, 734. 18	. 823	86. 77
1910....	do.	359, 761. 30	326, 858. 02	269, 251. 43	. 908	82. 38

1909	1897	1894
<p>378. On cloths, knit fabrics, and all manufactures of every description made wholly or in part of wool, not specially provided for in this section, valued at not more than forty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this section on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at above forty cents per pound and not above seventy cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this section on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, fifty per centum ad valorem; valued at over seventy cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this section on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class and fifty-five per centum ad valorem.</p>	<p>366. On cloths, knit fabrics, and all manufactures of every description made wholly or in part of wool, not specially provided for in this Act, valued at not more than forty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this Act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at above forty cents per pound and not above seventy cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, fifty per centum ad valorem; valued at over seventy cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class and fifty-five per centum ad valorem.</p>	<p>281. On knit fabrics, and all fabrics made on knitting machines or frames, not including wearing apparel, * * * made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not exceeding forty cents per pound, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at more than forty cents per pound, forty per centum ad valorem.</p> <p>282. On * * * felts for printing machines, composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not more than thirty cents per pound, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at more than thirty and not more than forty cents per pound, thirty per centum ad valorem; valued at more than forty cents per pound, thirty-five per centum ad valorem: * * *</p> <p>283. * * * on all manufactures, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, including such as have India rubber as a component material, and not specially provided for in this Act, valued at not over fifty cents per pound, forty per centum ad valorem; valued at more than fifty cents per pound, fifty per centum ad valorem.</p>

TABLE 5.—Imports and duties, 1894-1910.

Cloths, woolen or worsted. (Act of 1890.)

VALUED NOT MORE THAN 30 CENTS PER POUND.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty col- lected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quan- tity.	Ad valo- rem rate of duty.
1894....	33 cts. p. lb. and 40 per cent..	<i>Pounds.</i> 12,171	<i>Dollars.</i> 3,323.00	<i>Dollars.</i> 5,345.63	<i>Dollars.</i> 0.27	<i>Per cent.</i> 160.87
1895....	.....do.....	14,657	3,870.00	6,384.81	.26	164.98

VALUED MORE THAN 30 AND NOT MORE THAN 40 CENTS PER POUND.

1894....	38½ cts. p. lb. and 40 per cent..	<i>Pounds.</i> 183,381.75	<i>Dollars.</i> 66,775.00	<i>Dollars.</i> 97,312.01	<i>Dollars.</i> 0.36	<i>Per cent.</i> 145.73
1895....	.....do.....	68,526	23,530.00	35,794.51	.34	152.12

VALUED ABOVE 40 CENTS PER POUND.

1894....	44 cts. p. lb. and 50 per cent..	<i>Pounds.</i> 7,674,353.93	<i>Dollars.</i> 6,940,192.50	<i>Dollars.</i> 6,846,811.97	<i>Dollars.</i> 0.90	<i>Per cent.</i> 98.65
1895....	.....do.....	2,283,999.68	2,074,206.97	2,042,063.45	.91	98.45

Cloths, woolen or worsted. (Act of 1894.)

VALUED NOT MORE THAN 50 CENTS PER POUND.

1895....	40 per cent.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 5,330,915.50	<i>Dollars.</i> 1,669,157.21	<i>Dollars.</i> 667,662.88	<i>Dollars.</i> 0.31	<i>Per cent.</i> 40.00
1896....	.....do.....	12,145,766.81	3,725,947.45	1,490,378.98	.31	40.00
1897....	.....do.....	14,684,511.25	4,563,704.43	1,825,481.77	.31	40.00
1898....	.....do.....	1,037,108	360,525.57	144,210.23	.35	40.00

VALUED MORE THAN 50 CENTS PER POUND.

1895....	50 per cent.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 15,042,019.42	<i>Dollars.</i> 11,935,965.08	<i>Dollars.</i> 5,967,982.58	<i>Dollars.</i> 0.79	<i>Per cent.</i> 50.00
1896....	.....do.....	20,112,119.69	16,311,950.82	8,155,975.40	.81	50.00
1897....	.....do.....	19,973,757.99	15,640,827.13	7,820,413.57	.78	50.00
1898....	.....do.....	1,352,529	1,017,731.15	508,865.58	.75	50.00

Cloths, woqlen or worsted. (Acts of 1897 and 1909.)

VALUED NOT MORE THAN 40 CENTS PER POUND.

1898....	33 cts. per lb. and 50 per ct..	<i>Pounds.</i> 22,885	<i>Dollars.</i> 8,501.50	<i>Dollars.</i> 11,802.23	<i>Dollars.</i> 0.371	<i>Per cent.</i> 138.83
1899....	.....do.....	42,661.62	15,579.00	21,867.89	.365	140.37
1900....	.....do.....	57,259.55	21,461.58	29,626.44	.375	138.04
1901....	.....do.....	36,312.97	13,653.50	18,810.06	.375	137.80
1902....	.....do.....	24,853.72	9,188.00	12,795.73	.369	139.26
1903....	.....do.....	37,634.30	12,780.50	18,809.49	.34	147.18
1904....	.....do.....	42,463	14,000.00	21,012.79	.33	150.09
1905....	.....do.....	8,126	2,630.85	3,997.03	.324	151.93
1906....	.....do.....	11,834.50	4,502.00	6,156.69	.38	136.73
1907....	.....do.....	71,308.45	27,693.25	37,378.42	.388	134.97
1908....	.....do.....	51,820.85	19,603.00	26,904.90	.378	137.21
1909....	.....do.....	10,099.25	3,733.25	5,199.39	.370	139.27
1910....	.....do.....	6,016.20	2,111.00	3,040.88	.351	144.05

TABLE 5.—Imports and duties, 1894-1910—Continued.

Cloths, woolen or worsted. (Acts of 1897 and 1909.)—Continued.

VALUED MORE THAN 40 AND NOT MORE THAN 70 CENTS PER POUND.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	44 cts. per lb. and 50 per ct..	428,173	253,602.62	315,196.53	0.592	124.29
1899....	do.....	923,474.33	551,094.86	681,876.08	.597	123.73
1900....	do.....	738,664.13	445,395.62	547,710.03	.603	122.97
1901....	do.....	475,037.69	287,706.93	352,870.00	.605	122.65
1902....	do.....	573,466.39	337,985.40	421,317.90	.589	124.66
1903....	do.....	517,391.25	319,056.43	387,180.33	.617	121.35
1904....	do.....	438,282.44	269,925.02	327,806.79	.616	121.44
1905....	do.....	245,066.76	152,694.30	184,176.51	.623	120.62
1906....	do.....	312,484.38	190,195.70	232,591.08	.609	122.29
1907....	do.....	295,766.58	188,917.50	224,596.07	.639	118.89
1908....	do.....	205,002.90	124,288.50	152,345.54	.606	122.57
1909....	do.....	266,510.73	167,143.91	200,836.68	.627	120.16
1910....	do.....	458,427.50	274,246.50	338,831.44	.598	123.55

VALUED ABOVE 70 CENTS PER POUND.

Under general tariff.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	44 cts. per lb. and 55 per ct..	1,710,539	1,863,339.62	1,777,473.74	1.09	95.39
1899....	do.....	3,060,072.21	3,235,466.30	3,125,938.18	1.06	96.61
1900....	do.....	4,064,853.32	4,458,487.56	4,240,703.57	1.10	95.12
1901....	do.....	3,226,382.48	3,561,997.50	3,378,706.92	1.10	94.85
1902....	do.....	3,957,441.68	4,264,256.34	4,086,615.35	1.08	95.83
1903....	do.....	4,166,319.70	4,476,624.10	4,295,323.74	1.07	95.95
1904....	do.....	3,435,017.03	3,754,018.29	3,576,117.65	1.09	95.23
1905....	do.....	3,377,229.47	3,723,474.60	3,533,892.08	1.10	94.91
1906....	do.....	4,322,135.27	4,697,924.33	4,485,597.76	1.09	95.48
1907....	do.....	4,799,020.76	5,369,487.80	5,064,787.62	1.12	94.32
1908....	do.....	4,061,125.05	4,455,376.42	4,237,351.88	1.10	95.11
1909....	do.....	4,196,019.18	4,606,561.10	4,379,857.57	1.10	95.08
1910....	do.....	5,433,181.78	5,827,776.89	5,595,877.18	1.07	96.02

From Cuba. (Reciprocity Treaty, December 27, 1903.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1904....	44 cents per pound and 55 per ct. less 20 per ct.	15	14.00	11.44	0.933	81.71
1905....	do.....	2	2.00	1.58	1.00	79.00
1906....	do.....	6	12.00	7.38	2.00	61.50
1907....	do.....	1	3.00	1.67	3.00	55.67
1909....	do.....	2.75	4.00	2.73	1.45	68.25
1910....	do.....	4.50	6.00	4.22	1.33	70.33

From Philippine Islands. (Act of March 8, 1902.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1908....	75 per cent of 44 cts. p. lb. and 55 per cent.	1.38	1.00	0.87	0.725	87.00
1909....	do.....	3	5.00	3.06	1.67	61.20

TABLE 5.—Imports and duties, 1894-1910—Continued.

Knit fabrics (not wearing apparel).

KNIT FABRICS, AND ALL FABRICS MADE ON KNITTING MACHINES OR FRAMES (NOT WEARING APPAREL). (Acts of 1890 and 1894.)

VALUED NOT MORE THAN 30 CENTS PER POUND. [After 1895 in following.]

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	33 cts. per lb. and 40 per ct..	6.33	2.00	2.88	0.32	144.00
1895....	do.....	308	77.00	132.44	.25	172.00

VALUED MORE THAN 30 AND NOT MORE THAN 40 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1895....	38½ cts. per lb. and 40 per ct.					
	35 per cent.....	171,497	55,797.00	19,528.95	0.33	35.00
1896....	do.....	901,583	318,005.00	111,301.75	.35	35.00
1897....	do.....	1,642,720	521,887.00	182,660.45	.32	35.00
1898....	do.....	114,579	37,437.13	13,102.99	.33	35.00

VALUED ABOVE 40 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	44 cts. per lb. and 50 per ct.	807.13	1,354.95	1,032.61	1.68	76.20
1895....	do.....	1,160.61	1,554.63	1,287.96	1.34	82.85
	40 per cent.....	6,252	4,644.00	1,857.60	.74	40.00
1896....	do.....	165,028.04	87,689.72	35,075.89	.53	40.00
1897....	do.....	175,223.50	101,851.35	40,740.54	.58	40.00
1898....	do.....	1,900	1,032.00	412.80	.54	40.00

KNIT FABRICS (NOT WEARING APPAREL). (Acts of 1897 and 1909.)

VALUED NOT MORE THAN 40 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1899....	33 cts. per lb. and 50 p. ct...	476.10	185.00	249.61	0.389	134.92
1900....	do.....	713	275.00	372.79	.386	135.56
1901....	do.....	60	22.00	30.80	.138	149.09
1902....	do.....	78.50	26.00	38.91	.333	146.15
1903....	do.....	20	6.25	9.73	.313	155.68
1904....	do.....	981	273.00	460.23	.278	168.58
1906....	do.....	2.50	1.00	1.33	.40	133.00
1907....	do.....	2.75	1.00	1.41	.364	141.00
1909....	do.....	1,268	476.00	656.44	.375	137.91
1910....	do.....	592	240.00	315.36	.406	131.40

VALUED MORE THAN 40 AND NOT MORE THAN 70 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	44 cts. p. lb. and 50 p. ct....	714	395.00	511.62	0.553	129.52
1900....	do.....	1,172	750.00	890.68	.64	118.76
1901....	do.....	409	271.00	315.46	.662	116.40
1902....	do.....	945	568.00	699.80	.601	123.06
1903....	do.....	254	167.00	195.26	.657	116.92
1904....	do.....	1,894.60	1,052.00	1,359.62	.555	129.24
1905....	do.....	41	26.60	31.34	.649	117.80
1906....	do.....	2,246	1,287.00	1,631.74	.573	126.78
1907....	do.....	846	539.00	641.74	.637	119.06
1908....	do.....	47	24.00	32.68	.511	136.17
1909....	do.....	160	91.00	115.90	.569	127.36
1910....	do.....	1,623.25	993.00	1,210.73	.612	121.93

TABLE 5.—Imports and duties, 1894-1910—Continued.

Knit fabrics (not wearing apparel)—Continued.

KNIT FABRICS (NOT WEARING APPAREL). (Acts of 1897 and 1909.)—Continued.

VALUED ABOVE 70 CENTS PER POUND.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty col- lected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quan- tity.	Ad valo- rem rate of duty.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	44 cts. p. lb. and 55 p. ct....	2,844	2,841.50	2,814.02	0.999	99.03
1899....	do.....	3,783.38	5,833.00	4,872.84	1.54	83.54
1900....	do.....	3,217	5,090.20	4,215.09	1.58	82.81
1901....	do.....	4,674	7,098.00	5,960.46	1.52	83.97
1902....	do.....	2,190.25	4,497.00	3,437.06	2.05	76.43
1903....	do.....	5,687.03	9,320.58	7,628.60	1.64	81.85
1904....	do.....	7,793.75	11,683.00	9,854.90	1.50	84.35
1905....	do.....	7,663.75	7,837.00	7,682.40	1.02	98.01
1906....	do.....	6,053.20	6,355.00	6,158.66	1.05	96.91
1907....	do.....	8,939	9,676.00	9,255.23	1.07	95.67
1908....	do.....	5,873.79	8,884.00	7,470.71	1.51	84.09
1909....	do.....	15,418	16,741.00	15,991.47	1.09	95.52
1910....	do.....	32,347.29	35,766.88	33,904.58	1.11	94.79

Plushes and other pile fabrics.

OF ALL VALUES. (Act of 1890.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	49½ cts. p. lb. and 60 p. ct..	54,423.70	59,891.00	62,876.87	1.10	104.99
1895....	do.....	10,455	12,174.95	12,480.20	1.16	102.51

VALUED NOT MORE THAN 50 CENTS PER POUND. (Act of 1894.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1895....	40 per cent.....	3,798	1,191.25	476.50	0.31	40.00
1896....	do.....	140	65.08	26.03	.46	40.00

VALUED MORE THAN 50 CENTS PER POUND. (Act of 1894.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1895....	50 per cent.....	100,193.87	100,836.00	50,418.00	1.01	50.00
1896....	do.....	118,681	128,572.00	64,286.00	1.08	50.00
1897....	do.....	73,087	74,491.00	37,245.50	1.02	50.00
1898....	do.....	5,410	5,035.00	2,517.50	.93	50.00

(Acts of 1897 and 1909.)

VALUED NOT MORE THAN 40 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	33 cts. p. lb. and 50 per cent.	358	89.00	162.64	0.249	182.74
1901....	do.....	4	2.00	2.32	.50	116.00
1902....	do.....	512	173.00	255.46	.338	147.40
1904....	do.....	357	132.00	183.81	.37	139.25
1905....	do.....	80	29.00	40.90	.363	141.02
1906....	do.....	15	6.00	7.95	.40	132.50
1907....	do.....	89	32.00	45.37	.359	141.78
1908....	do.....	1,306	463.00	662.48	.355	143.08

TABLE 5.—*Imports and duties, 1894-1910—Continued.**Plushes and other pile fabrics—Continued.*

(Acts of 1897 and 1909)—Continued.

VALUED MORE THAN 40 AND NOT MORE THAN 70 CENTS PER POUND.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty col- lected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quan- tity.	Ad valo- rem rate of duty.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	44 cts. p. lb. and 50 per cent.	1,113	681.00	830.22	0.611	121.91
1900....	do.....	686	445.00	524.34	.649	117.83
1902....	do.....	414	287.00	325.66	.693	113.22
1903....	do.....	66	44.00	51.04	.666	116.00
1904....	do.....	1,411	857.00	1,049.34	.60	122.44
1905....	do.....	483	236.00	330.52	.489	140.05
1906....	do.....	26	14.00	18.44	.538	131.71
1907....	do.....	2,103	1,434.00	1,642.32	.682	114.37
1908....	do.....	1,214	728.00	898.16	.60	123.37
1909....	do.....	2,693	1,579.00	1,974.42	.586	125.04
1910....	do.....	6,225	3,737.00	4,607.50	.600	123.29

VALUED MORE THAN 70 CENTS PER POUND.

Under general tariff.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	44 cts. p. lb. and 55 per cent.	6,443	7,681.00	7,059.63	1.19	91.91
1899....	do.....	15,541	17,728.00	16,587.12	1.14	93.56
1900....	do.....	14,419.25	18,205.75	16,357.63	1.26	89.85
1901....	do.....	18,829.50	23,464.97	21,190.72	1.25	90.31
1902....	do.....	2,725.36	3,931.41	3,361.43	1.44	85.50
1903....	do.....	3,095.50	4,324.00	3,740.22	1.40	86.50
		688	6.39	(a)	.929	-----
1904....	do.....	2,513.25	3,349.90	2,948.32	1.33	88.01
1905....	do.....	10,077.66	14,089.00	12,183.12	1.40	86.49
1906....	do.....	5,266.92	8,617.95	7,057.31	1.64	81.89
1907....	do.....	16,574	18,082.50	17,237.94	1.09	95.33
1908....	do.....	50,115.34	59,564.20	54,811.07	1.19	92.02
1909....	do.....	34,795	33,638.00	33,810.70	.967	100.51
1910....	do.....	12,195.38	12,987.46	12,509.07	1.06	96.32

^a Duty remitted, sec. 12, act July 24, 1897.

From Cuba. (Reciprocity Treaty, Dec. 27 1903.)

1910....	44 cts. p. lb. and 55 per cent less 20 per cent.	<i>Pounds.</i> 1	<i>Dollars.</i> 2.00	<i>Dollars.</i> 1.23	<i>Dollars.</i> 2.00	<i>Per cent.</i> 61.50
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FELTS FOR PRINTING MACHINES. (Act of 1894.)

VALUED NOT MORE THAN 30 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1895....	25 per cent.....	5,510	848.00	212.00	0.15	25.00
1896....	do.....	65,966	9,072.00	2,268.00	.14	25.00
1897....	do.....	24,743	4,697.00	1,174.25	.19	25.00

VALUED MORE THAN 30 AND NOT MORE THAN 40 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1895....	30 per cent.....	100	36.00	10.80	0.36	30.00
1896....	do.....	1,405	518.00	155.40	.37	30.00
1897....	do.....	911	342.00	102.60	.38	30.00

TABLE 5.—*Imports and duties, 1894-1910—Continued.*

FELTS FOR PRINTING MACHINES. (Act of 1894.)—Continued.

VALUED MORE THAN 40 CENTS PER POUND.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty col- lected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quan- tity.	Ad valo- rem rate of duty.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1895....	35 per cent.....	12,755	11,838.00	4,143.30	0.93	35.00
1896....	.....do.....	32,183	21,110.00	7,388.50	.65	35.00
1897....	.....do.....	108,169	62,204.00	21,771.40	.58	35.00
1898....	.....do.....	13,764	8,215.00	2,875.25	.60	35.00

FELTS, N. O. P. F. (Act of 1894.) (See page 51.)

All other manufactures of wool, n. s. p. f. (Act of 1890.)

VALUED NOT MORE THAN 30 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	33 cts. per lb. and 40 per ct..	18,286	4,737.00	7,929.18	0.26	167.39
1895....	.....do.....	3,218.16	837.16	1,396.87	.26	166.86

VALUED MORE THAN 30 AND NOT MORE THAN 40 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	38½ cts. per lb. and 40 per ct.	21,125.88	7,484.00	11,127.10	0.35	148.68
1895....	.....do.....	13,240	4,756.00	6,999.82	.36	147.18

VALUED ABOVE 40 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	44 cts. per lb. and 50 per ct..	250,445.11	274,804.96	247,598.36	1.10	90.10
1895....	.....do.....	111,038.45	129,051.14	113,382.50	1.16	87.86

*All other manufactures, including that having India rubber as a component material,
n. s. p. f. (Act of 1894.)*

VALUED NOT OVER 50 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1895....	40 per cent.....	217,391	80,243.29	32,097.32	0.37	40.00
1896....	.....do.....	319,970	119,144.76	47,657.90	.37	40.00
1897....	.....do.....	248,308.25	96,052.43	38,420.97	.39	40.00
1898....	.....do.....	28,712	9,206.00	3,682.40	.32	40.00

VALUED OVER 50 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1895....	50 per cent.....	425,691	381,441.44	190,720.72	0.90	50.00
1896....	.....do.....	431,447.45	400,732.11	200,366.06	.93	50.00
1897....	.....do.....	282,596.13	272,277.67	136,138.83	.96	50.00
1898....	.....do.....	28,562	26,921.00	13,460.50	.94	50.00

TABLE 5.—*Imports and duties, 1894-1910—Continued.**All other manufactures, wholly or in part of wool, n. s. p. f. (Acts of 1897 and 1909.)*

VALUED NOT MORE THAN 40 CENTS PER POUND.

Under general tariff.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	33 cts. per lb. and 50 p. ct...	21,491	7,472.00	10,828.03	0.348	144.91
1899....	do.....	34,969	11,874.60	17,477.07	.34	147.18
1900....	do.....	83,879.75	29,272.00	42,316.32	.349	144.56
1901....	do.....	72,947.05	24,175.00	36,160.03	.332	149.57
1902....	do.....	62,644.50	22,321.00	36,833.20	.356	142.61
1903....	do.....	52,288.60	18,505.49	26,507.97	.354	143.24
1904....	do.....	35,316	12,494.00	17,901.28	.354	143.28
1905....	do.....	36,206.75	12,749.75	18,323.13	.352	143.72
1906....	do.....	22,207.63	7,641.00	11,149.03	.344	145.91
1907....	do.....	31,133	11,345.00	15,946.39	.364	140.55
1908....	do.....	45,386.48	15,183.00	22,569.05	.335	148.65
1909....	do.....	7,779	2,445.00	3,789.57	.314	154.99
1910....	do.....	8,879.30	2,876.00	4,368.16	.324	151.88

From Philippine Islands. (Act of March 8, 1902.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1904....	75 per cent of 33 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	14	2.00	4.21	0.143	210.50

VALUED MORE THAN 40 AND NOT MORE THAN 70 CENTS PER POUND.

Under general tariff.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	44 cts. per lb. and 50 per ct..	85,643	51,784.25	63,575.32	0.605	122.77
1899....	do.....	61,559.75	38,445.00	46,308.79	.625	120.45
1900....	do.....	73,969.50	42,694.00	53,893.58	.577	126.23
1901....	do.....	73,205.38	43,422.00	53,921.37	.60	124.17
1902....	do.....	67,346	40,188.57	49,726.53	.597	123.73
1903....	do.....	51,004.80	32,969.00	38,926.61	.646	118.07
1904....	do.....	43,599.01	24,945.00	31,656.07	.572	126.90
1905....	do.....	46,736.52	27,165.00	34,146.57	.581	125.70
1906....	do.....	31,712.50	18,651.00	23,279.00	.588	124.81
1907....	do.....	37,967.95	21,387.15	27,399.48	.563	128.11
1908....	do.....	35,400.37	21,224.00	26,188.16	.599	123.39
1909....	do.....	88,171.06	50,832.00	64,211.27	.577	126.32
1910....	do.....	116,579.47	62,989.00	82,789.47	.540	131.44

From Porto Rico. (May 1, 1900-July 25, 1901.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1901....	15 per cent of 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	7	3.00	0.69	0.429	23.00

From Philippine Islands. (Act of Mar. 8, 1902.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1907....	75 per cent of 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	1.50	1.00	0.87	0.667	87.00

TABLE 5.—*Imports and duties, 1894-1910*—Continued.*All other manufactures, wholly or in part of wool. (Acts of 1897 and 1909.)*—Continued.

VALUED MORE THAN 70 CENTS PER POUND.

Under general tariff.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	44 cts. per lb. and 55 p. ct..	208,320	281,586.00	246,533.10	1.35	87.55
1899....	do.....	156,411.63	214,304.00	186,688.40	1.37	87.11
1900....	do.....	140,077.97	201,980.00	172,723.29	1.44	85.52
1901....	do.....	148,233.59	209,191.85	180,278.31	1.40	86.17
1902....	do.....	176,281.28	271,300.40	226,778.98	1.54	83.59
1903....	do.....	<i>a</i> 106,652.93	<i>a</i> 180,410.39	<i>a</i> 146,153.02	1.00	99.00
1904....	do.....	117,833.33	212,804.95	168,889.35	1.81	79.35
1905....	do.....	147,143.18	258,461.67	206,896.68	1.76	80.05
1906....	do.....	216,454.63	370,176.09	298,836.93	1.71	80.73
1907....	do.....	144,334.58	259,538.77	206,253.65	1.80	79.47
1908....	do.....	130,180.74	238,763.54	188,599.51	1.84	78.99
1909....	do.....	198,372.07	322,288.91	264,542.62	1.62	82.08
1910....	do.....	237,475.98	327,456.91	284,590.75	1.38	86.91

a Via Philippines from other countries.

Duty remitted (on above table).

	DUTY REMITTED.	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	
1902....	Sec. 12, act July 24, 1897....	832	644.00	.....	0.774	.....
1903....	do.....	1,106	823.00	.....	.744	.....
1904....	do.....	277	417.00	.....	1.50	.....
1906....	do.....	2,089	1,894.00	.....	.907	.....
1906....	Sec. 14, act July 24, 1897....	84	123.00	.....	1.46	.....
1908....	Sec. 15, act July 24, 1897....	8	15.00	.....	1.88	.....
1909....	Sec. 12, act July 24, 1897....	8,392	9,144.00	.....	1.09	.....
1910....	For foreign ministers.....	29	62.00	.....	2.14	.....

From Porto Rico. (May 1, 1900-July 25, 1901.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1901....	15 per cent of 44 cents per pound and 55 per cent.	2	4.00	0.46	2.00	11.50

From Philippine Islands. (Act of Mar. 8, 1902.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1903....	75 per cent of 44 cents per pound and 55 per cent.	1	2.00	1.16	2.00	58.00
1906....	do.....	2.50	4.00	2.49	1.60	62.25
1908....	do.....	2.00	3.00	1.90	1.50	63.33

From Cuba. (Reciprocity Treaty, Dec. 27, 1903.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1905....	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent less 20 per cent.	16	47.00	26.31	2.94	55.99
1907....	do.....	12.12	25.00	15.27	2.06	61.03
1908....	do.....	19.75	42.00	25.43	2.13	60.55
1909....	do.....	13	22.00	14.26	1.69	64.82
1910....	do.....	12	19.00	12.58	1.58	66.21

1894

232. On blankets, * * * and flannels for underwear * * *, composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not more than thirty cents per pound, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at more than thirty and not more than forty cents per pound, thirty per centum ad valorem; valued at more than forty cents per pound, thirty-five per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That on blankets over three yards in length the same duties shall be paid as on woollen and worsted cloths, and on flannels weighing over four ounces per square yard, the same duties as on dress goods.

1897

367. On blankets, and flannels for underwear composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than forty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be the same as the duty imposed by this Act on two pounds of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem; valued at more than forty cents and not more than fifty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto thirty-five per centum ad valorem. On blankets composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at more than fifty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem. Flannels composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at above fifty cents per pound, shall be classified and pay the same duty as women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar character and description provided by this Act: *Provided*, That on blankets over three yards in length the same duties shall be paid as on cloths.

1909

379. On blankets, and flannels for underwear composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than forty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be the same as the duty imposed by this section on two pounds of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem; valued at more than forty cents and not more than fifty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this section on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto thirty-five per centum ad valorem. On blankets composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at more than fifty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this section on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem. Flannels composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at above fifty cents per pound, shall be classified and pay the same duty as women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar character and description provided by this section: *Provided*, That on blankets over three yards in length the same duties shall be paid as on cloths.

TABLE 6.—Imports and duties, 1894–1910.

Blankets.

No. 1.—VALUED NOT MORE THAN 30 CENTS PER POUND. (After 1898 see No. 2.)

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty col- lected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quan- tity.	Ad valo- rem rate of duty.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	16½ cts. per lb. and 30 p. ct.	2,066.75	456.77	478.04	0.22	104.60
1895....	do.....	1,068.10	274.00	258.48	.26	94.34
1896....	25 per cent.....	5,452.75	1,413.58	353.40	.26	25.00
1897....	do.....	119,571.50	34,368.51	8,592.13	.29	25.00
1898....	do.....	65,464	18,839.00	4,709.75	.29	25.00
1899....	do.....	8	3.00	.75	.37	25.00

No. 2.—VALUED MORE THAN 30 AND NOT MORE THAN 40 CENTS PER POUND.

Under general tariff.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	22 cts. per lb. and 35 p. ct..	243.18	87.00	83.95	0.36	96.49
1895....	do.....	266.63	92.50	91.04	.35	98.42
1896....	30 per cent.....	5,533.50	1,914.75	574.42	.35	30.00
1897....	do.....	19,571	7,014.00	2,104.20	.36	30.00
1898....	do.....	26,200	9,111.35	2,733.40	.35	30.00
1899....	do.....	3	1.00	.30	.33	30.00
1900....	22 cts. per lb. and 30 p. ct..	3,889	1,115.06	1,189.99	.287	106.72
1901....	do.....	2,210.13	828.99	734.91	.375	88.65
1902....	do.....	13,345.93	4,641.87	4,328.65	.348	93.25
1903....	do.....	16,356	3,784.25	4,733.61	.231	125.10
1904....	do.....	3,313.64	1,197.20	1,088.18	.361	90.90
1905....	do.....	4,839.02	1,429.78	1,493.53	.295	104.46
1906....	do.....	1,536.50	529.00	496.77	.344	93.91
1907....	do.....	2,022.50	597.46	624.20	.295	104.48
1908....	do.....	1,226.61	386.07	385.69	.315	99.90
1909....	do.....	1,116	316.00	340.32	.283	107.60
1910....	do.....	1,761.11	587.50	563.69	.334	95.95
	do.....	1,472	521.00	480.14	.354	92.16
	do.....	1,849	640.50	598.93	.346	93.58

From Philippine Islands. (Act Mar. 8, 1902.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1909....	75 p. ct. of 22 cts. per lb. and 30 per cent.	8	2.00	1.77	0.25	88.50

No. 3.—VALUED MORE THAN 40 CENTS PER POUND. (Act of 1894.)

(See following two tables for acts of 1890, 1897, and 1909.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1895....	35 per cent.....	9,080.25	7,268.94	2,544.14	0.80	35.00
1896....	do.....	20,627.50	13,715.52	4,800.45	.67	35.00
1897....	do.....	28,092	19,093.50	6,682.72	.68	35.00
1898....	do.....	404	234.00	81.90	.58	35.00

TABLE 6.—Imports and duties, 1894-1910—Continued.

Blankets—Continued.

No. 4.—VALUED MORE THAN 40 AND NOT MORE THAN 50 CENTS PER POUND

(1895-1898, see No. 3.)

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty col- lected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quan- tity.	Ad valo- rem rate of duty.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	33 cts. p. lb. and 35 p. ct....	778.67	371.75	387.07	0.48	104.12
1895....	do.....	1,489.82	699.25	736.38	.47	105.31
1898....	do.....	3,847	1,870.78	1,924.13	.486	102.86
1899....	do.....	3,088.50	1,450.83	1,527.02	.47	105.25
1900....	do.....	2,660.25	1,215.50	1,303.33	.457	107.24
1901....	do.....	940.30	459.00	470.92	.488	102.40
1902....	do.....	1,467	678.00	721.43	.462	106.34
1903....	do.....	2,315.94	1,059.55	1,135.17	.457	107.24
1904....	do.....	1,163.18	550.71	576.61	.473	104.70
1905....	do.....	1,649.73	751.50	807.44	.456	107.44
1906....	do.....	761.25	360.25	377.30	.473	104.72
1907....	do.....	472	219.00	232.41	.464	106.12
1908....	do.....	1,689.62	809.25	840.96	.479	103.92
1909....	do.....	418	196.55	206.73	.470	105.18
1910....	do.....	1,115.19	522.00	550.72	.468	105.50

No. 5.—VALUED MORE THAN 50 CENTS PER POUND. (1895-1898, see No. 3.)

Under general tariff.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	38½ cts. p. lb. and 40 p. ct..	3,892.23	3,035.69	2,712.85	0.78	89.36
1895....	do.....	693.50	628.35	518.28	.90	82.48
1898....	33 cts. p. lb. and 40 p. ct....	12,569	9,117.47	7,795.07	.725	85.50
1899....	do.....	14,116.59	13,015.27	9,864.70	.922	75.79
1900....	do.....	14,704.13	12,089.92	9,688.38	.822	80.14
1901....	do.....	16,732.05	17,010.75	12,326.05	1.02	72.40
1902....	do.....	20,054.49	19,339.05	14,353.63	.964	74.22
1903....	do.....	20,408.78	19,873.56	14,684.43	.974	73.89
1904....	do.....	19,412.71	19,189.37	14,081.98	.988	73.38
1905....	do.....	16,434.62	16,906.35	12,185.91	1.03	72.10
1906....	do.....	24,343.31	28,730.35	19,525.45	1.18	67.96
1907....	do.....	28,210.09	29,737.95	21,204.53	1.05	71.30
1908....	do.....	18,680.80	23,097.52	15,403.82	1.24	66.69
1909....	do.....	18,968.44	20,246.42	14,358.18	1.07	70.92
		^a 12	^a 6.00	-----	.50	-----
1910....	do.....	33,596.92	39,319.97	26,815.03	1.17	68.19

^a For use of foreign ministers.

From Cuba. (Reciprocity treaty, Dec. 27, 1903.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1908....	33 cts. p. lb. and 40 p. ct. less	6	11.00	5.10	1.83	46.36
1910....	20 p. ct. do.....	3	5.00	2.39	1.67	47.80

MORE THAN 3 YARDS IN LENGTH.

(Act of 1894.)

No. 6.—VALUED AT NOT MORE THAN 50 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1895....	40 per cent.....	3,850	1,516.00	606.40	0.39	40.00
1896....	do.....	9,205	2,910.00	1,164.00	.31	40.00
1897....	do.....	2,363	964.75	385.90	.41	40.00
1898....	do.....	18	8.00	3.20	.44	40.00

TABLE 6.—*Imports and duties, 1894-1910*—Continued.*Blankets*—Continued.

MORE THAN 3 YARDS IN LENGTH—Continued.

(Act of 1894.)

No. 7.—VALUED MORE THAN 50 CENTS PER POUND.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty col- lected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quan- tity.	Ad valo- rem rate of duty.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1895....	50 per cent.....	3,806.50	3,191.92	1,595.96	0.84	50.00
1896....	do.....	3,926.20	2,966.55	1,483.28	.75	50.00
1897....	do.....	1,873.50	1,806.00	903.00	.96	50.00

(Acts of 1897 and 1909.)

No. 8.—VALUED NOT MORE THAN 40 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	33 cts. p. lb. and 50 p. ct...	808	257.00	395.31	0.318	153.82
1899....	do.....	182	54.00	87.06	.297	161.22
1900....	do.....	3,044	899.50	1,454.27	.295	161.67
1901....	do.....	5,845.42	1,999.00	2,928.49	.342	146.50
1902....	do.....	1,303	492.00	675.99	.378	137.20
1903....	do.....	1,492	371.00	677.86	.249	182.71
1904....	do.....	2,847	1,016.00	1,447.51	.357	142.47
1905....	do.....	1,679.50	507.00	807.74	.302	159.32
1906....	do.....	2,221	561.50	1,013.68	.253	180.53
1907....	do.....	142	40.60	67.16	.286	165.42
1908....	do.....	305	69.00	135.15	.226	195.87
1909....	do.....	2,295	533.00	1,023.85	.232	192.09
1910....	do.....	349.25	134.00	182.25	.384	136.01

No. 9.—VALUED MORE THAN 40 AND NOT MORE THAN 70 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	44 cts. per lb. and 50 p. ct...	2,883	1,601.65	2,069.34	0.556	129.21
1899....	do.....	4,934.50	2,941.00	3,641.68	.596	123.82
1900....	do.....	8,284	4,726.50	6,008.21	.571	127.11
1901....	do.....	8,684.50	5,017.00	6,329.68	.577	126.16
1902....	do.....	2,534.75	1,483.00	1,856.79	.585	125.15
1903....	do.....	1,905.25	1,004.00	1,340.31	.527	133.50
1904....	do.....	3,552.50	2,173.00	2,649.60	.612	121.93
1905....	do.....	7,111.50	4,147.00	5,202.56	.583	125.44
1906....	do.....	7,242	4,429.00	5,401.00	.612	121.95
1907....	do.....	5,917.50	3,668.00	4,437.70	.62	120.98
1908....	do.....	2,824.85	1,723.00	2,104.44	.61	122.13
1909....	do.....	3,886.50	2,467.00	2,943.56	.635	119.32
1910....	do.....	2,076.25	1,255.00	1,541.05	.605	122.80

No. 10.—VALUED MORE THAN 70 CENTS PER POUND.

Under general tariff.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	44 cts. per lb. and 55 p. ct...	2,345	2,673.75	2,502.27	1.14	93.59
1899....	do.....	2,080.50	2,877.00	2,497.77	1.38	86.82
1900....	do.....	3,650.05	4,384.00	4,017.22	1.20	91.63
1901....	do.....	1,865.25	2,141.00	1,998.26	1.15	93.38
1902....	do.....	5,925.55	6,358.00	6,104.14	1.07	96.00
1903....	do.....	3,584	3,392.00	3,442.56	.946	101.49
1904....	do.....	4,756.31	5,838.40	5,303.89	1.23	90.85
1905....	do.....	6,438.50	6,860.29	6,606.09	1.07	96.29
1906....	do.....	8,220.52	9,609.85	8,902.45	1.17	92.64
1907....	do.....	9,253.80	8,217.60	8,591.35	.888	104.55
1908....	do.....	2,682.80	2,707.85	2,669.76	1.01	98.59
1909....	do.....	1,804.01	1,955.75	1,869.44	1.08	95.59
1910....	do.....	4,115.23	4,109.00	4,070.63	.999	99.07

From Philippine Islands. (Act of Mar. 8, 1902.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1910....	75 per cent of 44 cts. per lb. and 55 p. ct.	8	10.00	6.77	1.25	67.70

TABLE 6.—Imports and duties, 1894-1910—Continued.

Flannels for underwear.

No. 11.—VALUED NOT MORE THAN 30 CENTS PER POUND. [After 1898 in No. 12.]

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	16½ cts. p. lb. and 30 p. ct....	0.75	1.00	0.42	1.33	42.00
1895....	do.....	241	65.27	59.35	.27	90.93
1895....	25 per cent.....	560	163.19	40.80	.29	25.00
1896....	do.....	156	46.00	11.50	.30	25.00
1897....	do.....	210	61.87	15.47	.29	25.00
1898....	do.....	120	33.15	8.29	.28	25.00

No. 12.—VALUED MORE THAN 30 AND NOT MORE THAN 40 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	22 cts. p. lb. and 35 p. ct....	19	7.30	6.75	0.38	92.19
1895....	do.....	6.25	2.00	2.08	.32	104.00
1895....	30 per cent.....	42	15.00	4.50	.36	30.00
1896....	do.....	5,820	1,953.00	585.90	.33	30.00
1897....	do.....	1,575	612.00	183.60	.39	30.00
1898....	do.....					
1898....	22 cts. p. lb. and 30 p. ct....	323	90.00	98.06	.279	108.96
1899....	do.....	152.50	52.00	49.15	.341	94.52
1900....	do.....	102	34.00	32.64	.333	96.00
1901....	do.....	112.93	108.00	57.25	.964	53.00
1902....	do.....	299.50	108.00	98.29	.361	91.00
1903....	do.....	112	44.00	37.84	.393	86.00
1904....	do.....	407	151.00	134.84	.371	89.30
1905....	do.....	42.50	13.60	13.43	.32	98.75
1906....	do.....	168	63.00	55.86	.371	88.67
1907....	do.....	124	24.00	34.48	.194	143.67
1908....	do.....	30.14	10.00	9.63	.332	96.30
1910....	do.....	5	1.80	1.64	.36	91.11

No. 13.—VALUED MORE THAN 40 CENTS PER POUND. (Act of 1894.)

[Prior to 1895 and after 1898 in following tables.]

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1895....	35 per cent.....	3,597	3,274.78	1,146.17	0.91	35.00
1896....	do.....	8,096	4,200.99	1,470.34	.52	35.00
1897....	do.....	35,750	15,196.40	5,318.74	.42	35.00
1898....	do.....	18,187	8,070.00	2,824.50	.44	35.00

No. 14.—VALUED MORE THAN 40 AND NOT MORE THAN 50 CENTS PER POUND.

[1895-1898 in No. 13.]

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	33 cts. p. lb. and 35 p. ct....	316	156.00	158.88	0.49	101.85
1895....	do.....	201	93.50	99.05	.47	105.93
1898....	do.....	239	112.00	118.07	.469	105.42
1899....	do.....	227	104.00	111.31	.458	107.03
1900....	do.....	41	18.60	19.83	.439	110.17
1901....	do.....	520	253.20	260.22	.487	102.85
1902....	do.....	9	4.00	4.37	.444	109.25
1903....	do.....	317	150.00	157.11	.473	104.67
1904....	do.....	60	25.00	28.55	.417	114.20
1905....	do.....	172.50	76.25	83.62	.442	109.67
1906....	do.....	409	201.00	205.32	.491	102.15
1907....	do.....	257	128.00	129.61	.498	101.26
1908....	do.....	84	36.00	40.32	.429	112.00
1909....	do.....	11	5.00	5.38	.455	107.60
1910....	do.....	28.75	13.00	14.04	.453	108.00

TABLE 6.—*Imports and duties, 1894-1910—Continued.**Flannels for underwear—Continued.*

No. 15.—VALUED MORE THAN 50 AND NOT MORE THAN 70 CENTS PER POUND.

[Prior to 1898 in No. 13.]

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty col- lected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quan- tity.	Ad valo- rem rate of duty.
		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	11 cts. p. sq. yd. and 50 p. ct..	483	298.36	202.36	0.618	67.79
1899....	do.....	21	5.00	4.81	.238	96.20
1902....	do.....	41	20.00	14.61	.488	73.05
1903....	do.....	20	6.00	5.20	.30	86.67
1904....	do.....	10	1.50	1.85	.15	123.33
1905....	do.....	13.86	5.95	4.51	.429	75.80
1906....	do.....	606	145.00	139.16	.239	95.97
1907....	do.....	560	111.00	117.10	.198	105.49
1910....	do.....	55.50	20.00	16.12	.360	80.60

No. 16.—VALUED ABOVE 70 CENTS PER POUND.

[Prior to 1898 in No. 13.]

		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	11 cts. p. sq. yd. and 55 p. ct.	2,247	498.80	521.51	0.222	104.61
1899....	do.....	11,799.99	3,394.00	3,164.67	.288	93.24
1900....	do.....	468	157.00	137.83	.335	87.79
1901....	do.....	6,191	1,727.01	1,630.87	.279	94.43
1902....	do.....	677.77	184.63	176.10	.273	95.71
1903....	do.....	2,879.50	1,106.83	925.51	.384	83.62
1904....	do.....	3,500	916.00	888.80	.262	97.03
1905....	do.....	5,138.78	1,568.24	1,427.81	.305	91.05
1906....	do.....	40,375	12,286.53	11,198.84	.304	91.15
1907....	do.....	17,234.25	6,039.13	5,217.29	.35	86.39
1908....	do.....	9,322	3,039.00	2,696.87	.326	88.74
1909....	do.....	24,096	12,126	9,319.86	.503	76.86
1910....	do.....	38,323	12,937.55	11,331.18	.338	87.59

WEIGHING OVER 4 OUNCES PER SQUARE YARD.

No. 17.—ALL VALUES. (Act of 1890.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	44 cts. per lb. and 50 per ct.	68,044.13	58,478.90	59,178.87	0.86	101.20
1895....	do.....	25,410.25	21,336.00	21,848.51	.84	102.40

No. 18.—VALUED NOT MORE THAN 50 CENTS PER POUND. (Act of 1894.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1895....	40 per cent.....	64,785	25,921.00	10,368.40	0.40	40.00
1896....	do.....	47,439.87	19,568.33	7,827.33	.41	40.00
1897....	do.....	19,026	7,859.00	3,143.60	.41	40.00

TABLE 6.—*Imports and duties, 1894-1910—Continued.**Flannels for underwear—Continued.*

WEIGHING OVER 4 OUNCES PER SQUARE YARD—Continued.

No. 19.—VALUED MORE THAN 50 CENTS PER POUND. (Act of 1894.)

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1895....	50 per cent.....	71,062.50	56,138.22	28,069.11	0.79	50.00
1896....	do.....	134,814.50	101,517.00	50,758.50	.78	50.00
1897....	do.....	104,674	79,955.00	39,977.50	.76	50.00
1898....	do.....	5,513	3,979.00	1,989.50	.72	50.00

(Acts of 1897 and 1909.)

No. 20.—VALUED MORE THAN 50 AND NOT MORE THAN 70 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	44 cts. per lb. and 50 per ct.	1,009	555.00	721.46	0.550	129.99
1899....	do.....	14,726	8,344.00	10,651.44	.567	127.65
1900....	do.....	10,627	6,915.00	8,133.38	.651	117.62
1901....	do.....	8,453	5,451.00	6,444.82	.645	118.23
1902....	do.....	1,822	1,132.00	1,367.68	.622	120.76
1903....	do.....	3,664	2,147.00	2,685.66	.586	125.09
1904....	do.....	747	405.00	531.18	.542	131.15
1905....	do.....	1,375.50	750.00	980.22	.545	130.70
1906....	do.....	9,957.50	5,973.76	7,368.18	.60	123.34
1907....	do.....	7,506	4,356.00	5,480.64	.58	125.80
1908....	do.....	8,917	5,808.00	6,827.48	.651	117.55
1909....	do.....	6,064	4,037.00	4,686.66	.666	116.09
1910....	do.....	3,836.50	2,357.00	2,866.56	.614	121.62

No. 21.—VALUED MORE THAN 70 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	44 cts. per lb. and 55 per ct..	13,586	14,737.00	14,083.63	1.08	95.57
1899....	do.....	24,741.50	20,838.00	22,347.16	.842	107.24
1900....	do.....	32,738	29,552.88	30,658.80	.903	103.74
1901....	do.....	40,578.50	34,933.08	37,067.73	.86	106.11
1902....	do.....	18,694	16,665.00	17,391.11	.891	104.35
1903....	do.....	9,718.50	8,732.00	9,078.74	.898	103.97
1904....	do.....	17,293	16,162.00	16,498.02	.935	102.08
1905....	do.....	52,062.50	43,856.75	47,028.71	.842	107.20
1906....	do.....	68,779	55,514.78	60,795.89	.807	109.51
1907....	do.....	58,475	49,890.00	53,168.50	.853	106.57
1908....	do.....	75,996.90	62,701.00	67,924.19	.825	108.33
1909....	do.....	99,783.44	83,051.00	89,582.76	.832	107.86
1910....	do.....	123,306	107,565.00	113,415.39	.872	105.44

1909	1897	1894
<p>380. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar description and character of which the warp consists wholly of cotton or other vegetable material with the remainder of the fabric composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at not exceeding fifteen cents per square yard, the duty shall be seven cents per square yard; valued at more than fifteen cents per square yard, the duty shall be eight cents per square yard; and in addition thereto on all the foregoing valued at not above seventy cents per pound, fifty per centum ad valorem; valued above seventy cents per pound, fifty-five per centum ad valorem: <i>Provided</i>, That on all the foregoing, weighing over four ounces per square yard, the rates of duty shall be five per centum less than those imposed by this schedule on cloths.</p>	<p>368. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar description and character of which the warp consists wholly of cotton or other vegetable material with the remainder of the fabric composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at not exceeding fifteen cents per square yard, the duty shall be seven cents per square yard; valued at more than fifteen cents per square yard, the duty shall be eight cents per square yard; and in addition thereto on all the foregoing valued at not above seventy cents per pound, fifty per centum ad valorem; valued above seventy cents per pound, fifty-five per centum ad valorem: <i>Provided</i>, That on all the foregoing, weighing over four ounces per square yard, the duty shall be the same as imposed by this schedule on cloths.</p>	<p>[Provided for in paragraph 283, below.]</p>
<p>381. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, bunting, and goods of similar description or character composed wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this section, the duty shall be eleven cents per square yard; and in addition thereto on all the foregoing valued at not above seventy cents per pound, fifty per centum ad valorem; valued above seventy cents per pound, fifty-five per centum ad valorem: <i>Provided</i>, That on all the foregoing, weighing over four ounces per square yard, the duty shall be the same as imposed by this schedule on cloths.</p>	<p>369. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, bunting, and goods of similar description or character composed wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this Act, the duty shall be eleven cents per square yard; and in addition thereto on all the foregoing valued at not above seventy cents per pound, fifty per centum ad valorem; valued above seventy cents per pound, fifty-five per centum ad valorem: <i>Provided</i>, That on all the foregoing, weighing over four ounces per square yard, the duty shall be the same as imposed by this schedule on cloths.</p>	<p>283. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloth, bunting, or goods of similar description or character, * * * composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, * * * and not specially provided for in this Act, valued at not over fifty cents per pound, forty per centum ad valorem; valued at more than fifty cents per pound, fifty per centum ad valorem.</p>

TABLE 7.—*Imports and duties, 1894-1910.*

Dress goods, women's and children's coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar description.

(Under act of 1890.)

Of which the warp consists wholly of cotton or other vegetable materials, with the remainder of the fabric composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals.

VALUED NOT EXCEEDING 15 CENTS PER SQUARE YARD.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	7 cts. per sq. yd. and 40 p. c.	5,745,501.68	733,404.00	695,546.72	0.13	94.84
1895....	.....do.....	1,841,607.96	244,866.00	226,858.95	.13	92.65

VALUED ABOVE 15 CENTS PER SQUARE YARD.

		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	8 cts. per sq. yd. and 50 p. c.	2,072,462.06	440,516.83	386,055.38	0.21	87.64
1895....	.....do.....	697,400.95	139,309.81	125,446.99	.20	90.05

WEIGHING OVER 4 OUNCES PER SQUARE YARD.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	44 cts. per lb. and 50 p. c....	1,604,111.20	1,295,761.75	1,353,689.86	0.81	104.47
1895....	.....do.....	1,210,344.02	972,385.20	1,018,743.98	.80	104.77

Composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals.

WEIGHING OVER 4 OUNCES PER SQUARE YARD.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	44 cts. per lb. and 50 p. c....	1,907,655.22	2,113,181.31	1,895,958.92	1.11	89.72
1895....	.....do.....	415,770.05	506,199.21	436,038.43	1.22	86.14

ALL OTHER.

		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	12 c. per sq. yd. and 50 p. c.	20,352,022.83	4,064,393.69	4,474,439.55	0.20	110.09
1895....	.....do.....	5,792,836.70	1,086,756.60	1,238,518.70	.19	113.96

(All under the act of 1894.)

VALUED NOT MORE THAN 50 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1895....	40 per cent.....	1,449,980	565,751.28	226,300.51	0.39	40.00
1896....	.....do.....	3,133,576.50	1,266,176.31	506,470.53	.40	40.00
1897....	.....do.....	3,165,582.50	1,306,399.43	522,559.77	.41	40.00
1898....	.....do.....	308,285	133,698.69	53,479.48	.43	40.00

VALUED MORE THAN 50 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1895....	50 per cent.....	13,626,560.89	10,990,509.77	5,495,254.90	0.80	50.00
1896....	.....do.....	21,481,140.60	18,228,091.99	9,114,046.02	.85	50.00
1897....	.....do.....	20,614,586.87	16,881,447.04	8,440,723.52	.82	50.00
1898....	.....do.....	1,397,739	1,078,469.00	539,234.50	.77	50.00

TABLE 7.—Imports and duties, 1894–1910—Continued.

Dress goods, women’s and children’s coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar description—Continued.

(Under acts of 1897 and 1909.)

The warp consisting wholly of cotton or other vegetable materials, with the remainder of the fabric composed wholly or in part of wool.

WEIGHING 4 OUNCES OR LESS PER SQUARE YARD.

VALUED NOT EXCEEDING 15 CENTS PER SQUARE YARD AND NOT ABOVE 70 CENTS PER POUND.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty col- lected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quan- tity.	Ad valo- rem rate of duty.
		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	7 cts. per sq. yd. and 50 p. c.	3,819,559	473,853.00	504,295.63	0.124	106.42
1899.....do.....		5,280,073	628,642.00	683,926.11	.119	108.79
1900.....do.....		5,755,108.50	714,753.00	760,234.09	.124	106.36
1901.....do.....		5,202,749.53	652,682.00	690,533.47	.125	105.81
1902.....do.....		10,453,732.36	1,300,323.00	1,381,922.79	.124	106.27
1903.....do.....		16,398,014.08	2,006,575.00	2,151,148.47	.124	107.20
1904.....do.....		16,996,484.10	2,037,530.00	2,208,518.90	.12	108.39
1905.....do.....		20,257,891.75	2,449,536.00	2,642,820.45	.121	107.89
1906.....do.....		18,453,774	2,245,173.00	2,414,350.68	.122	107.53
1907.....do.....		11,128,071	1,392,913.00	1,475,421.77	.125	105.92
1908.....do.....		10,421,577.91	1,277,687.00	1,368,353.96	.123	107.10
1909.....do.....		9,326,173.25	1,140,572.00	1,223,118.14	.122	107.24
1910.....do.....		13,634,478	1,776,209.00	1,842,517.96	.130	103.73

VALUED NOT EXCEEDING 15 CENTS PER SQUARE YARD AND ABOVE 70 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	7 cts. per sq. yd. and 55 p. c..	205,142	29,276.00	30,461.74	0.143	104.05
1899.....do.....		205,908	27,962.00	29,792.66	.136	106.55
1900.....do.....		254,969	36,072.00	37,687.43	.141	104.48
1901.....do.....		222,140	30,852.00	32,518.40	.139	105.41
1902.....do.....		254,248	35,297.00	37,210.71	.139	105.42
1903.....do.....		773,551	110,034.00	114,667.27	.142	104.21
1904.....do.....		869,996	121,143.00	127,528.37	.139	105.27
1905.....do.....		1,122,911.50	154,816.00	163,752.66	.138	105.77
1906.....do.....		1,574,838.50	219,342.00	230,876.80	.139	105.26
1907.....do.....		1,016,360	138,489.00	147,314.18	.136	106.37
1908.....do.....		1,436,496.50	200,719.00	210,950.21	.140	105.10
1909.....do.....		995,129	143,384.00	148,520.21	.144	103.58
1910.....do.....		1,216,905	174,125.00	180,952.10	.143	103.92

VALUED ABOVE 15 CENTS PER SQUARE YARD AND NOT ABOVE 70 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	8 cts. per sq. yd. and 50 p. c.	363,253	60,843.00	59,481.74	0.167	97.76
1899.....do.....		393,618.25	62,844.00	62,911.46	.16	100.11
1900.....do.....		428,213	71,405.00	69,959.54	.167	97.98
1901.....do.....		344,012.50	55,752.00	55,397.02	.162	99.37
1902.....do.....		387,716.50	64,696.50	63,365.57	.167	97.94
1903.....do.....		738,568.25	120,642.00	119,406.46	.163	98.98
1904.....do.....		817,065	137,205.00	133,967.70	.168	97.64
1905.....do.....		815,807.87	131,177.00	130,853.06	.161	99.75
1906.....do.....		587,081.87	100,085.00	97,009.05	.17	96.92
1907.....do.....		194,086	33,131.50	32,092.63	.171	96.87
1908.....do.....		222,815.75	36,371.80	36,011.16	.163	99.01
1909.....do.....		176,134	29,735.00	28,958.22	.169	97.39
1910.....do.....		302,381.65	50,689.00	49,535.03	.167	97.72

TABLE 7.—*Imports and duties, 1894-1910—Continued.*

Dress goods, women's and children's coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar description—Continued.

(Under acts of 1897 and 1909)—Continued.

The warp consisting wholly of cotton or other vegetable materials, with the remainder of the fabric composed wholly or in part of wool—Continued.

WEIGHING 4 OUNCES OR LESS PER SQUARE YARD—Continued.

VALUED ABOVE 15 CENTS PER SQUARE YARD AND ABOVE 70 CENTS PER POUND.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	8 cts. per sq. yd. and 55 p. c.	1,310,490	280,421.00	259,070.75	0.214	92.39
1899....	do.....	2,082,778.25	438,380.21	407,731.35	.21	93.01
1900....	do.....	2,491,178.33	547,176.00	500,241.11	.22	91.42
1901....	do.....	2,468,201.38	539,463.00	494,160.67	.218	91.61
1902....	do.....	3,286,434.73	711,431.20	654,201.98	.216	91.96
1903....	do.....	4,239,235.75	883,797.00	825,227.21	.208	93.37
1904....	do.....	a 5	a 2.00	1.50	.40	75.00
1905....	do.....	5,284,937.75	1,136,831.66	1,048,052.50	.215	92.19
1906....	do.....	9,101,416.45	1,899,821.00	1,773,014.87	.209	93.32
1907....	do.....	9,021,002.08	1,845,098.00	1,736,484.07	.205	94.11
1908....	do.....	6,721,266.83	1,373,974.45	1,293,387.28	.204	94.13
1909....	do.....	7,694,318.35	1,594,991.51	1,492,790.79	.207	93.59
1910....	do.....	4,630,642.50	945,119.00	890,266.84	.204	94.20
1910....	do.....	5,454,139.07	1,104,998.00	1,044,080.02	.203	94.49

a Via Philippines from other countries.

WEIGHING OVER 4 OUNCES PER SQUARE YARD.

VALUED NOT MORE THAN 40 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	33 cts. per lb. and 50 per ct.	269	105.00	141.27	0.390	134.54
1899....	do.....	264.25	87.00	130.71	.329	150.24
1900....	do.....	1,011.33	344.00	505.72	.34	147.01
1901....	do.....	2,412.76	853.00	1,222.72	.353	143.34
1902....	do.....	4,782.31	1,596.00	2,376.16	.334	148.87
1903....	do.....	2,296.40	826.00	1,170.80	.36	141.74
1904....	do.....	579.75	203.00	292.83	.35	144.25
1905....	do.....	659.25	189.00	312.05	.287	165.11
1906....	do.....	476.50	149.00	231.75	.313	155.54
1908....	do.....	638	241.00	331.04	.378	137.36
1909....	do.....	91	34.00	47.03	.374	138.32
1910....	do.....					
1910....	33 cts. p. lb. and 50 per ct. less 5 per ct.					

VALUED MORE THAN 40 AND NOT MORE THAN 70 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	44 cts. per lb. and 50 per ct.	11,202	8,054.00	8,955.88	0.719	111.20
1899....	do.....	25,022.50	15,062.00	18,540.90	.602	123.10
1900....	do.....	15,280.50	9,171.00	11,308.92	.60	123.31
1901....	do.....	10,353.25	5,545.00	7,327.93	.535	132.15
1902....	do.....	13,531.75	7,950.25	9,929.10	.588	124.89
1903....	do.....	15,441.25	8,465.00	11,026.65	.548	130.26
1904....	do.....	3,012.77	1,916.25	2,283.74	.636	119.18
1905....	do.....	1,934.50	1,199.00	1,450.74	.62	121.00
1906....	do.....	12,690.25	7,992.00	9,579.71	.63	119.86
1907....	do.....	379.75	225.00	249.59	.672	115.53
1908....	do.....	8,570.75	5,009.00	6,275.63	.584	125.28
1909....	do.....	218,823	140,666.00	166,615.12	.642	118.45
1910....	do.....					
1910....	44 cts p. lb. and 50 per ct. less 5 per ct.	26,389.50	16,553.00	18,893.49	.627	114.14

TABLE 7.—Imports and duties, 1894-1910—Continued.

Dress goods, women's and children's coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar description—Continued.

(Under acts of 1897 and 1909)—Continued.

The warp consisting wholly of cotton or other vegetable materials, with the remainder of the fabric composed wholly or in part of wool—Continued.

WEIGHING OVER 4 OUNCES PER SQUARE YARD—Continued.

VALUED MORE THAN 70 CENTS PER POUND.

Under general tariff.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	44 cts. per lb. and 55 per ct..	51,359	57,371.50	54,152.40	1.12	94.39
1899....	do.....	102,227.69	101,677.90	100,903.03	.995	99.24
1900....	do.....	64,795	67,684.30	65,736.19	1.04	97.12
1901....	do.....	28,907.75	29,413.00	28,896.56	1.02	98.29
1902....	do.....	23,941.90	23,911.75	23,685.94	.999	98.05
1903....	do.....	30,823.95	33,381.82	31,922.54	1.08	95.63
1904....	do.....	20,764	23,130.00	21,857.66	1.11	94.50
1905....	do.....	25,557.41	30,417.90	27,975.11	1.19	91.97
1906....	do.....	19,366.33	19,189.00	19,075.16	.99	99.41
1907....	do.....	9,709.42	11,358.40	10,519.21	1.17	92.61
1908....	do.....	177,493.86	181,175.85	177,744.03	1.02	98.11
1909....	do.....	1,856,690.25	1,743,101.00	1,775,649.15	.939	101.87
1910....	do.....	1,711.50	1,945.00	1,822.81	1.14	93.72
	44 cts. p. lb. and 55 per ct. less 5 per ct.	178,249.60	162,841.00	159,592.93	.914	98.01

From Cuba. (Reciprocity Treaty, Dec. 27, 1903.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1910....	44 cts. p. lb. and 55 p. ct. less 20 per ct.	6	10.00	6.51	1.67	65.10

Composed wholly or in part of wool.

WEIGHING 4 OUNCES OR LESS PER SQUARE YARD.

VALUED NOT ABOVE 70 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	11 cts. p. sq. yd. and 50 p. ct.	1,073.708	173,321.08	204,768.46	0.161	118.14
1899....	do.....	748,232	118,497.00	141,554.02	.158	119.46
1900....	do.....	207,239	32,159.00	38,875.79	.155	120.89
1901....	do.....	624,128	84,977.30	111,152.73	.136	130.77
1902....	do.....	800,931.25	126,225.24	151,215.07	.158	119.80
1903....	do.....	375,280.25	61,255.75	71,908.71	.163	117.39
1904....	do.....	223,706.54	44,304.50	46,759.97	.198	105.54
1905....	do.....	307,773	59,253.70	63,481.88	.193	107.14
1906....	do.....	100,170.05	17,497.00	19,767.17	.175	112.97
1907....	do.....	32,298.93	6,556.50	6,831.13	.203	104.19
1908....	do.....	38,152	6,741.00	7,567.22	.177	112.26
1909....	do.....	44,397	7,207.40	8,487.37	.162	117.76
1910....	do.....	52,293.50	9,480.00	10,492.29	.181	110.68

VALUED ABOVE 70 CENTS PER POUND.

Under general tariff.

		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	11 cts. p. sq. yd. and 55 p. ct.	4,878,827	1,151,376.53	1,169,927.95	0.236	101.61
1899....	do.....	5,430,519.40	1,324,189.65	1,325,661.43	.244	100.11
1900....	do.....	6,171,766.50	1,649,642.21	1,586,197.50	.267	96.15
1901....	do.....	9,292,867.27	2,160,874.29	2,210,696.26	.232	120.30
1902....	do.....	9,967,207.13	2,334,182.82	2,380,193.32	.234	101.97
1903....	do.....	9,205,536.56	2,159,801.88	2,200,511.05	.235	101.88
1904....	do.....	10,956,974.42	2,554,951.65	2,610,490.64	.233	102.17
1905....	do.....	10,300,312.04	2,443,539.22	2,476,980.90	.237	101.36
1906....	do.....	15,756,157.29	3,422,485.76	3,615,544.54	.217	105.64
1907....	do.....	18,124,900.22	4,109,310.49	4,253,859.77	.227	103.52
1908....	do.....	16,539,057.93	3,816,326.70	3,918,276.24	.231	102.67
1909....	do.....	13,061,475.26	2,802,906.61	2,978,360.89	.215	106.26
1910....	do.....	14,550,396.31	3,220,828.10	3,371,999.09	.221	104.69

From Philippine Islands. (Act of March 8, 1902.)

		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1909....	75 per cent of 11 cts. p. sq. yd. and 55 per ct.	11	2.00	1.73	0.182	86.50

TABLE 7.—Imports and duties, 1894-1910—Continued.

Dress goods, women's and children's coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar description—Continued.

(Under acts of 1897 and 1909)—Continued.

Composed wholly or in part of wool—Continued.

WEIGHING OVER 4 OUNCES PER SQUARE YARD.

VALUED NOT MORE THAN 40 CENTS PER POUND.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Per cent.
1898....	33 cts. per lb. and 50 per ct.	4,723	1,420.00	2,268.59	0.301	159.76
1899....	do.	1,591	551.00	800.53	.346	145.29
1900....	do.	477	179.00	246.91	.375	137.94
1901....	do.	51	20.00	26.83	.392	134.15
1902....	do.	3,314	1,094.00	1,640.62	.33	149.91
1903....	do.	3,711.50	1,364.00	1,906.80	.368	139.79
1904....	do.	1,169	411.00	591.27	.352	143.86
1905....	do.	1,199	368.00	579.67	.307	157.52
1906....	do.	945	265.00	444.35	.28	167.68
1907....	do.	1.25	2.00	1.41	1.60	70.50
1909....	do.	134.50	51.00	69.89	.379	137.04
1910....	do.	234	74.00	114.22	.316	154.35

VALUED MORE THAN 40 AND NOT MORE THAN 70 CENTS PER POUND.

		Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Per cent.
1898....	44 cts. per lb. and 50 per ct.	762,201	478,539.00	574,637.94	0.628	120.08
1899....	do.	949,477.10	590,590.35	713,065.10	.622	120.74
1900....	do.	640,535	403,390.00	483,530.40	.63	119.87
1901....	do.	593,619.75	374,824.00	448,604.69	.631	119.68
1902....	do.	553,400	326,987.00	406,989.50	.591	124.47
1903....	do.	742,452.25	432,877.00	543,117.49	.583	125.47
1904....	do.	631,709.14	371,431.00	463,667.52	.588	124.83
1905....	do.	479,058.50	333,163.00	377,367.24	.695	113.32
1906....	do.	382,428.50	241,589.00	289,063.04	.632	119.65
1907....	do.	252,543	162,760.00	192,498.92	.644	118.27
1908....	do.	126,915	80,591.00	96,138.10	.635	119.17
1909....	do.	2,420	1,541.00	1,835.30	.637	119.10
1910....	do.	429,232.62	268,021.00	322,872.85	.624	120.47

VALUED MORE THAN 70 CENTS PER POUND.

		Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Per cent.
1898....	44 cts. per lb. and 55 per ct.	1,909,220	1,871,465.00	1,869,362.44	0.98	99.89
1899....	do.	2,765,330.60	2,730,467.00	2,718,502.31	.987	99.56
1900....	do.	2,258,369	2,363,844.45	2,293,796.72	1.05	97.04
1901....	do.	1,761,737.30	1,726,821.00	1,724,915.96	.98	99.88
1902....	do.	1,555,179.72	1,523,411.03	1,522,155.13	.979	99.92
1903....	do.	1,594,885.09	1,565,442.27	1,562,742.70	.982	99.83
1904....	do.	1,802,329.43	1,736,333.00	1,748,008.10	.963	100.67
1905....	do.	1,342,301.94	1,303,972.00	1,307,797.46	.971	100.29
1906....	do.	1,960,445.29	1,874,879.92	1,893,779.89	.956	101.01
1907....	do.	2,381,026.97	2,297,821.93	2,311,453.93	.965	100.59
1908....	do.	1,940,343.25	1,935,834.00	1,918,415.73	.998	99.10
1909....	do.	54,183.66	64,965.00	59,571.56	1.20	91.70
1910....	do.	{ 2,591,816.14	2,432,597.00	2,478,327.45	.938	101.88
		{ 1	4.00	(a)	4.00	.....

a Duty remitted (for use of foreign ministers).

1909

382. On clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including shawls whether knitted or woven, and knitted articles of every description made up or manufactured wholly or in part, felts not woven, and not specially provided for in this section, composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this section on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto sixty per centum ad valorem.

1897

370. On clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including shawls whether knitted or woven, and knitted articles of every description, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, felts not woven and not specially provided for in this Act, composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto sixty per centum ad valorem.

1894

281. * * * on shawls made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not exceeding forty cents per pound, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at more than forty cents per pound, forty per centum ad valorem.

282. On * * * hats of wool, * * * composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not more than thirty cents per pound, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at more than thirty and not more than forty cents per pound, thirty per centum ad valorem; valued at more than forty cents per pound, thirty-five per centum ad valorem: * * *

284. On clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, not specially provided for in this Act, felts not specially provided for in this Act, all the foregoing composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, including those having India rubber as a component material, valued at above one dollar and fifty cents per pound, fifty per centum ad valorem; valued at less than one dollar and fifty cents per pound, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

285. On cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, or other outside garments for ladies' and children's apparel, and goods of similar description or used for like purposes, and on knit wearing apparel, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, fifty per centum ad valorem.

TABLE 8.—Imports and duties, 1894–1910.

Shawls.

SHAWLS, WOOLEN OR WORSTED. (Acts of 1890 and 1894.)

VALUED NOT MORE THAN 30 CENTS PER POUND. (After 1895 in following.)

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
1894....	33 cts. per lb. and 40 per ct..	<i>Pounds.</i> 927.50	<i>Dollars.</i> 242.00	<i>Dollars.</i> 402.88	<i>Dollars.</i> 0.26	<i>Per cent.</i> 166.48
1895....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

VALUED MORE THAN 30 AND NOT MORE THAN 40 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	38½ cts. p. lb. and 40 p. ct...	1,428	470.00	737.79	0.33	156.98
1895....	do.....	38,605.25	461.00	489.80	.58	106.25
1895....	35 per cent.....	7,168	2,143.16	750.10	.30	35.00
1896....	do.....	18,129.50	5,872.00	2,055.20	.32	35.00
1897....	do.....	76,879	25,261.50	8,841.53	.33	35.00
1898....	do.....	1,236	418.00	146.30	.34	35.00

VALUED ABOVE 40 CENTS PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	44 cts. per lb. and 50 per ct..	125,877.21	142,958.08	126,865.01	1.14	88.74
1895....	do.....	38,605.28	42,740.31	38,356.49	1.11	89.74
1895....	40 per cent.....	150,465	149,010.21	59,604.08	.99	40.00
1896....	do.....	436,849.98	440,890.40	176,356.16	1.01	40.00
1897....	do.....	478,156.20	439,798.18	175,919.26	.92	40.00
1898....	do.....	10,478	9,631.00	3,852.40	.92	40.00

SHAWLS, KNITTED OR WOVEN. (Acts of 1897 and 1909.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	44 cts. per lb. and 60 per ct.	25,955	28,922.00	28,768.80	1.11	99.47
1899....	do.....	56,998.39	51,568.00	56,020.09	.905	108.63
1900....	do.....	70,839.04	76,573.00	77,112.98	1.08	100.71
1901....	do.....	64,008.10	77,540.00	74,687.52	1.21	92.45
1902....	do.....	45,232.88	69,161.50	61,399.38	1.52	88.77
1903....	do.....	a 2	4.00	3.28	2.00	82.00
1903....	do.....	53,001.68	60,909.50	59,866.44	1.15	98.29
1904....	do.....	a 1	1.00	1.04	1.00	104.00
1904....	do.....	51,334.06	56,009.00	56,192.59	1.09	100.33
1905....	do.....	60,105.63	65,761.25	65,903.23	1.09	100.21
1906....	do.....	39,187.35	46,585.22	45,193.57	1.19	97.01
1907....	do.....	47,823.52	61,283.75	57,812.67	1.28	92.70
1908....	do.....	36,498.33	48,807.00	45,343.47	1.33	92.90
1909....	do.....	25,055.78	31,783.90	30,094.90	1.27	94.69
1910....	do.....	28,974.08	35,025.70	33,763.79	1.21	96.40

a Via Philippines from other countries.

Knit goods.

KNIT WEARING APPAREL N. S. P. F. (Acts of 1890 and 1894.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	49½ cts. p. lb. and 60 per cent	687,374.27	987,587.60	932,802.88	1.44	94.45
1895....	do.....	310,293.27	401,351.55	394,406.05	1.29	98.27
1895....	50 per cent.....	332,913.32	414,971.91	207,485.96	1.25	50.00
1896....	do.....	.....	2,052,732.48	1,026,366.24	.....	50.00
1897....	do.....	.....	2,031,671.83	1,015,835.92	.....	50.00
1898....	do.....	.....	126,389.00	63,194.50	.....	50.00

TABLE 8.—Imports and duties, 1894-1910—Continued.

Knit goods—Continued.

KNITTED ARTICLES. (Acts of 1897 and 1909.)

Under general tariff.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	44 cts. p. lb. and 60 per cent.	195,391	282,432.07	255,463.60	1.45	90.44
1899....	do.....	503,782.64	656,833.83	615,764.55	1.30	93.75
1900....	do.....	411,633.07	541,982.10	506,307.76	1.32	93.42
1901....	do.....	429,262.67	617,784.08	559,545.96	1.44	90.57
1902....	do.....	559,904.13	791,364.91	721,176.81	1.42	91.13
1903....	do.....	794,542.96	1,146,995.92	1,037,796.36	1.44	90.48
1904....	do.....	497,038.66	715,742.18	648,142.36	1.44	90.56
1905....	do.....	413,557.16	538,531.64	505,084.13	1.30	93.80
1906....	do.....	473,336.73	602,766.93	569,928.36	1.27	94.55
1907....	do.....	451,378.75	617,267.88	568,967.47	1.37	92.17
1908....	do.....	286,188.08	393,395.34	361,959.92	1.37	92.01
1909....	do.....	309,678.65	381,104.49	364,921.30	1.23	95.75
1910....	do.....	286,332.56	354,283.11	338,556.21	1.24	95.56

From Philippine Islands. (Act of March 8, 1902.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1906....	75 per cent of 44 cents per pound and 60 per cent.	0.63	3.00	1.56	4.76	52.00
1907....	do.....	.36	1.00	.57	2.78	57.00

From Cuba. (Reciprocity Treaty, December 27, 1903.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1907....	44 cts. p. lb. and 60 p. ct. less 20 per ct.	0.50	1.00	0.66	2.00	66.00

Hats of wool.

No. 1.—VALUED NOT MORE THAN 30 CENTS PER POUND. [After 1898 in No. 4.]

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	16½ cts. p. lb. and 30 per ct.	551.74	164.35	140.35	0.30	85.40
1895....	do.....	11.50	3.00	2.79	.26	93.00
1896....	25 per cent.....	57	14.03	3.51	.25	25.00
1897....	do.....	1,939.25	486.06	121.51	.25	25.00
1898....	do.....	2,842.25	789.31	197.33	.28	25.00
1898....	do.....	530	161.00	40.25	.30	25.00

No. 2.—VALUED MORE THAN 30 AND NOT MORE THAN 40 CENTS PER POUND.

[After 1898 in No. 4.]

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	22 cts. per lb. and 35 per ct.	118.75	45.35	41.99	0.38	92.59
1895....	do.....	8	4.00	3.16	.50	79.00
1896....	30 per cent.....	385	128.80	38.64	.33	30.00
1897....	do.....	583	597.00	179.10	1.02	30.00
1898....	do.....	240.50	83.65	25.10	.35	30.00
1898....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 8.—*Imports and duties, 1894-1910—Continued.**Hats of wool—Continued.*

No. 3.—VALUED MORE THAN 40 AND NOT MORE THAN 50 CENTS PER POUND.

[After 1898 in No. 4.]

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	33 cts. per lb. and 35 per ct.	13,945	6,320.00	6,813.85	0.45	107.81
1895....	do.	19,586	8,747.00	9,524.83	.45	108.89
1898....	35 per cent.	17,444.50	a 11,979.67	4,192.88	.69	35.00
1896....	do.	230,082.20	a 143,288.91	50,151.13	.62	35.00
1897....	do.	194,022	a 127,394.85	44,588.19	.66	35.00
1898....	do.	3,879	a 2,766.00	968.10	.71	35.00

a Valued more than 40 cents. (Act of 1894.)

No. 4.—VALUED MORE THAN 50 CENTS PER POUND. (1895-1898 see No. 3.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	38½ cts. p. lb. and 40 per cent.	43,650.90	45,838.32	35,140.98	1.05	76.66
1895....	do.	24,363.48	26,043.83	19,797.48	1.07	76.02
1898....	44 cts. p. lb. and 60 per cent.	1,205	4,083.90	2,979.05	3.39	72.94
1899....	do.	1,902.04	5,462.10	4,114.07	2.87	75.32
1900....	do.	6,771.50	11,574.60	9,924.22	1.71	85.74
1901....	do.	15,761.25	17,095.50	17,192.25	1.08	100.56
1902....	do.	11,423	13,951.52	13,397.03	1.22	96.03
1903....	do.	7,271	12,372.08	10,622.49	1.70	85.86
1904....	do.	7,560.35	22,316.02	16,716.16	2.95	74.91
1905....	do.	2,405.96	4,925.99	4,014.20	2.05	81.50
1906....	do.	2,189.34	3,790.25	3,237.39	1.73	85.42
1907....	do.	9,616.80	15,900.00	13,771.32	1.65	86.61
1908....	do.	32,592.23	51,363.90	45,158.91	1.51	87.92
1909....	do.	28,923.88	49,439.96	42,390.49	1.71	85.74
1910....	do.	19,557.36	33,305.91	28,588.73	1.70	85.84

Wearing apparel, n. s. p. f.

CLOAKS, DOLMANS, JACKETS, TALMAS, ULSTERS, OR OTHER OUTSIDE GARMENTS FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S APPAREL, AND ARTICLES OF SIMILAR DESCRIPTION, OR USED FOR LIKE PURPOSES. (Acts of 1890, 1894, and 1897.)

Under general tariff.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	49½ cts. p. lb. and 60 p. ct.	71,006.91	210,999.94	161,748.46	2.97	76.66
1895....	do.	48,385.74	106,561.74	87,888.02	2.20	82.48
1898....	50 per cent.		211,746.31	105,873.16		50.00
1896....	do.		355,175.33	177,587.67		50.00
1897....	do.		195,881.37	97,940.68		50.00
1898....	do.		11,958.51	5,979.25		50.00
1898....	44 cts. p. lb. and 60 per ct.	13,836	55,036.00	39,108.32	3.98	71.06
1899....	do.	15,844.45	66,879.50	47,099.27	4.22	70.42
1900....	do.	16,826.98	65,322.57	46,597.42	3.88	71.33
1901....	do.	12,477.47	50,221.38	35,622.85	4.02	70.93
1902....	do.	9,746.05	31,471.63	23,171.23	3.23	73.63
1903....	do.	22,687.68	64,572.92	48,726.36	2.85	75.46
1904....	do.	15,830.79	55,332.58	40,165.10	3.50	72.59
1905....	do.	12,223.47	61,685.85	42,389.76	5.04	68.72
1906....	do.	33,399.18	101,247.67	75,444.28	3.03	74.55
1907....	do.	65,491.27	141,740.60	113,860.52	2.16	80.32
1908....	do.	7,379.98	44,591.61	30,002.19	6.04	67.28
1909....	do.	9,875.63	31,254.49	23,097.98	3.16	73.90
1910....	do.	54	a 460.00	299.76	8.52	65.16

a From July 1 to Aug. 5, 1909.

From Cuba. (Reciprocity Treaty, Dec. 27, 1903.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1904....	44 cents per pound and 60 per cent less 20 per cent.	3	7.00	4.42	2.33	63.14

TABLE 8.—Imports and duties, 1894–1910—Continued.

Wearing apparel, n. s. p. f.—Continued.

OTHER CLOTHING, READY-MADE, AND ARTICLES OF WEARING APPAREL, MADE UP OR MANUFACTURED WHOLLY OR IN PART, INCLUDING THAT HAVING INDIA RUBBER AS A COMPONENT MATERIAL, N. S. P. F. (Act of 1894.)

VALUED LESS THAN \$1.50 PER POUND.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1895....	45 per cent.....	66,131.28	58,274.52	26,223.59	0.88	45.00
1896....	do.....	188,494.26	184,336.74	82,951.58	.98	45.00
1897....	do.....	146,825.65	125,841.71	56,628.79	.86	45.00
1898....	do.....	6,749	6,001.00	2,700.45	.89	45.00

VALUED ABOVE \$1.50 PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1895....	50 per cent.....	73,187.10	216,698.03	108,349.01	2.96	50.00
1896....	do.....	217,928.25	565,403.21	282,701.61	2.59	50.00
1897....	do.....	171,538.30	467,905.99	233,953.01	2.73	50.00
1898....	do.....	4,244	13,107.70	6,553.86	3.09	50.00

OTHER CLOTHING, READY-MADE, AND ARTICLES OF WEARING APPAREL, MADE UP OR MANUFACTURED WHOLLY OR IN PART. (Acts of 1890, 1897, and 1909.)

Under general tariff.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	49½ cts. per lb. and 60 p. ct..	260,720.64	614,282.82	497,626.50	2.36	81.09
1895....	do.....	146,252.98	319,564.75	264,134.18	2.19	82.65
1898....	44 cts. per lb. and 60 per ct..	169,235	568,409.43	415,506.54	3.36	73.10
1899....	do.....	297,420.80	707,795.28	555,542.21	2.38	78.49
1900....	do.....	332,727.55	818,197.82	637,318.91	2.46	77.89
1901....	do.....	318,020.23	865,350.78	659,139.54	2.72	76.17
1902....	do.....	394,674.94	1,003,782.85	775,926.83	2.54	77.30
1903....	do.....	<i>a</i> 3.50	<i>a</i> 9.00	6.94	2.57	77.11
		510,490.90	1,336,652.92	1,026,607.81	2.62	76.80
1904....	do.....	<i>a</i> 7	<i>a</i> 20.00	15.08	2.86	75.40
		412,776.42	1,074,681.25	826,430.41	2.60	76.90
1905....	do.....	364,989.37	1,020,811.20	773,082.09	2.80	75.74
1906....	do.....	421,062.70	1,153,271.04	877,230.36	2.74	76.06
1907....	do.....	383,258.59	1,016,250.38	778,384.02	2.65	76.59
1908....	do.....	436,723.83	1,101,924.15	853,313.29	2.52	77.44
1909....	do.....	359,575.16	969,432.75	739,872.78	2.70	76.32
		35.83	56.00	(<i>b</i>)	1.56	-----
1910....	do.....	525,451.87	1,353,073.62	1,043,043.32	2.58	77.09
		5	22.00	(<i>b</i>)	4.50	-----

a Via Philippines from other countries.*b* Duty remitted. (For use of foreign ministers.)

From Porto Rico. (May 1, 1900–July 25, 1901.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1900....	15 per cent of 44 cents per pound and 60 per cent.	6	8.00	1.12	1.33	14.00
1901....	do.....	12	17.00	2.32	1.42	13.65

From Philippine Islands. (Act of March 8, 1902.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1903....	75 per cent of 44 cents per pound and 60 per cent.	2	2.00	1.56	1.00	78.00
1905....	do.....	3.63	4.00	3.00	1.10	75.00
1906....	do.....	7.50	13.00	8.37	1.73	64.38
1907....	do.....	11.34	38.00	20.85	3.35	54.87
1908....	do.....	5	11.00	6.60	2.20	60.00
1909....	do.....	18.63	32.00	20.58	1.72	64.31

TABLE 8.—Imports and duties, 1894-1910—Continued.

Wearing apparel, n. s. p. f.—Continued.

OTHER CLOTHING, READY-MADE, AND ARTICLES OF WEARING APPAREL, MADE UP OR MANUFACTURED WHOLLY OR IN PART. (Acts of 1890, 1897, and 1909.)—Contd.

From Cuba. (Reciprocity Treaty, December 27, 1903.)

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity .	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1904....	44 cents per pound and 60 per cent less 20 per cent.	5	7.00	5.12	1.40	73.14
1905....	do.....	9	31.60	18.06	3.44	58.26
1906....	do.....	8	26.00	15.29	3.25	58.80
1907....	do.....	42.21	81.00	53.75	1.92	66.36
1908....	do.....	56.25	98.00	66.85	1.74	68.21
1909....	do.....	89.50	197.00	126.06	2.20	63.99
1910....	do.....	38	66.00	45.06	1.74	68.27

Felts.

FELTS NOT WOVEN, N. S. P. F. (Acts of 1890, 1897, and 1909.)

[For act of 1894, see below.]

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	49½ cts. per lb. and 60 per ct.	18,531.63	26,841.00	25,277.77	1.45	94.18
1895....	do.....	8,231	12,250.98	11,424.94	1.49	93.26
1898....	44 cts. per lb. and 60 per ct.	28,604	36,662.00	34,582.88	1.28	94.33
1899....	do.....	37,712.50	50,863.13	47,111.38	1.35	92.63
1900....	do.....	46,429	64,195.76	58,946.21	1.38	91.82
1901....	do.....	49,677.90	64,207.50	60,382.71	1.29	95.60
1902....	do.....	68,282.25	84,787.27	80,916.55	1.24	95.43
1903....	do.....	86,902.15	111,723.00	105,270.74	1.29	94.22
1904....	do.....	73,452.72	96,847.18	90,427.52	1.32	93.37
1905....	do.....	77,868.75	91,410.00	89,108.28	1.17	97.48
1906....	do.....	93,753.25	119,448.85	112,920.75	1.27	94.54
1907....	do.....	91,117.75	111,405.73	106,935.26	1.22	95.98
1908....	do.....	41,166.75	51,876.26	49,239.13	1.26	94.92
1909....	do.....	83,889.81	99,658.70	96,706.69	1.19	97.04
1910....	do.....	90,022.95	107,018.43	103,821.16	1.19	97.01

FELTS OR BELTS, ENDLESS, FOR PAPER AND PRINTING PRESSES.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	44 cts. p. lb. and 60 per ct..	452	100.00	258.88	0.221	258.88

FELTS, N. S. P. F. (Act of 1894.) (See also page 103.)

VALUED AT LESS THAN \$1.50 PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1895....	45 per cent.....	128,990.75	70,256.00	31,615.20	0.54	45.00
1896....	do.....	98,385.75	90,301.25	40,635.57	.92	45.00
1897....	do.....	113,617.75	80,216.00	36,097.20	.71	45.00
1898....	do.....	3,630	3,929.00	1,768.05	1.08	45.00

VALUED ABOVE \$1.50 PER POUND.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1895....	50 per cent.....	10,528	18,951.97	9,475.99	1.80	50.00
1896....	do.....	13,554.25	23,791.00	11,895.50	1.76	50.00
1897....	do.....	9,988.50	17,226.92	8,613.46	1.72	50.00
1898....	do.....	138	245.00	122.50	1.78	50.00

Text of the tariff laws of—

1909	1897	1894
<p>383. Webbing, gorings, suspenders, braces, bandings, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, edgings, insertings, flouncings, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, ribbons, ornaments, laces, trimmings, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, embroideries and all articles embroidered by hand or machinery, head nets, nettings, buttons or barrel buttons or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments, and manufactures of wool ornamented with beads or spangles of whatever material composed, any of the foregoing made of wool or of which wool is a component material, whether containing india rubber or not, fifty cents per pound and sixty per centum ad valorem.</p>	<p>371. Webbing, gorings, suspenders, braces, bandings, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, edgings, insertings, flouncings, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, laces and other trimmings and articles made wholly or in part of lace, embroideries and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, head nets, netting, buttons or barrel buttons or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments, and manufactures of wool ornamented with beads or spangles of whatever material composed, any of the foregoing made of wool or of which wool is a component material, whether composed in part of india-rubber or otherwise, fifty cents per pound and sixty per centum ad valorem.</p>	<p>286. On webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, laces, embroideries, head nets, nettings and veillings, buttons, or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms, for tassels or ornaments, any of the foregoing which are elastic or nonelastic, made of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, or of which wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals is a component material, fifty per centum ad valorem.</p>

TABLE 9.—Imports and duties, 1894–1910.

WEBBINGS, GORINGS, SUSPENDERS, BRACES, BELTINGS, BINDINGS, BRAIDS, GALLOONS, FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS, CORDS AND TASSELS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, HEAD NETS, BUTTONS OR BARREL BUTTONS, OR BUTTONS OF OTHER FORMS FOR TASSELS OR ORNAMENTS, WROUGHT BY HAND, OR BRAIDED BY MACHINERY, WHICH ARE ELASTIC OR NONELASTIC.

(Acts of 1890 and 1894.)

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	60 cts. per lb. and 60 per ct.	106,046.37	187,939.18	176,391.31	1.77	93.86
1895....	do.....	17,920.60	29,808.62	28,637.53	1.66	96.07
1896....	50 per cent.....		90,850.31	45,425.16	.....	50.00
1897....	do.....		114,103.88	57,051.94	.....	50.00
1898....	do.....		258,157.75	129,078.88	.....	50.00
1899....	do.....		38,635.00	19,317.50	.....	50.00

WEBBINGS, GORINGS, SUSPENDERS, BRACES, BANDINGS, BELTINGS, BINDINGS, BRAIDS, GALLOONS, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, FLOUNCINGS, FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS, CORDS AND TASSELS, LACES, AND OTHER TRIMMINGS AND ARTICLES MADE WHOLLY OR IN PART OF LACE, EMBROIDERIES AND ARTICLES EMBROIDERED BY HAND OR MACHINERY, HEAD NETS, NETTING, BUTTONS OR BARREL BUTTONS, OR BUTTONS OF OTHER FORMS FOR TASSELS OR ORNAMENTS, AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL ORNAMENTED WITH BEADS OR SPANGLES OF WHATEVER MATERIAL COMPOSED, MADE OF WOOL OR OF WHICH WOOL IS A COMPONENT MATERIAL, WHETHER COMPOSED IN PART OF INDIA RUBBER OR OTHERWISE.

(Acts of 1897 and 1909.) ; Under general tariff.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	50 cts. per lb. and 60 per ct..	83,508	197,973.80	160,536.65	2.37	81.09
1899....	do.....	65,702.33	136,940.92	115,015.73	2.08	83.99
1900....	do.....	39,927.36	113,542.45	88,089.06	2.84	77.58
1901....	do.....	34,563.06	97,636.25	75,863.29	2.82	77.70
1902....	do.....	23,851.24	42,991.35	37,720.49	1.80	87.74
1903....	do.....	^a 9	^a 26.00	20.10	2.89	77.31
1904....	do.....	22,066.19	68,293.02	52,008.93	3.09	76.16
1905....	do.....	^a 6	^a 16.00	12.60	2.67	78.75
1906....	do.....	27,617.71	118,081.75	84,657.94	4.28	71.69
1907....	do.....	6,749.42	25,303.33	18,556.71	3.75	73.34
1908....	do.....	6,484.11	21,210.50	15,968.43	3.27	75.29
1909....	do.....	5,218.05	12,522.50	10,122.59	2.40	80.83
1910....	do.....	8,826.39	19,206.75	15,937.32	2.17	82.98
1911....	do.....	18,407.34	36,656.50	31,197.67	1.99	85.11
1912....	do.....	^b 41,755.75	^b 77,157.70	67,172.52	1.85	87.06

^a Via Philippines from other countries.^b The act of 1909 includes "Ribbons and ornaments" in the above group.

From Philippine Islands. (Act of Mar. 8, 1902.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1904....	75 p. c. of 50 cts. p. lb. and 60 p. c.	1.50	3.00	1.91	2.00	63.67
1905....	do.....	2	15.00	7.50	7.50	50.00
1906....	do.....	.75	2.00	1.19	2.67	59.95
1907....	do.....	1.06	4.00	2.20	3.77	55.00
1909....	do.....	1.51	8.00	4.16	5.30	52.00

From Cuba. (Reciprocity Treaty, Dec. 27, 1903.)

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1910....	50 cts. p. lb. and 60 p. c. less 20 p. c.	0.25	4.00	2.02	16.00	50.50

Text of the tariff laws of—

1909	1897	1894
<p>384. Aubusson, Axminster, moquette, and chenille carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, sixty cents per square yard and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.</p>	<p>372. Aubusson, Axminster, moquette, and chenille carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, sixty cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.</p>	<p>287. Aubusson, Axminster, Moquette, and Chenille carpets, figured or plain, * * * and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, * * * forty per centum ad valorem.</p>

TABLE 10.—*Imports and duties, 1894-1910.*

No. 1.—AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, AND CHENILLE CARPETS, AND CARPETS WOVEN WHOLE FOR ROOMS, AND ORIENTAL, BERLIN, AND OTHER SIMILAR RUGS. (Acts of 1890 and 1894.)

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	60 cts. p. sq. yd. and 40 p. ct.	272, 114. 78	768, 395. 00	470, 626. 88	2. 82	61. 25
1895....	do.....	115, 101. 70	314, 037. 15	194, 675. 88	2. 73	61. 99
1896....	40 per cent.....	291, 434. 41	792, 035. 28	316, 814. 11	2. 72	40. 00
1897....	do.....	^a 105, 377. 75	^a 258, 975. 00	103, 590. 00	2. 46	40. 00
1897....	do.....	^a 92, 105. 25	^a 241, 216. 00	96, 486. 40	2. 62	40. 00
1898....	do.....	^a 6, 526	^a 18, 966. 00	7, 586. 40	2. 91	40. 00

^a Rugs not in here; see No. 1, page 76.

No. 2.—AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, AND CHENILLE CARPETS.

(Acts of 1897 and 1909.)

		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	60 cts. p. sq. yd. and 40 p. ct.	9, 483	24, 280. 00	15, 402. 00	2. 59	63. 44
1899....	do.....	16, 759. 36	43, 711. 00	27, 540. 02	2. 61	63. 00
1900....	do.....	10, 159	26, 504. 00	16, 697. 00	2. 61	63. 00
1901....	do.....	9, 513. 11	23, 724. 14	15, 197. 52	2. 50	64. 04
1902....	do.....	16, 170. 75	34, 905. 00	23, 664. 45	2. 16	67. 80
1903....	do.....	21, 537. 05	43, 277. 00	30, 233. 03	2. 01	69. 86
1904....	do.....	26, 489. 79	61, 409. 20	40, 457. 53	2. 32	65. 88
1905....	do.....	18, 747. 66	38, 178. 00	26, 519. 80	2. 04	69. 46
1906....	do.....	26, 357. 69	57, 705. 00	38, 896. 62	2. 19	67. 41
1907....	do.....	21, 135. 44	48, 146. 55	31, 939. 89	2. 28	66. 34
1908....	do.....	17, 597. 75	41, 003. 00	26, 959. 85	2. 33	65. 75
1909....	do.....	21, 080. 99	47, 221. 00	31, 536. 99	2. 23	66. 80
1910....	do.....	23, 084. 90	62, 700. 00	38, 930. 65	2. 71	62. 09

Text of the tariff laws of—

1909	1897	1894
<p>385. Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, sixty cents per square yard and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.</p>	<p>373. Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, sixty cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.</p>	<p>288. Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, forty per centum ad valorem.</p>

TABLE 11.—*Imports and duties, 1894-1910.*

SAXONY, WILTON, AND TOURNAVY VELVET CARPETS.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty col- lected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quan- tity.	Ad valo- rem rate of duty.
		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	60 cts. p. sq. yd. and 40 p. ct.	27,791.27	50,457.00	36,859.54	1.82	73.05
1895....	{...do.....	10,895.44	26,904.00	17,298.87	2.47	64.30
1896....	{40 per cent.....	50,947.33	69,114.00	27,645.60	1.36	40.00
1897....	...do.....	85,831.79	128,057.01	51,222.80	1.49	40.00
1898....	...do.....	96,754.16	130,594.45	52,237.78	1.35	40.00
1899....	{...do.....	6,240	9,428.00	3,771.20	1.51	40.00
1900....	{60 cts. p. sq. yd. and 40 p. ct.	15,024	26,230.00	19,506.40	1.75	74.37
1901....	...do.....	46,725.63	77,026.00	58,845.77	1.65	76.40
1902....	...do.....	54,938	89,773.00	68,872.00	1.63	76.72
1903....	...do.....	53,659.56	88,483.00	67,588.93	1.65	76.39
1904....	...do.....	61,170.93	101,442.92	77,279.61	1.66	76.18
1905....	...do.....	57,486.34	91,619.00	71,139.40	1.59	77.65
1906....	...do.....	53,002.67	84,588.00	65,636.81	1.60	77.60
1907....	...do.....	25,380.51	44,690.00	33,104.31	1.76	74.07
1908....	...do.....	33,974.11	62,880.00	45,536.47	1.85	72.42
1909....	...do.....	31,724.76	58,263.00	42,340.05	1.84	72.67
1910....	...do.....	16,310.85	34,545.00	23,604.51	2.12	68.33
	...do.....	21,293.68	33,571.00	26,204.61	1.57	78.22
	...do.....	20,450.93	40,711.00	28,554.96	1.99	70.14

Text of the tariff laws of—

1909	1897	1894
<p>386. Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, forty-four cents per square yard and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.</p>	<p>374. Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, forty-four cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.</p>	<p>289. Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, forty per centum ad valorem.</p>

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty col- lected.	Value per unit of quan- tity.	Ad valo- rem rate of duty.
		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	44 cts. p. sq. yd. and 40 p. ct.	50,075.75	52,682.00	43,106.13	1.05	81.82
1895....	{ do.....	6,129	6,634.00	5,350.36	1.08	80.65
1896....	{ 40 per cent.....	60,909.20	62,074.52	24,829.81	1.02	40.00
1897....	do.....	138,488.01	143,165.10	57,266.04	1.03	40.00
1898....	do.....	114,660	133,297.00	53,318.80	1.16	40.00
1898....	{ do.....	2,113	2,184.00	873.60	1.03	40.00
1898....	{ 44 cts. p. sq. yd. and 40 p. ct.	13,072	14,718.00	11,638.94	1.13	79.08
1899....	do.....	14,999.50	16,234.00	13,093.38	1.08	80.65
1900....	do.....	28,387.84	30,299.00	24,610.25	1.07	81.22
1901....	do.....	37,336.25	39,857.00	32,370.75	1.07	81.22
1902....	do.....	31,081	33,182.00	26,948.44	1.07	81.21
1903....	do.....	31,974.75	34,359.00	27,812.49	1.07	80.95
1904....	do.....	19,831	20,909.07	17,089.27	1.05	81.73
1905....	do.....	13,222.75	14,705.00	11,700.01	1.11	79.57
1906....	do.....	13,400	15,900.00	12,256.00	1.19	77.08
1907....	do.....	9,281.25	11,403.33	8,645.08	1.23	75.81
1908....	do.....	2,839.63	3,803.00	2,770.64	1.34	72.85
1909....	do.....	7,705.75	10,442.00	7,567.33	1.36	72.47
1910....	do.....	6,781.75	8,222.00	6,272.77	1.21	76.29

Text of the tariff laws of—

1909	1897	1894
<p>387. Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, forty cents per square yard and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.</p>	<p>375. Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, forty cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.</p>	<p>290. Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, forty per centum ad valorem.</p>

TABLE 13.—*Imports and duties, 1894-1910.*

VELVET AND TAPESTRY VELVET CARPETS, PRINTED ON THE WARP OR OTHERWISE.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty col- lected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quan- tity.	Ad valo- rem rate of duty.
		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	40 cts. per sq. yd. and 40 p. c.	18,888.50	23,490.00	16,951.40	1.24	72.16
1895....	{...do.....	8,469	10,923.00	7,756.80	1.29	71.01
1896....	{40 per cent.....	43,492.60	50,184.00	20,073.60	1.15	40.00
1897....	{...do.....	75,918.84	102,355.71	40,942.28	1.34	40.00
1898....	{...do.....	46,047	57,056.00	22,822.40	1.24	40.00
1899....	{40 cts. per sq. yd. and 40 p. c.	3,680	5,016.00	2,006.40	1.36	40.00
1900....	{...do.....	17,669	25,618.00	17,314.80	1.45	67.59
1901....	{...do.....	35,270.25	49,632.00	33,960.90	1.41	68.43
1902....	{...do.....	25,584	32,160.00	23,097.60	1.26	71.82
1903....	{...do.....	29,851.70	42,227.00	28,831.48	1.41	68.30
1904....	{...do.....	26,771	40,731.00	27,000.80	1.52	66.29
1905....	{...do.....	30,215	47,781.00	31,198.40	1.58	65.29
1906....	{...do.....	31,193.42	52,866.00	33,623.77	1.69	63.60
1907....	{...do.....	27,266.25	45,945.00	29,284.50	1.69	63.74
1908....	{...do.....	25,959.50	46,181.00	28,856.20	1.78	62.49
1909....	{...do.....	23,285.08	49,383.00	29,067.23	2.12	58.86
1910....	{...do.....	24,140.88	51,817.00	30,383.15	2.15	58.64
	{...do.....	20,866.76	36,912.00	23,111.50	1.77	62.61
	{...do.....	23,056.73	41,058.00	25,645.89	1.78	62.46

Text of the tariff laws of—

1909	1897	1894
<p>388. Tapestry Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, printed on the warp or otherwise, twenty-eight cents per square yard and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.</p>	<p>376. Tapestry Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, printed on the warp or otherwise, twenty-eight cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.</p>	<p>291. Tapestry Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, printed on the warp or otherwise, forty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.</p>

TABLE 14.—*Imports and duties, 1894-1910.*

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, PRINTED ON THE WARP OR OTHERWISE.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty col- lected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quan- tity.	Ad valo- rem rate of duty.
		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	28 cts. p. sq. yd. and 40 p. ct.	2,348	2,211.00	1,541.84	0.94	69.73
1895....	do.....	1,669	768.00	774.52	.46	100.85
1896....	{ 42½ per cent.....	28,182.87	16,341.60	6,945.18	.58	42.50
1897....	do.....	41,653.22	24,512.75	10,417.93	.59	42.50
1898....	do.....	9,282	7,054.00	2,997.97	.76	42.50
1899....	{ 28 cts. p. sq. yd. and 40 p. ct.	165	150.00	106.20	.909	70.80
1900....	do.....	1,087	898.00	663.56	.826	73.89
1901....	do.....	483.50	343.00	272.58	.709	79.47
1902....	do.....	739	885.00	560.92	1.20	63.38
1903....	do.....	578	516.70	368.72	.893	71.31
1904....	do.....	449	567.00	352.52	1.26	62.17
1905....	do.....	416	224.00	206.08	.539	92.00
1906....	do.....	90.75	121.00	73.81	1.33	61.00
1907....	do.....	143	123.00	89.24	.86	72.55
1908....	do.....	234	316.00	191.92	1.35	60.70
1909....	do.....	353.50	422.00	267.78	1.19	63.45
1910....	do.....	76	83.00	54.48	1.09	65.64
	do.....	163	187.00	120.44	1.15	64.41

Text of the tariff laws of—

1909	1897	1894
<p>389. Treble ingrain, three-ply, and all chain Venetian carpets, twenty-two cents per square yard and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.</p>	<p>377. Treble ingrain, three-ply, and all chain Venetian carpets, twenty-two cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.</p>	<p>292. Treble ingrain, three-ply, and all chain Venetian carpets, thirty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.</p>

TABLE 15.—*Imports and duties, 1894-1910.*

TREBLE INGRAIN, THREE PLY, AND ALL CHAIN VENETIAN CARPETS.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty col- lected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quan- tity.	Ad valo- rem rate of duty.
		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	19 cts. p. sq. yd. and 40 p. ct.	20,530	14,829.00	9,832.30	0.72	66.30
1895....	do.	685	495.00	328.15	.72	66.29
1896....	32½ per cent.	12,094	8,600.00	2,795.00	.71	32.50
1897....	do.	23,737	17,745.00	5,767.14	.75	32.50
1898....	do.	31,941	23,927.00	7,776.29	.75	32.50
1899....	do.	4,239	2,953.00	959.73	.697	32.50
1900....	22 cts. p. sq. yd. and 40 p. ct.	8,561	5,962.00	4,268.22	.695	71.59
1901....	do.	13,776.45	9,834.90	6,964.78	.714	70.82
1902....	do.	11,056	8,105.00	5,674.32	.733	70.01
1903....	do.	12,652	9,009.00	6,387.04	.712	70.90
1904....	do.	14,652	10,868.00	7,570.64	.742	69.66
1905....	do.	22,598	16,658.00	11,634.76	.737	69.84
1906....	do.	18,095	13,100.00	9,220.90	.724	70.39
1907....	do.	14,205	11,000.00	7,525.10	.775	68.41
1908....	do.	17,918	13,122.00	9,190.76	.732	70.04
1909....	do.	23,120.75	19,036.00	12,700.97	.823	66.72
1910....	do.	13,584	11,203.00	7,469.68	.825	66.68
	do.	17,576	15,373.00	10,015.92	.875	65.15
	do.	1,853	1,675.00	1,077.66	.904	64.34

Text of the tariff laws of—

1909	1897	1894
390. Wool Dutch and two-ply ingrain carpets, eighteen cents per square yard and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.	378. Wool Dutch and two-ply ingrain carpets, eighteen cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.	293. Wool Dutch and two-ply ingrain carpets, thirty per centum ad valorem.

TABLE 16.—*Imports and duties, 1894–1910.*

WOOL DUTCH AND TWO-PLY INGRAIN CARPETS.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty col- lected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quan- tity.	Ad valo- rem rate of duty.
		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	14 cts. per sq. yd. and 40 p. c.	11,455	6,623.08	4,252.93	0.58	64.21
1895....	{ do.....	1,005	529.00	352.30	.52	66.60
1896....	{ 30 per cent.....	20,557	11,592.00	3,477.60	.56	30.00
1897....	do.....	24,853	14,645.00	4,393.50	.59	30.00
1898....	do.....	22,552	15,152.00	4,545.60	.67	30.00
1898....	{ do.....	2,303	1,380.00	414.00	.599	30.00
1899....	{ 18 cts. per sq. yd. and 40 p. c.	11,860	6,788.00	4,850.00	.572	71.45
1899....	do.....	9,198	5,163.00	3,720.84	.561	72.07
1900....	do.....	9,350	5,231.00	3,775.40	.559	72.17
1901....	do.....	3,141	1,692.00	1,242.18	.54	73.42
1902....	do.....	5,809	2,921.00	2,214.02	.503	75.80
1903....	do.....	3,729.50	2,073.00	1,500.60	.556	72.39
1904....	do.....	3,107	3,331.00	1,891.66	1.07	56.79
1905....	do.....	2,256	2,270.00	1,314.08	1.01	57.88
1906....	do.....	1,547.75	1,241.00	774.99	.802	62.45
1907....	do.....	1,752.50	1,693.00	992.65	.966	58.63
1908....	do.....	829	1,291.00	665.62	1.56	51.56
1909....	do.....	768	675.00	408.24	.879	60.48
1910....	do.....	27.50	22.00	13.75	.800	62.50

Text of the tariff laws of—

1909	1897	1894
<p>391. Carpets of every description, woven whole for rooms, and Oriental, Berlin, Aubusson, Axminster, and similar rugs, ten cents per square foot and forty per centum ad valorem: <i>Provided</i>, That in the measurement of all mats, rugs, carpets and similar articles, of whatever material composed, the selvage, if any, shall be included.</p>	<p>379. Carpets of every description woven whole for rooms, and Oriental, Berlin, Aubusson, Axminster, and similar rugs, ten cents per square foot and in addition thereto, forty per centum ad valorem.</p>	<p>287. * * * carpets woven whole for rooms, * * * and oriental, Berlin, and other similar rugs, forty per centum ad valorem.</p>

TABLE 17.—*Imports and duties, 1894-1910.*CARPETS WOVEN WHOLE FOR ROOMS, AND ORIENTAL BERLIN, AUBUSSON
AXMINSTER, AND OTHER SIMILAR RUGS. (Acts of 1897 and 1909.)

[Prior to 1898, see No. 1, page 55.]

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty col- lected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quan- tity.	Ad valo- rem rate of duty.
		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	90 cts. p. sq. yd. and 40 p. ct.	271,194	1,050,404.00	664,235.29	3.87	63.24
1899....	do.	506,938.87	1,701,685.24	1,136,919.00	3.36	66.81
1900....	do.	649,111	2,329,105.94	1,515,842.37	3.59	65.08
1901....	do.	687,964.91	2,483,263.69	1,612,474.03	3.61	64.94
1902....	do.	771,112.66	2,945,092.36	1,872,038.46	3.82	63.56
1903....	do.	888,491.93	3,472,669.50	2,185,710.65	3.91	63.03
1904....	do.	675,779.35	2,529,184.24	1,619,875.14	3.74	64.05
		<i>a</i> 22	35.00	33.80	1.60	96.57
1905....	do.	684,333.73	2,708,743.51	1,699,397.96	3.96	62.74
1906....	do.	925,521.46	4,066,289.00	2,459,485.19	4.39	60.48
1907....	do.	927,528.22	4,172,734.79	2,503,869.47	4.50	60.01
1908....	do.	627,842.89	2,748,584.30	1,664,492.42	4.38	60.56
1909....	do.	849,463.94	3,533,447.80	2,185,896.66	4.18	61.52
1910....	do.	1,004,009.23	4,392,786.43	2,660,723.16	4.37	60.57

a Via Philippines, from other countries.

From Cuba. (Reciprocity treaty, Dec. 27, 1903.)

		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1908....	90 cts. p. sq. yd. and 40 p. ct. less 20 p. ct.	1	4.00	2.00	4.00	50.00 ^a

Text of the tariff laws of—

1909	1897	1894
<p>392. Druggets and bockings, printed, colored, or otherwise, twenty-two cents per square yard and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.</p>	<p>380. Druggets and bockings, printed, colored, or otherwise, twenty-two cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.</p>	<p>294. Druggets and bockings, printed, colored, or otherwise, * * * thirty per centum ad valorem.</p>

TABLE 18.—*Imports and duties, 1894-1910.*

DRUGGETS AND BOCKINGS, PRINTED, COLORED, OR OTHERWISE.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty col- lected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quan- tity.	Ad valo- rem rate of duty.
		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	22 cts. p. sq. yd. and 40 p. ct.	3,137.37	1,427.00	1,261.03	0.45	88.37
1895....	do					
1896....	30 per cent.	2,406	822.00	246.60	.34	30.00
1897....	do	1,592	778.36	233.51	.48	30.00
1898....	do	3,363	1,271.00	381.30	.38	30.00
1899....	do	108	62.21	18.66	.576	30.00
1899....	22 cts. p. sq. yd. and 40 p. ct.	3,629	2,320.00	1,726.38	.639	74.41
1900....	do	2,224	1,295.00	1,007.28	.582	77.78
1901....	do	4,409	2,366.63	1,916.63	.537	80.99
1902....	do	2,998	1,892.00	1,416.44	.632	74.87
1903....	do	7,542	4,263.00	3,364.44	.565	78.92
1904....	do	6,108	3,454.00	2,725.40	.566	78.90
1905....	do	4,997	3,109.00	2,342.94	.622	75.36
1906....	do	5,992	3,854.00	2,859.84	.644	74.20
1907....	do	15,783	10,439.00	7,647.86	.661	73.26
1908....	do	10,252	7,321.00	5,183.84	.741	70.81
1909....	do	21,899	18,007.00	12,020.58	.822	66.76
1910....	do	18,285	14,371.00	9,771.10	.786	67.99
1910....	do	36,537.89	30,587.00	20,273.13	.837	66.28

Text of the tariff laws of—

1909	1897	1894
<p>393. Carpets and carpeting of wool, flax, or cotton, or composed in part of any of them, not specially provided for in this section, and mats, matting, and rugs of cotton, fifty per centum ad valorem.</p>	<p>381. Carpets and carpeting of wool, flax, or cotton, or composed in part of either, not specially provided for in this Act, fifty per centum ad valorem.</p>	<p>295. Carpets and carpeting of wool, flax, or cotton, or composed in part of either, not specially provided for in this Act, thirty per centum ad valorem. 294. * * * felt carpeting, figured or plain, thirty per centum ad valorem.</p>

TABLE 19.—Imports and duties, 1894–1910.

CARPETS OF WOOL, OR IN PART OF, N. S. P. F

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	50 per cent.....	2,695. 12	4,744. 00	2,372. 00	1.76	50.00
1895....	do.....	1,665	2,387. 00	1,193. 50	1.43	50.00
1895....	30 per cent.....	4,778. 60	7,548. 00	2,264. 40	1.56	30.00
1896....	do.....	18,291. 50	16,507. 25	4,952. 18	.90	30.00
1897....	do.....	11,301	13,150. 70	3,945. 22	1.16	30.00
1898....	do.....	531	712. 05	213. 62	1.34	30.00
1898....	50 per cent.....	13,831	15,138. 00	7,569. 00	1.09	50.00
1899....	do.....	14,350. 83	16,389. 90	8,194. 96	1.14	50.00
1900....	do.....	25,035	26,758. 10	13,379. 05	1.07	50.00
1901....	do.....	16,497. 78	19,394. 50	9,632. 25	1.17	50.00
1902....	do.....	20,678. 67	26,284. 00	13,142. 00	1.27	50.00
1903....	do.....	21,008	33,796. 00	16,898. 00	1.61	50.00
1904....	do.....	15,126. 50	28,257. 94	14,128. 97	1.87	50.00
1905....	do.....	21,096. 86	36,949. 00	18,474. 50	1.75	50.00
1906....	do.....	26,952	44,435. 00	22,217. 51	1.65	50.00
1907....	do.....	27,822	51,690. 00	25,845. 00	1.86	50.00
1908....	do.....	21,913. 96	38,827. 50	19,413. 75	1.77	50.00
1909....	do.....	30,829. 05	36,393. 25	18,196. 63	1.18	50.00
1910....	do.....	27,113. 56	40,762. 00	20,381. 00	1.50	50.00

CARPETS AND CARPETING OF FLAX, N. S. P. F.

		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1895....	50 per cent.....					
1895....	30 per cent.....	404	240. 00	72. 00	0.59	30.00
1896....	do.....	1,419	1,189. 00	356. 70	.81	30.00
1897....	do.....	13,486	11,594. 00	3,478. 20	.86	30.00
1898....	do.....					
1898....	50 per cent.....	298	229. 00	114. 50	.77	50.00
1899....	do.....					
1900....	do.....	61	11. 00	5. 50	.18	50.00
1901....	do.....	357	197. 83	98. 92	.554	50.00
1902....	do.....	233. 75	168. 00	84. 00	.719	50.00
1903....	do.....	1	3. 00	1. 50	3. 00	50.00
1904....	do.....	121	81. 00	40. 50	.669	50.00
1905....	do.....	220	106. 00	53. 00	.482	50.00
1906....	do.....	153	72. 00	36. 00	.471	50.00
1907....	do.....	16	6. 50	3. 25	.406	50.00
1908....	do.....	410	647. 00	323. 50	1.58	50.00
1909....	do.....	4,345	4,154. 00	2,077. 00	.95	50.00
1910....	do.....	630	601. 00	300. 50	.954	50.00

CARPETS AND CARPETINGS OF COTTON, N. S. P. F. (Acts of 1890, 1894, and 1897.)

		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894....	50 per cent.....		11,671. 49	5,835. 75		50.00
1895....	do.....		2,042. 00	1,021. 00		50.00
1895....	30 per cent.....	21,137	10,427. 52	3,128. 26	0.49	30.00
1896....	do.....	37,440. 85	19,131. 62	5,739. 48	.51	30.00
1897....	do.....		a 9,813. 00	a 2,943. 90		30.00
1897....	do.....	28,373. 93	10,924. 24	3,277. 28	.39	30.00
1898....	do.....	4,116	1,261. 75	378. 52	.31	30.00
1898....	50 per cent.....	19,235	6,580. 50	3,290. 25	.34	50.00
1899....	do.....	48,945	16,394. 80	8,197. 40	.335	50.00
1900....	do.....	61,727. 25	30,251. 00	15,125. 50	.49	50.00
1901....	do.....	133,822	49,612. 50	24,806. 25	.377	50.00
1902....	do.....	149,477. 50	56,373. 50	28,186. 75	.377	50.00
1903....	do.....	105,297. 75	21,425. 25	21,425. 25	.407	50.00
1904....	do.....	79,184	34,083. 55	17,041. 78	.430	50.00
1905....	do.....	10,434	4,544. 80	2,272. 41	.436	50.00
1906....	do.....	25,987. 50	10,326. 60	5,163. 30	.397	50.00
1907....	do.....	31,128. 50	12,797. 00	6,398. 50	.411	50.00
1908....	do.....	33,244	12,328. 00	6,164. 00	.371	50.00
1909....	do.....	3,320	2,843. 00	1,421. 50	.850	50.00

a Rugs.

TABLE 19.—Imports and duties, 1894-1910—Continued.

CARPETS, CARPETINGS, AND MATS, MATTINGS, AND RUGS OF COTTON. (Act of 1909.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty col- lected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quan- tity.	Ad valo- rem rate of duty.
1910....	50 per cent. ....	.....	Dollars. 7,713.00	Dollars. 3,856.50	.....	Per cent. 50.00

FELT CARPETING.

		Square yards.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Per cent.
1894....	11 cts. p. sq. yd. and 40 p. ct.	3,288.78	2,071.00	1,190.17	0.63	57.47
1895....	do.	676	367.00	221.16	.54	60.26
1895....	30 per cent.	5,697	2,840.00	852.00	.50	30.00
1896....	do.	6,346	3,097.00	929.10	.49	30.00
1897....	do.	7,104	3,838.20	1,151.46	.54	30.00
1898....	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898....	50 per cent.	36	14.50	7.25	.403	50.00
1900....	do.	1,422	533.00	266.50	.375	50.00
1901....	do.	1,461	971.00	485.50	.665	50.00
1902....	do.	134	70.00	35.00	.522	50.00
1903....	do.	3,008	2,185.00	1,092.50	.726	50.00
1904....	do.	691	925.00	462.50	1.34	50.00
1905....	do.	1,795	2,635.00	1,317.50	1.47	50.00
1906....	do.	4,013	1,719.00	859.50	.428	50.00
1907....	do.	3	5.00	2.50	1.67	50.00
1908....	do.	47	23.00	11.50	.489	50.00
1909....	do.	54.50	67.00	33.50	1.23	50.00
1910....	do.	42	43.00	21.50	1.02	50.00

1909	1897	1894
<p>394. Mats, rugs for floors, screens, covers, hassocks, bed sides, art squares, and other portions of carpets or carpeting made wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this section, shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpetings of like character or description.</p>	<p>382. Mats, rugs for floors, screens, covers, hassocks, bed sides, art squares, and other portions of carpets or carpeting made wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this Act, shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpetings of like character or description.</p>	<p>296. Mats, rugs for floors, screens, covers, hassocks, bed sides, art squares, and other portions of carpets or carpeting made wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this Act, shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpetings of like character or description.</p>

TABLE 20.—*Imports and duties, 1894-1910.*

No. 1.—MATS, RUGS FOR FLOORS, COVERS, HASSOCKS, BEDSIDES, ART SQUARES, AND OTHER PORTIONS OF CARPETS AND CARPETING, N. S. P. F.

(Act of 1894.)

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Rate of duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty collected.	Average.	
					Value per unit of quantity.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1896....	40 per cent.....	{	814.00	(a)	.....	.....
1897....	do.....		b 1,314,665.00	525,866.00	.....	40.00
1898....	do.....		b 1,878,472.00	751,388.80	.....	40.00
1898....	do.....		b 306,435.91	122,574.36	.....	40.00
		7,641	26,817.00	10,726.80	3.51	40.00

a Duty remitted, secs. 2513 and 2514, R. S.

b Includes oriental and other rugs; see No. 1, page 55.

No. 2.—MATS, RUGS FOR FLOORS, SCREENS, COVERS, HASSOCKS, BEDSIDES, ART SQUARES, AND OTHER PORTIONS OF CARPETS AND CARPETING, N. S. P. F.

[Following are all under acts of 1897 and 1909.]

		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1898....	50 per cent.....	166	398.00	199.00	2.40	50.00
1899....	do.....	28	18.50	9.25	.66	50.00
1901....	do.....	3	2.00	1.00	.67	50.00
1902....	do.....	4	2.00	1.00	.50	50.00
1903....	do.....	29	144.00	72.00	4.97	50.00
1905....	do.....	2	1.50	.75	.75	50.00
1906....	do.....	3	3.00	1.50	1.00	50.00
1907....	do.....	63	124.00	62.00	1.97	50.00
1908....	do.....	37	56.00	28.00	1.51	50.00
1910....	do.....	10	13.25	6.63	1.32	50.00

		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1899....	18 cts. persq. yd. and 40 p. c.	682	354.00	264.36	0.519	74.68
1907....	do.....	31	26.00	15.98	.84	61.46

		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1907....	28 cts. persq. yd. and 40 p. c.	8	3.00	3.44	0.375	114.66

		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1904....	40 cts. persq. yd. and 40 p. c.	225.45	210.00	174.18	0.931	82.94

		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1910....	44 cts. persq. yd. and 40 p. c.	2	2.00	1.68	1.00	84.00

		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1902....	60 cts. p. sq. yd. and 40 p. ct.	14	241.00	104.80	17.21	43.48

		<i>Square yards.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1899....	90 cts. p. sq. yd. and 40 p. ct.	1	4.00	2.50	4.00	62.50
1900....	do.....	795.89	1,441.00	1,292.60	1.81	89.70
1910....	do.....	31.00	401.00	188.30	12.93	46.96

1909	1897	1894
<p>395. Whenever, in any schedule of this Act, the word "wool" is used in connection with a manufactured article of which it is a component material, it shall be held to include wool or hair of the sheep, camel, goat, alpaca or other animal, whether manufactured by the woolen, worsted, felt, or any other process.</p> <p>[NOTE.—The woolen schedule of this Act took effect on its passage.]</p>	<p>383. Whenever, in any schedule of this Act, the word "wool" is used in connection with a manufactured article of which it is a component material, it shall be held to include wool or hair of the sheep, camel, goat, alpaca or other animal, whether manufactured by the woolen, worsted, felt, or any other process.</p> <p>[NOTE.—The woolen schedule of this Act took effect on its passage.]</p>	<p>[No corresponding provision.]</p> <p>297. The reduction of the rates of duty herein provided for manufactures of wool shall take effect January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-five.</p>

TABLE 21.—Comparative import price, specific and ad valorem rates of duty of Schedule K, wool and wools, under the acts of 1897 and 1909.

Para- graph, act of 1909.	Classification	Tariff Act of 1897.			Tariff Act of 1909.		
		Unit of value, 1907.	Rate of duty.	Equiva- lent ad valorem duty.	Unit of value, 1910.	Rate of duty.	Equiva- lent ad valorem rate of duty.
360-371	Wools, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals, unmanufactured:						
	Class 1.—Clothing wools a—						
	Unwashed wool—						
	On the skin.....	Dollars. 0.211	10 cents per pound.....	Per cent 47.46	Dollars. 0.173	10 cents per pound.....	Per cent. 57.71
	Not on the skin.....	.247	11 cents per pound.....	44.52	.233	11 cents per pound.....	47.24
	Washed wool—						
	On the skin.....	(b)	21 cents per pound.....	(b)	(b)	21 cents per pound.....	(b)
	Not on the skin.....	.359	22 cents per pound.....	61.32	.158	22 cents per pound.....	139.01
	Scoured wool.....	.88	33 cents per pound.....	37.50	.151	33 cents per pound.....	218.38
	Class 2.—Combing wools—c						
	Washed and unwashed wool—						
	On the skin.....	.279	11 cents per pound.....	39.47	.245	11 cents per pound.....	44.98
	Not on the skin.....	.292	12 cents per pound.....	41.11	.253	12 cents per pound.....	47.52
	Scoured wool.....	(b)	36 cents per pound.....	(b)	.278	36 cents per pound.....	129.60
	Camel's hair—						
	Washed and unwashed.....	(b)	12 cents per pound.....	(b)	(b)	12 cents per pound.....	(b)
	Scoured.....	(b)	36 cents per pound.....	(b)	.789	36 cents per pound.....	45.61
	[Hair of the Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals—						
	Washed and unwashed.....	.337	12 cents per pound.....	35.61	.347	12 cents per pound.....	34.61
	Scoured.....	(b)	36 cents per pound.....	(b)	(b)	36 cents per pound.....	(b)
	Class 3.—Carpet wools: d						
	Valued 12 cents or less per pound—						
	Washed and unwashed wool—						
	On the skin.....	.112	3 cents per pound.....	26.73	.093	3 cents per pound.....	32.14
	Not on the skin.....	.111	4 cents per pound.....	35.92	.110	4 cents per pound.....	36.30
	Scoured wool.....	(b)	12 cents per pound.....	(b)	(b)	12 cents per pound.....	(b)
	Camel's hair, Russian—						
	Washed and unwashed.....	.107	4 cents per pound.....	37.49	.117	4 cents per pound.....	34.24
	Scoured.....	(b)	12 cents per pound.....	(b)	(b)	12 cents per pound.....	(b)
	Valued over 12 cents per pound—						
	Washed and unwashed wool—						
	On the skin.....	.131	6 cents per pound.....	45.68	.156	6 cents per pound.....	38.53
	Not on the skin.....	.199	7 cents per pound.....	35.18	.173	7 cents per pound.....	40.53
	Scoured wool.....	(b)	21 cents per pound.....	(b)	(b)	21 cents per pound.....	(b)

372	Camel's hair, Russian— Washed and unwashed.....do.....	.165 (b)	7 cents per pound..... 21 cents per pound.....	42.34 (b)	.147 (b)	7 cents per pound..... 21 cents per pound.....	47.63 (b)
	Scoured.....do.....	.207	.....	40.93	.186	.....	44.31
373	Total classes 1, 2, and 3 wools, pound.....						
	Rags, mungo, flocks, noils, shoddy, and wastes: Top and roving waste.....pound.....	.477	30 cents per pound.....	62.87	(b)	30 cents per pound.....	(b)
374	Slubbing, ring, and garnetted waste.....do.....	.253	30 cents per pound.....	118.42	(b)	30 cents per pound.....	(b)
	Shoddy.....do.....	.253	25 cents per pound.....	98.21	.067	25 cents per pound.....	375.00
374	Noils.....do.....	.395	20 cents per pound.....	50.60	.624	20 cents per pound.....	32.06
	Wool extract, yarn, thread, and all other wastes, n. s. p. l., pound.....	.43	20 cents per pound.....	46.50	.345	20 cents per pound.....	57.97
375	Rags and flocks.....pound.....	.307 (b)	10 cents per pound..... 10 cents per pound.....	32.57 (b)	.263 (b)	10 cents per pound..... 10 cents per pound.....	38.08 (b)
	Mungo.....do.....						
376	Total rags, etc.....do.....	.385	.....	47.05	.352	.....	38.96
	Combed wool or tops, made wholly or in part of wool or camel's hair— Valued not more than 20 cents per pound.....	(b)	Not enumerated.....	(b)	(b)	24½ cents per pound and 30 per cent. 30½ cents per pound and 30 per cent.	(b) 111.73
377	Valued more than 20 cents per pound.....	(b)	.....do.....	(b)	.449	.....	.....
	Wool and hair advanced in any manner, or by any process of manufacture, beyond the washed or scoured condition, not specially provided for: Valued not more than 40 cents per pound, pound.....	.333	33 cents per pound and 50 per cent..	149.00	.163	33 cents per pound and 50 per cent..	252.20
377	Valued above 40 and not above 70 cents per pound, pounds.....	(b)	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent..	(b)	.700	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent..	112.86
	Value over 70 cents per pound.....pound..	1.14	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent..	93.70	2.00	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent..	77.04
377	Yarns, made wholly or in part of wool: Valued not more than 30 cents per pound, pound.....	.267	27½ cents per pound and 40 per cent..	143.02	.220	27½ cents per pound and 35 per cent.	159.75
	Valued more than 30 cents per pound. pound..	.815	38½ cents per pound and 40 per cent.	87.25	.908	38½ cents per pound and 40 per cent.	82.38
377	Total yarns.....do.....	.815	.....	87.26	.908	.....	82.38
						

^a Merino, mestiza, mctz, or metis wools, or other wools of Merino blood, immediate or remote, Down clothing wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including Bagdad wool, China lamb's wool, Castel Branco, Adrianople skin wool or butcher's wool, and such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Aires, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, Egypt, Morocco, and elsewhere, and all wools not hereinafter included in classes two and three.

^b No data.

^c Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used, and also hair of the camel, Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals.

^d Donskol, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russian camel's hair, and all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Syria, and elsewhere, excepting improved wools hereinafter provided for.

Blankets:	.283	22 cents per pound and 30 per cent..	107.60	.346	22 cents per pound and 30 per cent..	93.55
Valued not more than 40 cents per pound, pound.	.464	33 cents per pound and 35 per cent..	106.12	.468	33 cents per pound and 35 per cent..	105.50
Valued more than 40 and not more than 50 cents per pound, pound.	1.05	33 cents per pound and 40 per cent..	71.30	1.17	33 cents per pound and 40 per cent..	68.19
Valued at more than 50 cents pe; pound, pound.	.286	33 cents per pound and 50 per cent..	165.42	.384	33 cents per pound and 50 per cent..	136.01
More than 3 yards in length— Valued not more than 40 cents per pound, pound.	.62	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent..	120.98	.605	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent..	122.80
Valued more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound, pound.	.888	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent..	104.55	.999	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent..	99.07
Valued more than 70 cents per pound, pound.	.935		82.64	1.07		73.42
Total blankets.....pound..						
Flannels for underwear:	.194	22 cents per pound and 30 per cent..	143.67	.36	22 cents per pound and 30 per cent..	91.11
Valued not more than 40 cents per pound, pound.	.498	33 cents per pound and 35 per cent..	101.26	.453	33 cents per pound and 35 per cent..	108.00
Valued more than 40 and not more than 50 cents per pound, pound.	.498	11 cents per square yard and 50 per cent.	105.49	.360	11 cents per square yard and 50 per cent.	80.60
Valued more than 50 and no more than 70 cents per pound, square yard.	.35	11 cents per square yard and 55 per cent.	86.39	.338	11 cents per square yard and 55 per cent.	87.59
Valued above 70 cents per pound, square yard.	.58	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent..	125.80	.614	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent..	121.62
Weighing over 4 ounces per square yard— Valued more than 50 and not more than 70 cents per pound, pound.	.853	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent..	106.57	.872	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent..	105.44
Valued more than 70 cents per pound, pound.						
Total flannels.....			105.94			103.87

^a No data.

TABLE 21.—Comparative import price, specific and ad valorem rates of duty of Schedule K, wool and woollens, under the acts of 1897 and 1909—Contd.

Para- graph, act of 1909.	Classification.	Tariff Act of 1897.			Tariff Act of 1909.		
		Unit of value, 1907.	Rate of duty.	Equiva- lent ad valorem rate of duty.	Unit of value, 1910.	Rate of duty.	Equiva- lent ad valorem rate of duty.
380	Dress goods: Women's and children's dress goods, coat lin- ings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar de- scription and character of which the warp consists wholly of cotton or other vegetable material with the remainder of the fabric composed wholly or in part of wool— Weighing 4 ounces or less per square yard— Valued not exceeding 15 cents per square yard— Not above 70 cents per pound, square yard. Above 70 cents per pound, square yard. Valued above 15 cents per square yard— Not above 70 cents per pound, square yard. Above 70 cents per pound, square yard. Weighing over 4 ounces per square yard— Valued not more than 40 cents per pound, pound. Valued more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound, pound. Valued more than 70 cents per pound, pound.....	Dollars. 0.125 .136 .171 .204 (a) .672 1.17	7 cents per square yard and 50 per cent. 7 cents per square yard and 55 per cent. 8 cents per square yard and 50 per cent. 8 cents per square yard and 55 per cent. 33 cents per pound and 50 per cent.. 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.. 44 cents per pound and 55 per cent..	Per cent. 105.92 106.37 96.87 94.13 (a) 115.53 92.61	Dollars. 0.130 .143 .167 .203 (a) .627 .914	7 cents per square yard and 50 per cent. 7 cents per square yard and 55 per cent. 8 cents per square yard and 50 per cent. 8 cents per square yard and 53 per cent. 33 cents per pound and 50 per cent less 5 per cent. 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent less 5 per cent. 44 cents per pound and 55 per cent less 5 per cent.	Per cent. 103.73 103.92 97.72 94.49 (a) 114.14 98.01

Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, bunting, and goods of similar description or character composed wholly or in part of wool, n. s. p. f.— Weighing 4 ounces or less per square yard— Valued not above 70 cents per pound, square yard. Valued above 70 cents per pound, square yard.	.203 .227 1.60 .644 .965	11 cents per square yard and 50 per cent. 11 cents per square yard and 55 per cent. 33 cents per pound and 50 per cent.. 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.. 44 cents per pound and 55 per cent..	104.19 103.52 70.50 118.27 100.59	.181 .221 .316 .624 .938	11 cents per square yard and 50 per cent. 11 cents per square yard and 55 per cent. 33 cents per pound and 50 per cent.. 44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.. 44 cents per pound and 55 per cent..	110.68 104.69 154.35 120.47 101.88
Total dress goods.....			102.07			102.85
Wearing apparel, n. s. p. f.: Hats of wool..... pound. Knitted articles.....do.. Shawls, knitted or woven.....do.. Cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, or other outside garments for ladies' and children's apparel, and articles of similar description, or used for like purposes, pound. Other clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, pound.	1.65 1.37 1.28 2.16 2.65	44 cents per pound and 60 per cent.. do.....do.. do.....do.. do.....do.. do.....do..	86.61 92.17 92.70 80.32 76.59	1.70 1.24 1.21 8.52 2.58	44 cents per pound and 60 per cent.. do.....do.. do.....do.. do.....do.. do.....do..	85.84 95.56 96.40 65.16 77.09
Total wearing apparel.....pound..	1.93		82.74	2.06		81.31
Felts not woven.....do.. Webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, bandings, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, edgings, insertings, flouncings, fringes, gimps, cords, and tassels, ribbons, ornaments, laces, trimmings, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, embroideries and all articles embroidered by hand or machinery, head nets, nettings, buttons or barrel buttons or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments, and manufactures of wool ornamented with beads or spangles of whatever material composed, any of the foregoing made of wool or of which wool is a component material, whether containing india rubber or not, b pound.	1.22 2.40	44 cents per pound and 60 per cent.. 50 cents per pound and 60 per cent..	95.98 80.83	1.19 1.85	44 cents per pound and 60 per cent.. 50 cents per pound and 60 per cent..	97.01 87.06

g No data.

h Ribbons and ornaments not specified in this group (Par. 383) for the act of 1897.

TABLE 21.—Comparative import price, specific and ad valorem rates of duty of Schedule K, wool and woollens, under the acts of 1897 and 1909—Contd.

Para- graph act of 1909.	Classification.	Tariff Act of 1897.			Tariff Act of 1909.		
		Unit of value, 1907.	Rate of duty.	Equiva- lent ad valorem rate of duty.	Unit of value, 1910.	Rate of duty.	Equiva- lent ad valorem rate of duty.
		Dollars.		Per cent.	Dollars.		Per cent.
384	Carpets and carpeting: Aubusson, Axminster, moquette, and chenille carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, square yard.	2.28	60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	66.34	2.71	60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	62.09
385	Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, square yard.	1.84	do.	72.67	1.99	do.	70.14
386	Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all car- pets or carpeting of like character or descrip- tion, square yard.	1.23	44 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	75.81	1.21	44 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	76.29
387	Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, square yard.	2.12	40 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	58.86	1.78	40 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	62.46
388	Tapestry Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, printed on the warp or other- wise, square yard.	1.35	28 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	60.73	1.15	28 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	64.41
389	Treble ingrain, three-ply, and all chain Vene- tian carpets, square yard.	.823	22 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	66.72	.904	22 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	64.34
390	Wool Dutch and two-ply ingrain carpets, square yard.	.966	18 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	58.63	.800	18 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	62.50
391	Carpets of every description, woven whole for rooms, and Oriental, Berlin, Aubusson, Ax- minster, and similar rugs, square yard.	4.50	90 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	60.01	4.37	90 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	60.57
392	Druggets and bookings, printed, colored, or otherwise, square yard.	.714	22 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	70.81	.837	22 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	66.28
393	Carpets and carpeting, n. s. p. f., of— Wool.....square yard.. Flax..... Cotton..... Felt carpeting.....square yard.. Mats, matting, and rugs of cotton.....	1.86 (a) (b) 1.67 (b)	50 per cent. 50 per cent. 50 per cent. 50 per cent. 45 per cent.	50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 45.00	1.50 (a) (b) 1.02 (b)	50 per cent. 50 per cent. 50 per cent. 50 per cent. 50 per cent.	50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00

Mats, rugs or floors, screens, covers, hassocks, bed sides, art squares, and other portions of carpets or carpeting made wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for, shall be subjected to the rate of duty here- in imposed on carpets or carpetings of like character or description. (Acts of 1897 and 1909.)						
{ sq. yd..	.84	18 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	61.46	18 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	61.46	84.00
	.375	28 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	114.86	28 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	114.86	46.96
		44 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.		44 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	1.00	50.0
		90 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.		90 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	12.93	60.66
	1.97	50 per cent.	50.00	50 per cent.	1.32	90.12
Total carpets and carpeting.....sq. yd..	4.11		60.20		4.04	59.23
Total manufactures of wool.....			89.42			
Total wool and manufactures of wool.....			58.19			

a Data not included here; returned under flax schedule.

^b Data not included here; returned under cotton schedule.

TABLE 22.—*Comparative statement of imports and exports of wool and manufactures of wool, for the year ending June 30, 1900 and 1910.*

[Compiled from Commerce and Navigation Reports, Department of Commerce and Labor.]

GROSS IMPORTS.

Article and country.	Quantities for 12 months ending June 30—		Values for 12 months ending June 30—	
	1900	1910	1900	1910
Wool, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, etc.:				
Unmanufactured—				
Class 1—Clothing (dutiable)—				
Imported from—	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>		
United Kingdom.....	13,182,411	35,647,097	\$2,618,164	\$8,629,515
France.....	109,196	370,618	13,998	85,301
Argentina.....	10,181,715	23,586,578	1,984,650	5,462,687
Other South America.....	1,853,565	7,392,742	273,042	1,817,245
Australia and Tasmania.....	11,007,947	34,574,678	2,933,751	8,861,538
Other countries.....	1,069,409	10,021,265	186,380	2,374,766
Total.....	37,404,243	111,592,978	8,009,985	27,231,052
Class 2—Combing (dutiable)—				
Imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	9,449,693	26,907,556	1,886,533	6,746,157
Other Europe.....	775,159	564,226	265,658	126,013
British North America.....	2,170,690	1,607,927	425,466	425,430
South America.....	206,472	2,504,980	48,600	628,932
Other countries.....	29,209	29,546	7,464	4,613
Total.....	12,631,283	31,614,235	2,633,721	7,931,145
Class 3—Carpet (dutiable)—				
Imported from—				
United Kingdom.....	29,442,397	28,419,718	3,182,907	4,070,954
France.....	3,784,008	3,571,697	375,292	532,570
Germany.....	2,187,717	2,075,311	233,117	267,375
Russia in Europe.....	17,431,876	15,280,453	1,676,876	2,272,610
Other Europe.....	4,145,214	7,690,098	421,668	1,053,111
South America.....	10,608,902	3,858,183	793,982	426,263
Chinese Empire.....	30,709,966	38,061,762	2,157,473	4,463,445
Turkey in Asia.....	6,080,214	9,262,975	619,906	1,462,644
Other countries.....	1,502,635	12,500,822	156,009	1,509,675
Total.....	105,892,929	120,721,019	9,617,230	16,058,647
Total unmanufactured.....	155,928,455	263,928,232	20,260,936	51,220,844
Manufactures of—				
Carpets and carpeting (dutiable)—				
Imported from—	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>		
United Kingdom.....	279,428	150,308	643,284	371,696
Other Europe.....	500,319	714,212	1,726,206	3,099,619
Asia and Oceania.....	122,649	337,594	371,654	1,101,532
Other countries.....	1,900	3,868	7,649	18,874
Total.....	904,296	1,205,982	2,748,793	4,591,721
Clothing, ready-made, and other wearing apparel, except shawls and knit fabrics (dutiable).....			992,619	1,813,542
Cloths (dutiable)—				
Imported from—	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>		
United Kingdom.....	3,481,591	3,432,399	3,660,501	3,754,961
Austria-Hungary.....	62,961	308,753	56,898	293,594
Belgium.....	140,925	633,101	127,538	624,656
France.....	142,434	115,406	190,594	138,272
Germany.....	1,082,582	1,718,263	1,080,429	1,585,997
Other countries.....	13,613	24,868	13,569	28,184
Total.....	4,924,106	6,232,790	5,129,529	6,425,664
Dress goods, women's and children's (dutiable)—				
Imported from—	<i>Sq. yds.</i>	<i>Sq. yds.</i>		
United Kingdom.....	13,321,543	26,054,902	2,526,171	4,275,049
France.....	7,088,726	12,968,267	2,109,878	2,870,374
Germany.....	4,808,854	9,167,031	1,201,271	2,187,680
Other countries.....	124,875	154,884	34,765	41,037
Total.....	25,343,998	48,345,084	5,872,085	9,374,140
Knit fabrics (dutiable).....			495,961	17,258
All other (dutiable).....			925,459	1,309,850
Total manufactures of.....			16,164,446	23,532,175

TABLE 22.—*Comparative statement of imports and exports of wool and manufactures of wool, for the year ending June 30, 1900 and 1910—Continued.*

EXPORTS.

Article.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1900	1910	1900	1910
FOREIGN.				
Wool, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, etc.:				
Unmanufactured—				
Class 1—clothing (dutiable), pounds.....	5,162,147	2,939,323	\$777,550	\$687,521
Class 2—combing (dutiable), pounds.....	182,958	421,698	23,551	91,811
Class 3—carpet (dutiable), pounds.....	357,146	646,932	30,653	79,858
Total unmanufactured.....	5,702,251	4,007,953	831,754	859,190
Manufactures of—				
Carpets and carpeting, square yards, dutiable.	2,096	13,052	3,462	67,894
Clothing, ready-made, and other wearing apparel, dutiable.....			35,097	23,412
Cloths, pounds, dutiable.....	63,847	31,598	43,669	26,606
Dress goods, women's and children's, square yards, dutiable.....	521,943	151,337	91,492	29,307
All other, dutiable.....			57,355	42,063
Total manufactures of.....			231,075	189,282
DOMESTIC.				
Wool, and manufactures of:				
Wool, raw, pounds.....	2,200,309	47,520	387,239	10,077
Manufactures of—				
Carpets, yards.....	146,113	55,496	115,052	57,152
Dress goods, yards.....	38,166	40,244	24,381	27,906
Flannels and blankets.....			140,463	69,031
Wearing apparel.....			570,389	1,555,184
All other.....			450,077	660,010
Total manufactures of.....			1,300,362	2,369,283

TABLE 23.—*Per cent of total imports of raw wool into the United States from the leading countries for decade years from 1840 to 1910.*

[Computed from statistics of Department of Commerce and Labor.]

	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
All Europe.....	63.4	34.0	26.2	32.7	62.2	65.8	51.9	46.8
United Kingdom.....	1.8	10.4	12.0	16.5	45.3	44.2	33.4	34.5
Russia.....			1.1	9.2	2.6	13.5	11.2	5.8
France.....	1.2	5.5	6.7	.4	9.9	6.2	2.5	1.5
Austria.....	.3		.7	.04	.4	.01	.9	.3
Canada.....	.2	2.6	4.5	5.1	3.2	1.1	1.5	.01
All South America.....	20.5	63.0	34.0	49.2	20.5	15.5	14.6	14.2
Argentina.....	5.7	54.4	24.0	34.0	9.6	12.9	12.6	10.9
Brazil.....	3.1	2.0	1.0	6.6	.7	.2	.4	.3
Chile.....	3.4	5.5	6.9	4.3	2.6	2.2	1.4	.1
Asia.....	.8	.2	10.3	.4	1.2	14.9	24.2	22.7
Australasia.....	3.0		.04	.3	6.0	1.3	7.2	13.1
Africa.....	8.5	.01	24.5	10.3	5.7	1.0	.5	.06

TABLE 24.—*Exports of domestic wool and manufactures of wool, 1894 to 1910.*

[Compiled from Commerce and Navigation Reports, Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Year ending June 30—	Raw wool.		Carpets.		Dress goods.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.		Yards.		Yards.	
1894.....	520,247	\$90,676	287,188	\$250,006	(a)	(a)
1895.....	4,279,109	484,463	257,645	161,006	(a)	(a)
1896.....	6,945,981	855,950	342,468	225,207	(a)	(a)
1897.....	5,271,535	619,932	247,213	189,579	(a)	(a)
1898.....	121,139	18,071	192,891	164,274	80,979	\$41,472
1899.....	1,683,419	237,350	107,779	81,138	27,657	16,933
1900.....	2,200,399	387,239	146,113	115,052	38,166	24,381
1901.....	199,565	26,017	127,337	105,156	15,471	8,239
1902.....	123,278	13,369	115,600	86,771	11,788	7,074
1903.....	518,919	71,818	69,337	57,979	7,719	6,442
1904.....	319,750	37,171	60,723	50,921	15,814	7,829
1905.....	123,951	15,068	76,872	64,641	19,905	15,572
1906.....	192,481	29,095	69,842	57,297	17,873	16,414
1907.....	214,840	48,820	67,915	57,781	6,551	5,674
1908.....	182,458	42,104	66,887	63,074	18,266	13,668
1909.....	28,376	4,668	67,088	66,653	22,212	13,786
1910.....	47,520	10,077	55,496	57,152	40,244	27,906

(a) Not stated.

TABLE 24.—Exports of domestic wool and manufactures of wool, 1894 to 1910—Contd.

Year ending June 30—	Flannels and blankets.	Wearing apparel.	All other manufac- tures.	Total manufac- tures.
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
1894.....	\$38,756	\$317,295	\$168,523	\$774,580
1895.....	49,822	316,154	143,244	670,226
1896.....	37,055	365,371	285,976	913,609
1897.....	57,373	385,845	315,011	947,808
1898.....	47,439	429,033	407,414	1,089,632
1899.....	42,672	538,799	367,865	1,047,407
1900.....	140,463	570,389	450,077	1,300,862
1901.....	123,054	805,717	500,567	1,542,733
1902.....	88,374	852,179	478,059	1,512,457
1903.....	48,141	1,290,853	318,713	1,722,128
1904.....	105,044	1,457,748	366,396	1,987,938
1905.....	81,556	1,624,472	248,813	2,035,054
1906.....	72,412	1,618,484	354,911	2,119,518
1907.....	54,937	1,688,778	431,936	2,239,106
1908.....	32,098	1,717,833	393,142	2,219,815
1909.....	49,351	1,420,125	422,024	1,971,939
1910.....	69,031	1,555,184	660,010	2,369,283

TABLE 25.—Quantities and values of gross imports of raw and manufactured wool—1890 to 1910.

[Compiled from Commerce and Navigation Reports, Department of Commerce and Labor.]

UNMANUFACTURED WOOL.

Year ending June 30—	Class 1.		Class 2.		Class 3.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
1890.....	16,649,480	\$3,894,760	7,658,806	\$1,905,970	81,122,999	\$9,463,353
1891.....	32,230,935	6,919,913	6,667,023	1,551,490	90,405,690	9,759,969
1892.....	50,262,796	9,523,773	5,826,574	1,368,654	92,581,282	8,795,681
1893.....	43,311,565	7,876,676	6,736,201	1,466,641	122,886,072	11,720,863
1894.....	10,685,496	1,748,359	1,548,505	399,875	42,918,584	3,959,204
1895.....	87,151,522	13,335,602	13,476,735	2,637,581	105,405,649	9,583,238
1896.....	117,233,440	19,448,471	15,756,318	3,509,736	97,921,715	9,493,035
1897.....	200,759,079	34,281,656	37,951,490	7,187,620	112,141,457	11,773,915
1898.....	45,442,987	7,969,611	4,320,873	859,599	83,031,342	7,954,482
1899.....	12,976,999	1,948,954	2,155,419	587,061	61,603,791	5,786,882
1900.....	37,404,243	8,009,985	12,631,283	2,633,721	105,892,929	9,617,230
1901.....	30,681,475	5,025,194	5,484,264	1,074,701	67,417,766	6,429,986
1902.....	66,131,670	7,927,919	6,091,024	1,071,866	94,354,272	8,712,003
1903.....	42,202,121	7,488,394	15,233,113	2,833,435	119,702,562	11,831,132
1904.....	45,575,993	8,573,494	12,934,143	2,819,822	115,232,698	13,420,275
1905.....	109,888,258	24,762,682	26,551,624	6,521,171	112,695,864	14,941,705
1906.....	86,810,307	20,936,934	15,204,254	4,214,024	99,674,107	13,917,414
1907.....	82,982,116	21,378,304	10,671,378	3,235,281	110,194,051	16,920,443
1908.....	45,798,303	10,278,199	13,332,540	3,624,617	66,849,681	9,762,122
1909.....	142,580,993	29,455,598	21,952,259	4,591,559	101,876,052	11,124,837
1910.....	111,592,978	27,231,052	31,614,235	7,931,145	120,721,019	16,058,647

MANUFACTURED WOOL.

Year ending June 30—	Wastes, etc.		Other manu- factures.	Total manu- factures.
	Pounds.	Value.	Value.	Value.
1890.....	4,980,327	\$2,052,078	\$54,530,354	\$56,582,432
1891.....	1,185,591	429,870	40,630,210	41,060,080
1892.....	262,992	87,825	35,478,054	35,565,879
1893.....	333,376	106,596	37,941,919	38,048,515
1894.....	143,002	47,522	19,391,850	19,439,372
1895.....	14,066,054	1,980,464	36,559,426	38,539,890
1896.....	18,671,109	2,651,237	50,843,163	53,494,400
1897.....	49,913,732	6,935,658	42,227,334	49,162,992
1898.....	3,298,751	697,622	14,126,149	14,823,771
1899.....	314,540	70,224	13,762,397	13,832,621
1900.....	435,854	86,887	16,077,549	16,164,446
1901.....	581,266	181,632	14,403,674	14,585,306
1902.....	249,538	63,053	17,321,410	17,384,463
1903.....	333,688	92,328	19,454,057	19,546,385
1904.....	218,618	52,697	17,681,091	17,733,788
1905.....	277,223	86,978	17,806,685	17,893,663
1906.....	1,171,097	433,863	22,646,820	23,080,683
1907.....	674,289	271,116	22,050,344	22,321,400
1908.....	1,265,038	125,804	19,262,174	19,387,978
1909.....	495,173	141,625	17,960,836	18,102,461
1910.....	(a)	(a)	23,532,175	23,532,175

a Included in "Other manufactures."

PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

TABLE 26.—*World's wool production in 1891, and wool and sheep in 1910, by countries; per cent of increase in wool production and in population, by continents.*

[Only approximate accuracy can be claimed for the figures of this table, as actual census statistics are not available for all countries, and it has been necessary to rely on estimates for the wool and population figures in several instances. Among the sources consulted in the preparation of the table are: Bulletins of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers; The Statesman's Year-Book; Report on Agriculture of South America, published by the United States Department of Agriculture; and official reports of foreign governments.]

Country.	Wool.		Per cent of increase, 1891 to 1910.		Sheep and lambs.
	1891	1910	Wool.	Population.	1910
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Number.</i>
The world.....	2,461,108,000	2,854,384,000	.....	.....	603,278,000
North America.....	325,102,000	340,573,000	4.8	50.6	63,750,000
United States.....	307,102,000	321,363,000	4.1	46.1	57,216,000
Other North America.....	18,000,000	19,210,000	.....	.....	6,534,000
South America.....	389,970,000	585,574,000	50.2	28.6	101,222,000
Argentina.....	<i>a</i> 310,000,000	414,465,000	.....	.....	67,212,000
Chile.....	<i>a</i> 7,500,000	20,754,000	.....	.....	4,224,000
Uruguay.....	<i>a</i> 58,470,000	129,961,000	.....	.....	26,000,000
Other South America.....	14,000,000	20,394,000	.....	.....	3,786,000
Europe.....	853,216,000	646,140,000	<i>b</i> 24.3	9.5	178,290,000
United Kingdom.....	147,475,000	141,940,000	.....	.....	31,249,000
Austria-Hungary.....	54,301,000	41,600,000	.....	.....	13,974,000
France.....	124,803,000	78,000,000	.....	.....	17,460,000
Germany.....	54,894,000	25,600,000	.....	.....	7,704,000
Italy.....	21,385,000	35,000,000	.....	.....	11,160,000
Spain.....	66,138,000	52,000,000	.....	.....	16,119,000
Russia.....	291,500,000	152,000,000	.....	.....	43,000,000
Balkan States and Roumania.....	<i>a</i> 65,824,000	55,000,000	.....	.....	17,000,000
Turkey.....		23,000,000	.....	.....	7,000,000
Other Europe.....	26,896,000	42,000,000	.....	.....	13,624,000
Asia.....	210,855,000	286,746,000	3.6	7.7	98,824,000
British India.....	<i>a</i> 80,000,000	50,000,000	.....	.....	21,824,000
China.....	<i>a</i> 20,000,000	50,000,000	.....	.....	19,000,000
Russia.....	66,000,000	60,000,000	.....	.....	19,000,000
Turkey.....	39,855,000	113,600,000	.....	.....	34,000,000
Other Asia.....	<i>a</i> 5,000,000	13,146,000	.....	.....	5,000,000
Africa.....	131,925,000	161,639,000	22.5	24.5	45,651,000
Algeria and Tunis.....	30,425,000	36,919,000	.....	.....	10,148,000
South Africa.....	<i>a</i> 97,500,000	111,720,000	.....	.....	28,304,000
Other Africa.....	<i>a</i> 4,000,000	13,000,000	.....	.....	7,199,000
Oceania.....	550,040,000	833,712,000	.....	.....	115,541,000
Australasia.....	550,000,000	833,612,000	51.6	38.7	115,526,000
Other Oceania.....	40,000	100,000	.....	.....	15,000

a Figures for 1894.

b Decrease.

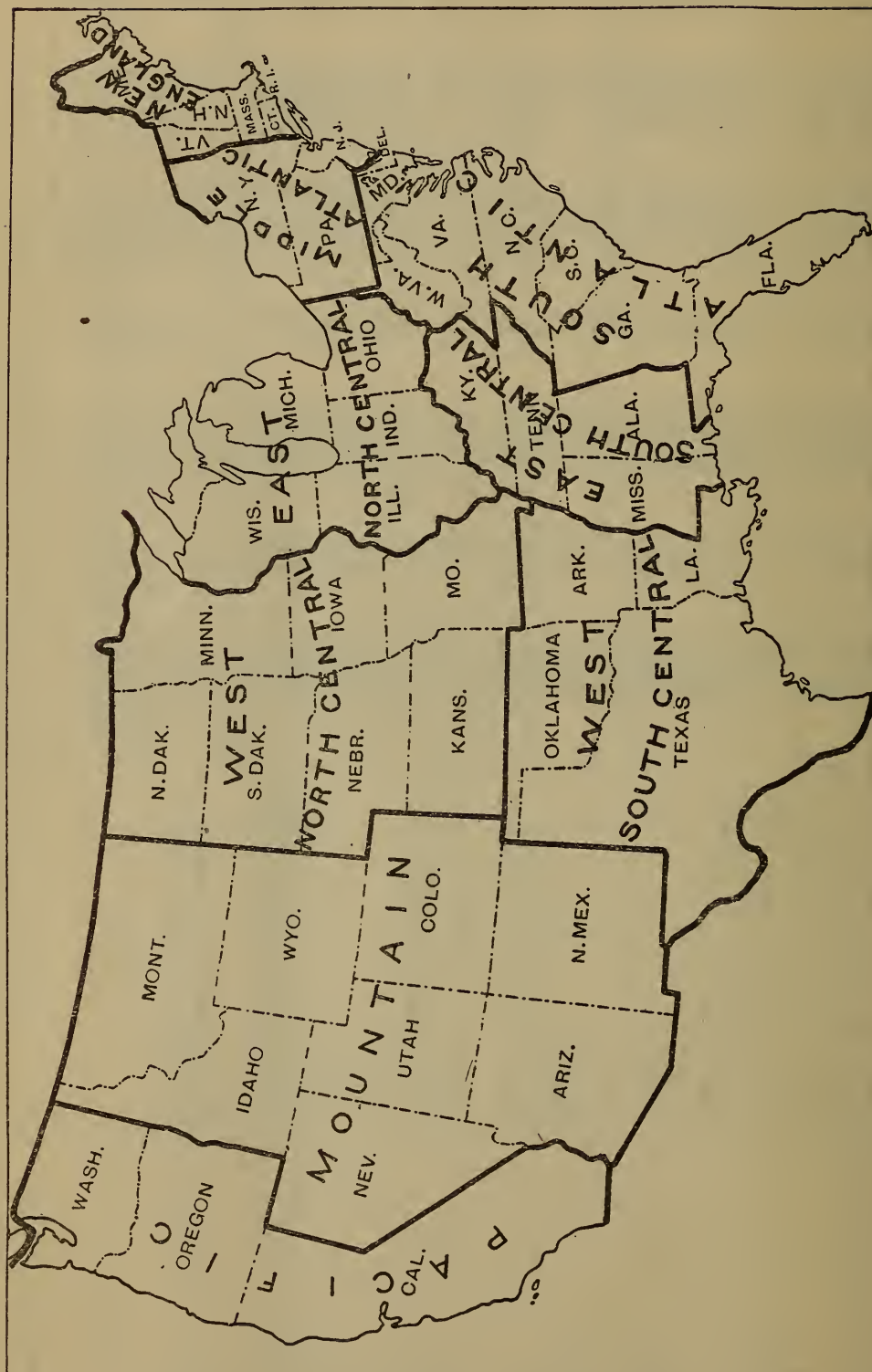
TABLE 27.—*Number of sheep of shearable age, quality, quantity and condition of wool, average weight of fleece, and both total and average value per pound of scoured wool, by states and territories, in 1910.*

[Compiled from Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.]

State.	Quality.	Number of sheep of shearable age, Apr. 1, 1910.	Average weight of fleece.	Wool washed and unwashed, 1910.	Per cent of shrinkage.	Wool scoured, 1910.	Total value, 1910.	Average value per pound of scoured wool, Oct. 1.	
								1909	1910
New England:									
Maine.....	Medium.....	210,000	Pounds. 6.00	Pounds. 1,260,000	40	756,000	\$340,200	Cents. 55	Cents. 45
New Hampshire.....	25 per cent fine, 75 per cent medium.....	70,000	6.00	420,000	50	210,000	102,900	57	49
Vermont.....	20 per cent fine, 80 per cent medium.....	180,000	6.50	1,170,000	51	573,300	280,917	57	49
Massachusetts.....	Medium.....	35,000	6.20	217,000	42	125,860	56,637	56	45
Rhode Island.....	do.....	7,500	5.30	39,750	42	23,055	10,375	56	45
Connecticut.....	do.....	35,000	5.25	183,750	42	106,575	47,959	56	45
Middle Atlantic:									
New York.....	33 per cent fine, 67 per cent medium.....	537,500	6.12	3,290,500	45	1,794,790	838,988	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	Medium.....	825,000	6.00	4,950,000	48	2,574,000	1,237,000	58	50
Pennsylvania.....	60 per cent fine, 40 per cent medium.....	1,050,000	5.50	275,000	47	145,750	67,045	55	46
South Atlantic:									
Delaware.....	Medium.....	1,925,000	5.98	11,525,000	47	5,995,750	3,105,845	.....	.....
Maryland.....	do.....	7,000	5.50	38,500	45	21,175	9,741	55	46
West Virginia.....	75 per cent fine, 25 per cent medium.....	130,000	5.20	676,000	43	385,320	173,394	55	45
Virginia.....	Medium.....	600,000	5.75	3,450,000	49	1,759,500	1,002,915	64	57
North Carolina.....	do.....	365,000	4.50	1,642,500	37	1,034,775	486,344	57	47
South Carolina.....	do.....	204,000	3.75	765,000	42	443,700	186,354	56	42
Georgia.....	do.....	50,000	3.75	187,500	42	108,750	44,588	56	41
Florida.....	do.....	225,000	3.00	675,000	40	405,000	166,050	57	41
East North Central:									
Ohio.....	60 per cent fine, 40 per cent medium.....	1,696,000	4.60	7,808,250	44	4,382,470	2,161,329	.....	.....
Michigan.....	25 per cent fine, 75 per cent medium.....	2,600,000	6.50	16,900,000	51	8,281,000	4,554,550	64	55
Indiana.....	15 per cent fine, 85 per cent medium.....	1,700,000	6.75	11,475,000	50	5,737,500	2,811,375	58	49
Illinois.....	25 per cent fine, 75 per cent medium.....	900,000	6.50	5,850,000	45	3,217,500	1,480,050	57	46
Wisconsin.....	20 per cent fine, 80 per cent medium.....	700,000	7.00	4,900,000	50	2,450,000	1,127,000	56	46
West North Central:									
Minnesota.....	20 per cent fine, 80 per cent medium.....	900,000	6.75	6,075,000	47	3,219,750	1,352,295	56	42
Mountain States:									
Montana.....	Medium.....	6,800,000	6.65	45,200,000	49	22,905,750	11,325,270	.....	.....

East South Central:	Kentucky.....	Medium.....	800,000	4.75	3,800,000	38	2,356,000	1,083,760	58	46
	Tennessee.....	do.....	291,000	4.25	1,236,750	40	742,050	319,082	57	43
	Alabama.....	do.....	160,000	3.50	560,000	40	336,000	137,760	56	41
	Mississippi.....	do.....	150,000	4.00	600,000	42	348,000	142,680	56	41
			1,401,000	4.42	6,196,750	39	3,782,050	1,683,282	.....	.....
West North Central:	Minnesota.....	20 per cent fine, 80 per cent medium...	375,000	6.80	2,550,000	48	1,326,000	556,920	55	42
	Iowa.....	30 per cent fine, 70 per cent medium...	800,000	6.75	5,400,000	48	2,808,000	1,291,680	58	46
	Missouri.....	15 per cent fine, 85 per cent medium...	860,000	7.00	6,020,000	47	3,190,600	1,435,770	56	45
	Kansas.....	Fine, fine medium, and medium.....	175,000	7.50	1,312,500	64	472,500	245,700	66	52
	Nebraska.....	do.....	250,000	6.50	1,625,000	60	650,000	338,000	66	52
West South Central:	South Dakota.....	do.....	625,000	6.50	4,062,500	60	1,625,000	877,500	65	54
	North Dakota.....	do.....	270,000	6.50	1,755,000	60	702,000	379,080	65	54
			3,355,000	6.77	22,725,000	53	10,774,100	5,124,650	.....	.....
	Arkansas.....	Medium.....	200,000	4.00	800,000	40	480,000	192,000	55	40
	Louisiana.....	do.....	155,000	3.70	573,500	41	338,365	138,730	57	41*
Mountain:	Texas.....	25 per cent fall, 75 per cent spring...	1,325,000	6.75	8,943,750	67	2,951,438	1,623,291	64	55
	Oklahoma.....	Fine, fine medium, and medium.....	80,000	6.50	520,000	67	171,600	82,368	67	48
			1,760,000	6.02	10,837,250	63	3,941,403	2,036,389	.....	.....
	Montana.....	Fine, fine medium, and medium.....	4,800,000	7.00	33,600,000	64	12,096,000	6,773,760	68	56
	Wyoming.....	do.....	4,650,000	7.75	36,037,500	68	11,532,000	6,342,000	67	55
Pacific:	Colorado.....	do.....	1,400,000	6.50	9,100,000	65	3,185,000	1,496,950	68	47
	New Mexico.....	do.....	3,200,000	6.00	19,200,000	65	6,720,000	3,427,200	65	51
	Arizona.....	do.....	825,000	6.00	4,950,000	65	1,732,500	918,225	67	53
	Utah.....	do.....	2,100,000	6.75	14,175,000	66	4,819,500	2,506,140	65	52
	Idaho.....	do.....	2,600,000	7.30	18,980,000	65	6,643,000	3,454,360	67	52
Total.	Nevada.....	do.....	850,000	7.00	5,950,000	68	1,904,000	1,028,160	70	54
			20,425,000	6.95	141,992,500	66	48,632,000	25,947,395	.....	.....
	Washington.....	Fine, fine medium, and medium.....	450,000	9.00	4,050,000	69	1,255,500	677,970	67	54
	Oregon.....	do.....	1,750,000	8.25	14,437,500	68	4,620,000	2,448,800	70	53
	California.....	33 per cent fall, 67 per cent spring	1,900,000	7.00	13,300,000	66	4,522,000	2,080,120	64	46
Total.			4,100,000	7.75	31,787,500	64	10,397,500	5,206,690	.....	.....
	Pulled wool.....		41,999,500	6.70	281,362,750	60	112,605,813	57,429,838	63.6	51
			.....	.....	40,000,000	27	29,200,000	15,010,000	58	51.75
Total product, 1910.....			.....	.....	321,362,750	.....	141,805,813	72,439,838	.....	{ 51.12 a 22.53

^a Average value, unscoured.



Map of United States by geographic divisions.

TABLE 28.—*Percentage of the total number of sheep of shearable age Apr. 1, 1910, and of the total quantity of wool produced, by geographic divisions.*

Locality.	Per cent of sheep of shearable age Apr. 1, 1910.	Per cent of total wool produced (washed and unwashed).
New England.....	1.3	1.1
Middle Atlantic.....	4.6	4.1
South Atlantic.....	4.0	2.8
East North Central.....	16.2	16.1
East South Central.....	3.3	2.2
West North Central.....	8.0	8.1
West South Central.....	4.2	3.8
Mountain.....	48.6	50.5
Pacific.....	9.8	11.3

TABLE 29.—*Number of sheep of shearable age in the United States, by states and by decades, from 1840 to 1910.*

[Census returns. In 1850 and 1900 lambs were specifically excluded; at other censuses probably a few lambs were included in the returns. The figures for 1880 and 1890 include the estimated number of range sheep.]

[The figures are to the nearest thousand.]

State.	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
New England:								
Maine.....	649	452	514	435	566	371	252	132
New Hampshire.....	617	385	317	249	212	132	65	31
Vermont.....	1,682	1,014	770	580	439	334	182	95
Massachusetts.....	378	189	123	79	68	51	34	26
Rhode Island.....	90	44	38	24	17	11	7	4
Connecticut.....	404	174	120	84	59	38	23	14
Total.....	3,820	2,258	1,882	1,450	1,361	937	563	302
Middle Atlantic:								
New York.....	5,119	3,453	2,621	2,182	1,715	1,529	985	608
New Jersey.....	219	160	147	120	117	55	26	16
Pennsylvania.....	1,768	1,822	1,685	1,794	1,777	1,612	959	639
Total.....	7,106	5,435	4,453	4,096	3,609	3,196	1,970	1,263
South Atlantic:								
Delaware.....	39	28	19	23	22	12	7	4
Maryland.....	258	178	157	130	171	133	111	126
West Virginia.....				552	675	785	573	565
Virginia.....	1,295	1,310	1,156	370	497	495	392	a 392
North Carolina.....	538	595	624	463	462	402	209	a 209
South Carolina.....	233	286	234	125	119	80	52	a 52
Georgia.....	267	560	633	419	527	440	259	a 259
Florida.....	7	23	32	27	106	98	103	a 103
Total.....	2,637	2,980	2,855	2,109	2,579	2,445	1,706	1,710
East North Central:								
Ohio.....	2,028	3,943	3,679	4,929	4,903	4,061	2,648	2,898
Michigan.....	100	746	1,320	1,936	2,189	2,400	1,626	1,548
Indiana.....	676	1,122	1,023	1,613	1,101	1,081	1,011	816
Illinois.....	396	894	803	1,568	1,037	923	629	672
Wisconsin.....	3	125	345	1,069	1,337	985	986	631
Total.....	3,203	6,830	7,170	11,165	10,567	9,450	6,900	6,565
East South Central:								
Kentucky.....	1,008	1,102	1,006	937	1,000	937	716	a 716
Tennessee.....	742	812	803	827	673	541	308	a 308
Alabama.....	163	372	383	242	347	386	229	a 229
Mississippi.....	128	305	354	233	288	452	236	a 236
Total.....	2,041	2,591	2,546	2,239	2,308	2,316	1,489	1,489

a Figures for 1910 not available and those for 1900 brought forward except for Wyoming, which are estimated on the basis of returns for that group of States.

TABLE 29.—*Number of sheep of shearable age in the United States, by states and by decades, from 1840 to 1910—Continued.*

State.	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
West North Central:								
Minnesota.....			16	132	268	399	360	453
Iowa.....	15	150	281	855	455	547	658	770
Missouri.....	348	763	1,033	1,352	1,411	951	664	1,126
Kansas.....			19	109	630	401	180	214
Nebraska.....			2	23	247	209	336	260
South Dakota.....						239	507	503
North Dakota.....				2	85	136	451	240
Total.....	363	913	1,351	1,473	3,096	2,882	3,156	3,566
West South Central:								
Arkansas.....	42	91	209	161	247	244	169	^a 169
Louisiana.....	98	110	203	119	136	186	169	^a 169
Texas.....		101	1,074	714	3,652	4,264	1,440	^a 1,440
Oklahoma.....					55	17	62	^a 61
Total.....	140	302	1,486	994	4,090	4,711	1,840	1,839
Mountain:								
Montana.....				2	279	2,353	4,215	4,997
Wyoming.....				6	450	713	3,327	^a 3,393
Colorado.....				121	1,092	897	1,353	1,322
New Mexico.....		377	972	619	3,939	2,475	3,334	3,080
Arizona.....				1	467	515	669	857
Utah.....		3	42	60	523	1,937	2,553	1,721
Idaho.....				1	117	358	1,966	2,140
Nevada.....				11	231	273	568	828
Total.....		380	1,014	821	7,098	9,521	17,985	18,338
Pacific:								
Washington.....			10	44	389	265	558	^a 558
Oregon.....		15	97	318	1,368	1,780	1,961	1,983
California.....		18	1,111	2,768	5,727	3,373	1,725	1,456
Total.....		33	1,218	3,130	7,484	5,418	4,244	3,997
Total United States.....	^b 19,311	^b 21,723	23,975	28,478	42,192	40,876	39,853	39,069

^a Figures for 1910 not available and those for 1900 brought forward except for Wyoming, which are estimated on the basis of returns for that group of States.

^b Includes 1 in District of Columbia.

According to the census statistics of Table 29, the number of sheep of shearable age on April 15, 1910, was about 2,900,000 less than the estimate of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers shown in Table 27 for April 1, 1910.

TABLE 30.—*Fleece wool production of the United States, by states and by decades, from 1840 to 1910.*

[Census reports. The figures are to the nearest thousand pounds.]

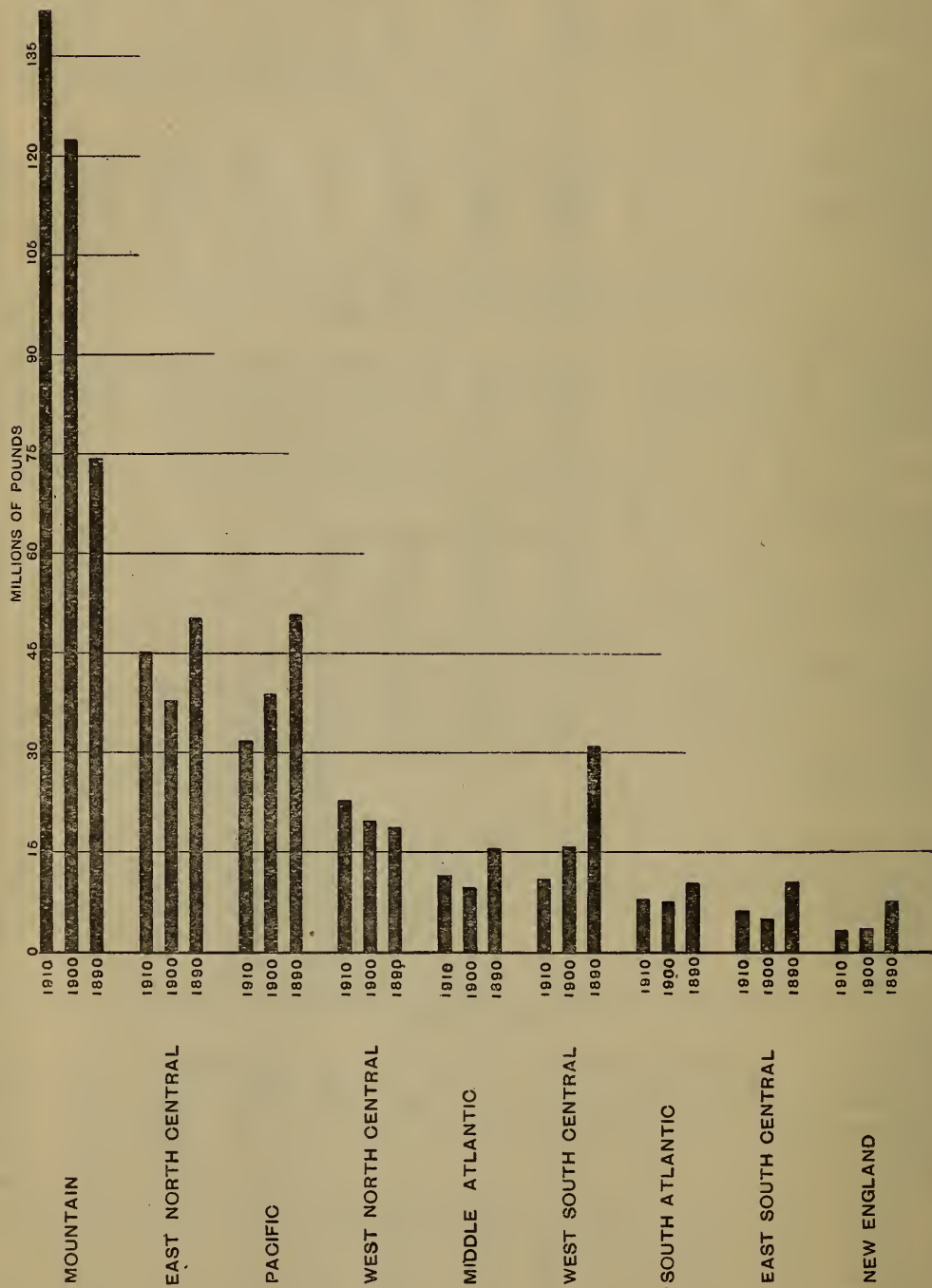
State.	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910 ^a
New England:								
Maine.....	1,466	1,364	1,495	1,774	2,776	1,864	1,478	1,260
New Hampshire.....	1,260	1,108	1,160	1,129	1,061	717	410	420
Vermont.....	3,699	3,401	3,119	3,102	2,551	2,119	1,334	1,170
Massachusetts.....	942	585	377	307	299	241	196	217
Rhode Island.....	184	130	91	77	66	41	35	40
Connecticut.....	890	497	336	254	230	127	104	184
Total.....	8,441	7,085	6,578	6,643	6,983	5,109	3,557	3,291

^a From National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

TABLE 30.—*Fleece wool production of the United States, by states and by decades, from 1840 to 1910—Continued.*

State.	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910 ^a
Middle Atlantic:								
New York.....	9,845	10,071	9,454	10,599	8,827	6,716	6,674	4,950
New Jersey.....	397	375	349	337	441	181	147	275
Pennsylvania.....	3,049	4,482	4,753	6,562	8,471	6,441	6,732	6,300
Total.....	13,291	14,928	14,556	17,498	17,739	13,338	13,553	11,525
South Atlantic:								
Delaware.....	65	58	50	58	98	47	32	38
Maryland.....	488	477	492	435	850	543	632	676
West Virginia.....				1,594	2,681	2,561	3,124	3,450
Virginia.....	2,540	2,861	2,510	877	1,837	1,449	2,021	1,642
North Carolina.....	625	971	884	800	918	734	797	765
South Carolina.....	299	487	427	156	273	158	175	188
Georgia.....	371	990	946	847	1,289	841	777	675
Florida.....	7	23	59	38	163	222	334	374
Total.....	4,395	5,867	5,368	4,805	8,109	6,555	7,892	7,808
East North Central:								
Ohio.....	3,685	10,197	10,609	20,540	25,004	20,988	20,351	16,900
Michigan.....	153	2,043	3,961	8,726	11,858	12,378	12,203	11,475
Indiana.....	1,238	2,610	2,552	5,029	6,168	4,863	6,891	5,850
Illinois.....	650	2,150	1,990	5,739	6,093	4,491	4,800	4,900
Wisconsin.....	7	254	1,012	4,091	7,016	4,981	7,225	6,075
Total.....	5,733	17,254	20,124	44,125	56,139	47,701	51,470	45,200
East South Central:								
Kentucky.....	1,787	2,298	2,329	2,234	4,593	2,777	3,618	3,800
Tennessee.....	1,660	1,364	1,405	1,390	1,918	1,398	1,395	1,237
Alabama.....	221	657	775	381	762	769	744	560
Mississippi.....	175	560	666	288	735	1,038	779	600
Total.....	3,243	4,879	5,175	4,293	8,008	5,982	6,536	6,197
West North Central:								
Minnesota.....			20	401	1,352	1,945	2,613	2,550
Iowa.....	23	374	661	2,967	2,972	2,650	5,016	5,400
Missouri.....	562	1,627	2,070	3,649	7,314	4,040	4,145	6,020
Kansas.....			25	335	2,856	2,253	1,599	1,313
Nebraska.....			3	75	1,283	792	2,789	1,625
South Dakota.....						1,074	3,247	4,062
North Dakota.....				9	157	510	3,031	1,755
Total.....	585	2,001	2,779	7,436	15,934	13,264	22,440	22,725
West South Central:								
Arkansas.....	65	183	410	215	557	512	636	800
Louisiana.....	49	110	291	141	407	441	548	573
Texas.....		132	1,494	1,251	6,928	14,917	9,638	8,944
Oklahoma.....						59	329	520
Total.....	114	425	2,195	1,607	7,892	15,929	11,151	10,837
Mountain:								
Montana.....					996	9,336	30,438	33,600
Wyoming.....				30	692	4,147	27,758	36,038
Colorado.....				205	3,197	3,334	8,544	9,100
New Mexico.....		33	493	685	4,019	4,075	15,209	19,200
Arizona.....				1	314	551	3,353	4,950
Utah.....		9	75	109	973	4,660	17,051	14,175
Idaho.....				3	127	2,119	15,474	18,980
Nevada.....				27	655	1,451	4,843	5,950
Total.....		42	568	1,060	10,973	29,673	122,670	141,993
Pacific:								
Washington.....			20	163	1,389	1,557	5,268	4,050
Oregon.....		36	219	1,080	5,719	9,983	18,350	14,437
California.....			2,683	11,392	16,798	16,358	13,681	13,300
Total.....		36	2,922	12,635	23,906	27,898	37,399	31,787
Total for United States.....	35,802	52,517	60,265	100,102	155,682	165,449	276,568	281,363

^a From National Association of Wool Manufacturers.



Relative quantity of wool produced in the United States, by geographical divisions: 1910, 1900, and 1890

TABLE 31.—*Number of goats on farms and ranges, in barns and inclosures elsewhere, by states, 1900 and 1910.*

[Preliminary Report, Census Bureau.]

State.	1900	1910	State.	1900	1910
Arizona.....	98,403	245,452	Nevada.....	4,633	4,910
California.....	109,021	113,184	New Hampshire.....	208	99
Colorado.....	37,433	37,669	New Jersey.....	699	2,682
Connecticut.....	313	895	New Mexico.....	224,136	424,104
Delaware.....	143	127	New York.....	1,316	5,994
District of Columbia.....	9	78	North Dakota.....	1,122	1,183
Idaho.....	4,481	5,789	Ohio.....	5,432	6,492
Illinois.....	8,877	14,317	Oregon.....	109,661	186,824
Indiana.....	4,484	8,200	Pennsylvania.....	2,197	24,118
Iowa.....	41,468	21,070	Rhode Island.....	23	346
Kansas.....	18,288	9,188	South Dakota.....	2,915	2,442
Maine.....	279	615	Utah.....	1,427	30,205
Maryland.....	1,179	1,553	Vermont.....	102	281
Massachusetts.....	1,254	1,866	West Virginia.....	847	5,966
Michigan.....	2,861	8,069	Wisconsin.....	3,882	5,549
Minnesota.....	3,821	4,934	Other 16 States.....	1,184,502	^a 1,944,952
Missouri.....	24,487	73,538			
Montana.....	1,713	5,104	Total.....	1,948,952	3,201,389
Nebraska.....	2,399	3,582			

^a Estimate based on 64.2 per cent increase in number tabulated for 1910 in 34 states.

The number of fleeces returned in 1900 as obtained from the 1,948,952 goats indicates that only 24 per cent of the goats were shorn; the average weight of the fleece was 2.1 pounds. Assuming that the same percentage of the goats of 1910 were shorn and that the average weight of the fleece was the same as in 1900, the total production of mohair for 1910 would be estimated at 1,613,500 pounds, compared with 961,328 pounds for 1900.

TABLE 32.—*Number of farms and inclosures reporting sheep and goats April 15, 1910, for specified states.*

[Preliminary Report, Census Bureau.]

State.	Farms reporting sheep.	Farms and inclosures reporting—		State.	Farms reporting sheep.	Farms and inclosures reporting—	
		Sheep.	Goats.			Sheep.	Goats.
Arizona.....	^a 621	^a 780	^a 1,116	Nebraska.....	3,043	3,111	1,070
California.....	3,893	4,070	3,136	Nevada.....	316	347	76
Colorado.....	1,788	1,865	1,185	New Hampshire.....	2,236	2,282	130
Connecticut.....	740	767	337	New Jersey.....	875	917	1,374
Delaware.....	266	267	61	New Mexico.....	^a 1,848	^a 2,370	^a 5,810
District of Columbia.....				New York.....	24,828	25,104	2,250
Idaho.....	2,966	3,067	117	North Dakota.....	3,723	3,745	332
Illinois.....	26,240	26,488	3,324	Ohio.....	71,523	71,906	1,716
Indiana.....	38,173	38,461	2,325	Oregon.....	6,394	6,462	4,226
Iowa.....	21,789	21,944	2,663	Pennsylvania.....	25,426	25,674	3,424
Kansas.....	3,143	3,198	1,142	Rhode Island.....	243	255	180
Maine.....	11,060	11,267	170	South Dakota.....	5,155	5,189	720
Maryland.....	6,288	6,280	445	Utah.....	2,416	2,606	174
Massachusetts.....	1,027	1,118	556	Vermont.....	5,033	5,082	82
Michigan.....	54,832	55,134	971	West Virginia.....	26,014	26,147	525
Minnesota.....	24,549	24,759	952	Wisconsin.....	30,040	30,177	1,263
Missouri.....	44,010	44,208	4,667	Other 16 States.....	^b 189,191	^b 191,341	^c 71,010
Montana.....	2,267	2,303	207	Total.....	641,926	648,692	117,782

^a Estimated, using size of herd in 1900 as basis.^b Estimates based on per cent of decrease in numbers tabulated for 1910 for 34 states.^c Estimates based on per cent of increase in numbers tabulated for 1910 for 34 states, and includes Hawaii.

According to the Bureau of the Census, there were 5,739,657 farms in the United States in 1900, which, with farm property, were valued at \$20,514,001,838. While corresponding data are not available for 1910, the 641,926 farms returning sheep for 1910 will not represent more than 10 per cent of the total number of farms at this time. The values shown in Table 33 have been arrived at by applying the average value per sheep shown in Table 35 to the average number of sheep per farm computed from statistics given in Tables 29 and 32.

TABLE 33.—Average number and average value of sheep per farm in 1910.

[Reports of Census Bureau and United States Department of Agriculture used as basis for computations.]

State.	Sheep per farm.		State.	Sheep per farm.	
	Average number.	Value.		Average number.	Value.
Arizona.....	1,380	\$5,630	Nevada.....	2,620	\$10,690
California.....	374	1,526	New Hampshire.....	14	57
Colorado.....	739	3,015	New Jersey.....	18	73
Connecticut.....	19	78	New Mexico.....	1,667	6,801
Delaware.....	15	61	New York.....	24	98
Idaho.....	722	2,946	North Dakota.....	64	261
Illinois.....	26	106	Ohio.....	41	167
Indiana.....	21	86	Oregon.....	310	1,265
Iowa.....	35	143	Pennsylvania.....	25	102
Kansas.....	68	277	Rhode Island.....	16	65
Maine.....	12	49	South Dakota.....	98	400
Maryland.....	20	82	Utah.....	712	2,905
Massachusetts.....	25	102	Vermont.....	19	78
Michigan.....	28	114	West Virginia.....	22	90
Minnesota.....	18	73	Wisconsin.....	21	86
Missouri.....	26	106			
Montana.....	2,204	8,992	Average.....	61	249
Nebraska.....	85	347			

According to census statistics the farm value of sheep in the United States in 1900 constituted about six-tenths of 1 per cent of the value of all the farm property of the country, compared with three-tenths of 1 per cent in 1880; while the value of live stock constituted 15 per cent of the farm property value in 1900, compared with 13 per cent in 1880.

TABLE 34.—Comparative summary—Number of sheep and wool clip east and west of the Mississippi River, with percentage of total fleece wool production, by decades, from 1840 to 1910.

Year.	East of Mississippi.			West of Mississippi.		
	Sheep.	Wool.		Sheep.	Wool.	
		Clip.	Per cent of total.		Clip.	Per cent of total.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	
1840.....	18,807,779	35,102,584	98.01	503,595	699,530	1.99
1850.....	20,095,661	50,014,074	95.23	1,627,559	2,502,885	4.77
1860.....	18,906,000	51,791,194	85.94	5,069,000	8,473,719	14.06
1870.....	21,058,684	77,364,569	77.29	7,419,267	22,737,818	22.71
1880.....	20,424,000	95,977,649	61.65	21,768,000	59,704,102	38.35
1890.....	18,344,000	70,910,611	42.86	22,532,000	94,538,628	57.14
1900.....	12,628,000	83,008,478	30.01	27,225,000	193,559,106	69.99
1910.....	11,329,000	74,020,500	26.31	27,740,000	207,342,250	73.69

TABLE 35.—*Number and farm value of sheep and lambs on farms in the United States and prices of wool in eastern markets,^a 1867 to 1910.*

[Compiled from the Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Statistical Abstract of the Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Year.	Number of sheep and lambs.	Value per head, Jan. 1.	Farm value, Jan. 1.	Price per pound, July 1 (washed Ohio fleece wool).		
				Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.
				Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1867.....	39,385,000	\$2.50	\$98,644,000	55	49	45
1868.....	38,992,000	1.82	71,053,000	46	45	43
1869.....	37,724,000	1.64	62,037,000	48	48	47
1870.....	40,853,000	1.96	79,876,000	46	45	43
1871.....	31,851,000	2.14	68,310,000	62	60	55
1872.....	31,679,000	2.61	82,768,000	72	70	65
1873.....	33,002,000	2.71	89,427,000	50	48	44
1874.....	33,938,000	2.43	82,353,000	53	53	46
1875.....	33,784,000	2.55	86,278,000	52	49	46
1876.....	35,935,000	2.37	85,121,000	38	35	31
1877.....	35,804,000	2.13	76,362,000	50	44	37
1878.....	35,740,000	2.21	78,898,000	36	36	32
1879.....	38,124,000	2.07	78,965,000	37	38	34
1880.....	42,192,000	2.21	93,244,000	46	48	42
1881.....	43,570,000	2.39	104,071,000	42	44	36
1882.....	45,016,000	2.37	106,596,000	42	45	34
1883.....	49,237,000	2.53	124,366,000	39	41	33
1884.....	50,627,000	2.37	119,903,000	35	34	30
1885.....	50,360,000	2.14	107,961,000	32	31	28
1886.....	48,322,000	1.91	92,444,000	33	33	29
1887.....	44,759,000	2.01	89,873,000	34	37	34
1888.....	43,545,000	2.05	89,280,000	29	33	31
1889.....	42,599,000	2.13	90,640,000	35	39	32
1890.....	44,336,000	2.27	100,660,000	33	37	29
1891.....	43,431,000	2.50	108,397,000	31	35	29
1892.....	44,938,000	2.58	116,121,000	28	34	30
1893.....	47,274,000	2.66	125,909,000	24	26	25
1894.....	45,048,000	1.98	89,186,000	20	21	18
1895.....	42,294,000	1.58	66,686,000	18	21	19
1896.....	38,299,000	1.70	65,168,000	17	18	17
1897.....	36,819,000	1.82	67,021,000	21½	23½	21
1898.....	37,657,000	2.46	92,721,000	28	29	24½
1899.....	39,114,000	2.75	107,698,000	29	31½	27
1900.....	41,883,000	2.93	122,666,000	28½	31½	27½
1901.....	59,757,000	2.98	178,072,000	25	26	22
1902.....	62,039,000	2.65	164,446,000	26	26¾	25
1903.....	63,965,000	2.63	168,316,000	31½	31½	27
1904.....	51,630,000	2.59	133,530,000	32½	32½	30½
1905.....	45,170,000	2.82	127,332,000	36	39	36
1906.....	50,632,000	3.54	179,056,000	33	37	36
1907.....	53,240,000	3.84	204,210,000	34	36	35
1908.....	54,631,000	3.88	211,736,000	34	38	36
1909.....	56,084,000	3.43	192,632,000	35	40	37
1910.....	57,216,000	4.08	233,664,000	31	36	34

^a Boston and Philadelphia.^b Includes 41,999,500 sheep of shearable age, and 15,216,000 lambs.

INCREASING WEIGHT OF FLEECES.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture has recorded the average weight of wool fleeces annually since 1891 (except in 1892); the average weight has increased from 4.9 pounds per fleece in 1891 to 6.8 pounds in 1909, or 38.8 per cent. In 1910 the average weight was 6.7 pounds. The steadiness of the increase of the weight per fleece is shown in the following statement:

Year.	Pounds per fleece.	Year.	Pounds per fleece.	Year.	Pounds per fleece.	Year.	Pounds per fleece.
1891.....	4.9	1897.....	5.8	1902.....	6.3	1907.....	6.7
1893.....	5.3	1898.....	5.8	1903.....	6.1	1908.....	6.6
1894.....	5.4	1899.....	5.9	1904.....	6.4	1909.....	6.8
1895.....	5.6	1900.....	6.2	1905.....	6.6	1910.....	6.7
1896.....	5.7	1901.....	6.2	1906.....	6.7		

The figures in the following statement, showing decade increases in the weight per fleece, have been computed on the basis of the number of sheep and the quantity of fleece wool reported by the United States Census.

Year.	Pounds per fleece.	Year.	Pounds per fleece.	Year.	Pounds per fleece.	Year.	Pounds per fleece.
1840.....	1.9	1860.....	2.5	1880.....	3.7	1900.....	6.9
1850.....	2.4	1870.....	3.5	1890.....	4.0		

It is interesting to observe that a similar improvement in the breed of sheep for wool has taken place in Australia. The official Yearbook of New South Wales for 1907-8 states: "Of late years considerable attention has been given to the question of breeding, and the result is seen in the great improvement in the weight of fleeces." The average weight of wool per fleece in New South Wales (which contains more than half of the sheep of Australia) in 1881-1885 was 5.24 pounds; in 1886-1890, 5.42 pounds; 1891-1895, 6.44 pounds; 1896-1900, 6.71 pounds; 1901-1905, 7.61 pounds; 1906-1907, 7.82 pounds."a

No data are available for an analysis of the weight of fleeces by breed of sheep in the United States, but this information for Great Britain is given on page 176.

TABLE 36.—*Sheep and lambs, by states, in 1900 and 1910.*

[The statistics for the number of lambs are not strictly comparable owing to the change of the census-enumeration date from June 1 in 1900, which is after the close of the lambing season, to Apr. 15, in 1910, which is in the midst of the lambing period; yet making due allowance for this, the figures further substantiate the decline of the sheep industry.]

State.	June 1, 1900.			April 15, 1910.		
	Total sheep and lambs.	Sheep.	Lambs under 1 year old.	Total sheep and lambs.	Sheep.	Lambs born between Jan 1 and Apr. 15.
Arizona	924,761	668,458	256,303	1,075,256	857,276	217,980
California	2,563,353	1,724,968	838,385	2,249,878	1,456,285	793,593
Colorado	2,044,814	1,352,823	691,991	1,433,411	1,322,272	111,139
Connecticut	36,987	23,021	13,966	22,606	14,241	8,365
Delaware.....	11,765	6,964	4,801	7,817	4,426	3,391
District of Columbia.....				1	1	
Idaho	3,121,532	1,965,467	1,156,065	2,930,703	2,140,198	790,505
Illinois	1,030,581	629,150	401,431	1,073,371	672,172	401,199
Indiana	1,742,002	1,010,648	731,354	1,340,130	815,590	524,540
Iowa	1,056,718	657,868	398,850	1,145,723	770,091	375,632
Kansas	262,013	179,907	82,106	280,133	214,159	65,974
Maine	420,116	252,213	167,903	188,793	132,293	56,500
Maryland	191,101	111,520	79,581	237,479	126,593	110,886
Massachusetts.....	52,559	33,869	18,690	35,868	25,871	9,997
Michigan.....	2,747,609	1,625,930	1,121,679	2,309,504	1,518,269	761,235
Minnesota.....	589,878	359,328	230,550	638,741	453,233	185,508
Missouri	1,087,213	663,703	423,510	1,819,978	1,126,156	693,822
Montana	6,170,483	4,215,214	1,955,269	5,390,636	4,996,960	393,676
Nebraska.....	511,273	335,950	175,323	308,119	259,818	48,301
Nevada.....	887,039	568,251	318,788	1,121,163	828,247	292,916
New Hampshire.....	105,113	65,318	39,795	44,005	31,434	12,571
New Jersey.....	47,730	26,363	21,367	30,622	16,769	13,853
New Mexico.....	4,899,487	3,333,743	1,565,744	3,435,675	3,080,591	355,084
New York	1,745,746	984,516	761,230	931,638	607,746	323,892
North Dakota	681,952	451,437	230,515	290,295	240,055	50,240
Ohio.....	4,020,628	2,648,250	1,372,378	3,912,411	2,897,628	1,014,783
Oregon.....	3,040,291	1,961,355	1,078,936	2,697,655	1,983,428	714,227
Pennsylvania	1,531,066	959,483	571,583	884,396	638,913	245,483
Rhode Island.....	11,207	6,629	4,578	6,817	4,234	2,583
South Dakota	775,236	507,338	267,898	611,506	503,283	108,223
Utah.....	3,818,423	2,553,134	1,265,289	1,865,453	1,721,193	144,260
Vermont	296,576	182,167	114,409	128,684	94,493	34,191
West Virginia	968,843	572,739	396,104	906,946	565,231	341,715
Wisconsin.....	1,675,453	986,212	689,241	932,737	631,493	301,244
Other 15 States	12,434,198	8,229,064	4,205,134	10,358,331	8,288,358	2,069,973
Total	61,503,746	39,853,000	21,650,746	50,646,481	39,069,000	11,577,481

a Average weight of fleece computed on washed and unwashed wool.
b Estimate based on per cent of decrease in numbers reported.



Relative quantity of wool produced by each state in 1910.

TABLE 37.—Average weight of fleece, washed and unwashed, of various breeds of sheep in Great Britain, returned by wool buyers as bought by them in the years 1905 and 1906.

[Report of the production of wool in Great Britain by Board of Agriculture and Fisheries: London, 1907.]

Breed or cross.	Average weight of fleece. ^a		Breed or cross.	Average weight of fleece. ^a	
	Unwashed.	Washed.		Unwashed.	Washed.
<i>Pure breed.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Crosses.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Blackfaced	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	Blackfaced and Leicester ..	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cheviot	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	4	Cheviot and Leicester	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cotswold .....	.....	8	Devon and Hampshire	8	6
Devon Longwool	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Kent and Southdown	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{8}$
Dorset Horn .....	.....	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	Leicester and Oxford	11	.....
Exmoor	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	Lincoln and Hampshire, ..	.....	.....
Hampshire Down	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	Oxford or Shropshire	10 $\frac{5}{8}$	8 $\frac{5}{8}$
Herdwick	4	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Oxford and Hampshire	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$
Kent or Romney Marsh ..	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	6	Suffolk and Lincoln, or ..	.....	.....
Leicester and Lincoln	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	other Longwool	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{8}$
Oxford Down	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Various breeds and un-	.....	.....
Radnor	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	classified	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7
Shropshire	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	Average of crosses ..	9.0	6.5
South Devon and Dartmoor	11	.....	General average	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southdown	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Average per fleece (lamb's ..	.....	.....
Suffolk	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	wool). ^b	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Welsh	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$			
Average of pure breed	7.7	5.1			

^a Averages computed from 600,633 fleeces with 4,608,412 pounds of unwashed wool for pure breeds, and 351,350 fleeces, with 3,159,708 pounds for crossbreeds.^b The figures for lamb's wool apply mostly to the Kent, Dorset Horn, and Dorset Down breeds.TABLE 38.—Number of sheep slaughtered at principal eastern and western points.^a

[Statistical Annual—Cincinnati Price List Current.]

Year.	Western killings.	Seaboard receipts.	Total.
1890.....	1,622,000	3,274,000	4,896,000
1891.....	1,879,000	3,375,000	5,254,000
1892.....	2,112,000	3,394,000	5,506,000
1893.....	3,278,000	3,330,000	6,608,000
1894.....	3,565,000	4,079,000	7,644,000
1895.....	3,995,000	4,265,000	8,260,000
1896.....	4,299,000	3,611,000	7,910,000
1897.....	4,654,000	3,141,000	7,795,000
1898.....	4,647,000	2,988,000	7,635,000
1899.....	5,019,000	2,915,000	7,964,000
1900.....	4,798,000	3,093,000	7,891,000
1901.....	5,276,000	3,400,000	8,676,000
1902.....	5,832,000	3,443,000	9,275,000
1903.....	5,827,000	3,314,000	9,141,000
1904.....	5,465,000	3,128,000	8,593,000
1905.....	5,879,000	2,425,000	8,304,000
1906.....	6,117,000	2,606,000	8,723,000
1907.....	5,701,000	2,956,431	8,657,431
1908.....	5,824,000	3,364,349	9,188,349
1909.....	6,578,000	3,346,147	9,924,147

^a The western points are Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha; eastern points represent seaboard receipts.

In the past 19 years the western killings at the four centers and the seaboard receipts have increased from 4,896,000 to 9,924,147, a total practically double that of 1890.

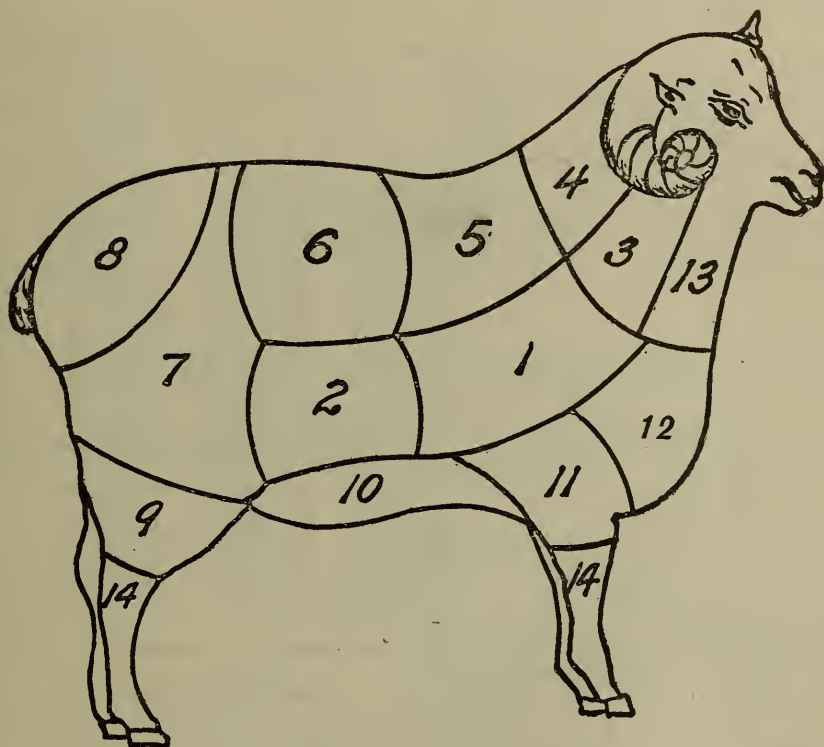
The total slaughter in the whole country, however, must be about 50 per cent greater than the total given in the table, in which no account is made of the killings in small establishments and local slaughterhouses or by farmers for their own use.

The total number of sheep and lambs returned to the Census Bureau as slaughtered for food in all meat-packing establishments and in slaughterhouses in the United States during 1909 was 14,067,000; and 40,000 sheep and lambs from which wool-bearing skins were removed were returned as having died a natural death.

CLASSIFICATION OF RAW WOOLS.

The initial process in wool manufacture is that of sorting or classifying, according to length, fineness, elasticity, and soundness of staple, the fibers of the fleece as clipped from the sheep's body. About 13 or 14 sorts of wool may be obtained from 1 fleece, but very frequently not more than 7 are made.

The following figure and descriptive data will afford a comprehensive idea as to the wool classifications in commercial use:



- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| 1. Shoulder..... | { | Wool grown on these parts is remarkable for length and strength of staple, softness of feel, and uniformity of character. These are usually the choicest wools of the fleece. |
| 2. Sides..... | | |
| 3. Neck..... | { | This wool is shorter than 1 and 2, but finer; frequently of inferior staple and of irregular growth. |
| 4. Upper neck..... | | |
| 5. Front of back..... | { | The staple here is comparatively short and coarse, but on the whole of a true or even character. |
| 6. Loin and back..... | | |
| 7. Hip..... | { | The wool is long, strong, and hangs in large staples. On cross-bred sheep this wool becomes very coarse and much the same as 8. |
| 8. Root of tail..... | | |
| 9. Hind leg..... | { | Fiber coarse, short, and glossy, and the wool often contains kemps (undeveloped fibers). It resembles horsehair, though more brittle, but not so smooth and bright. |
| 10. Belly..... | | |
| 11. Fore leg..... | { | Moderate length; coarse in fiber and hangs in open locks. It is generally sound. Much the same as 7. |
| 12. Chest..... | | |
| 13. Throat and head.. | { | Wool on this part is short, dirty, poor in quality, and frequently very tender. |
| 14. Shins | | |
| | { | This wool is short and fine, but liable to contain vegetable matter. |
| | | |
| | { | Wool from these parts is stiff, straight, coarse, and contains kempy fibers. |
| | | |
| | { | This wool is short, thick, straight, and commonly called shanks. |
| | | |

TABLE 39.—*Production, imports, exports, and quantity of wool retained for consumption in the United States: 1890 to 1909.*

[The production figures of this table relate to the calendar year indicated, but the consumption, export and import statistics relate to the year in which the record begins, rather than that in which it ends. The statistics of production in this table were compiled from the bulletins of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and those of imports and exports are compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Year.	Wool, washed and unwashed.			
	Production. ^a	Imports.		
		Total.	Excluding reexports.	
			Classes I and II.	Class III.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1890.....	309,474,856	129,303,648	36,783,501	89,882,024
1891.....	307,101,507	148,670,652	53,350,167	92,312,922
1892.....	333,018,405	172,433,838	46,189,082	122,026,119
1893.....	348,538,138	55,152,585	7,167,380	42,007,798
1894.....	325,210,712	206,081,890	98,388,318	105,402,507
1895.....	294,296,726	230,911,473	126,966,355	97,918,882
1896.....	272,474,708	350,852,026	235,282,735	112,141,457
1897.....	259,153,251	132,795,302	47,480,033	82,810,437
1898.....	266,720,684	76,736,209	3,349,870	60,947,423
1899.....	272,191,330	155,918,455	44,680,424	105,525,783
1900.....	288,636,621	103,583,505	32,865,844	67,127,159
1901.....	302,502,382	166,576,966	69,315,286	93,842,199
1902.....	316,341,032	177,137,796	54,747,533	119,397,268
1903.....	287,450,000	173,742,834	55,999,545	114,880,236
1904.....	291,783,032	249,135,746	134,407,321	112,292,726
1905.....	295,488,438	201,688,668	98,336,137	97,902,153
1906.....	298,715,130	203,847,545	91,726,655	108,888,982
1907.....	298,294,750	125,980,524	57,846,442	62,690,077
1908.....	311,138,321	266,409,304	164,867,536	99,046,169
1909.....	328,110,749	263,939,584	139,986,526	120,073,586

Year.	Wool, washed and unwashed.					
	Exports, domestic and foreign.	Retained for consumption.			Per capita.	
		Total.	Per cent imports to quantity retained for consumption.	Fine wool (Classes I and II).		
				Total.		Per cent of foreign.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>		
1890.....	2,930,045	435,848,459	29.7	345,966,435	10.6	
1891.....	3,210,019	452,562,140	32.9	360,249,218	14.8	
1892.....	4,310,495	501,141,748	34.4	379,115,629	12.2	
1893.....	6,497,654	397,193,069	13.9	355,185,271	2.0	
1894.....	6,622,190	524,722,428	39.3	419,319,921	23.5	
1895.....	12,972,217	512,235,982	45.1	414,317,100	30.6	
1896.....	8,700,598	614,626,136	57.1	502,485,908	46.8	
1897.....	2,625,971	389,322,582	34.1	306,512,145	15.5	
1898.....	14,095,335	329,361,558	23.3	268,387,135	1.3	
1899.....	7,912,557	420,197,228	37.1	314,671,445	14.2	
1900.....	3,790,067	388,430,059	26.7	321,502,465	10.1	
1901.....	3,227,941	465,851,407	35.8	371,694,390	18.7	
1902.....	3,511,914	489,966,914	36.2	370,569,646	14.6	
1903.....	3,182,803	458,010,031	37.9	345,129,795	16.2	
1904.....	2,561,648	538,357,130	46.3	426,066,402	31.5	
1905.....	5,642,859	491,534,247	41.0	393,632,094	25.0	
1906.....	3,446,748	499,115,927	40.8	390,226,945	23.5	
1907.....	5,626,463	418,648,811	30.1	346,141,192	16.7	
1908.....	3,523,975	574,023,650	46.4	476,005,877	34.6	
1909.....	3,926,992	588,123,341	44.9	468,049,755	29.9	

^aThe statistics of wool production in this table differ from those in other tables because of the general inclusion herein of pulled wool. The United States Department of Agriculture since 1895 has accepted the estimates of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, which statistics are computed from the estimates of sheep published by the department for January 1 of each year, and, in the effort to present comparable data, the statistics of the association are used in this table throughout. The statistics of wool, as prepared by the department, from 1890 to 1895 are as follows: 276,000,000 pounds for 1890; 285,000,000 pounds, 1891; 294,000,000 pounds, 1892; 303,153,000 pounds, 1893; 298,057,384 pounds, 1894; and 309,748 000 pounds for 1895.

TABLE 40.—*Production, net supply, and domestic and per capita consumption of raw wool for 1905 and decade years from 1840 to 1910.*

[Compiled chiefly from census reports.]

Year.	Raw wool.					Imports of wool manufactures, allowing 3 pounds of wool to the \$1 in value.	Domestic consumption.	
	Production. ^a	Domestic exports.	Imports entered for consumption. ^b	Net supply.	Per cent of production to net supply.		Raw wool and wool equivalent of fabric.	Per capita.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1840.....	35,802,114	.....	c 9,813,212	45,615,326	78.48	31,095,276	76,710,602	4.49
1850.....	52,516,969	35,898	18,695,294	71,176,365	73.79	58,178,613	129,354,978	5.58
1860.....	60,264,913	1,055,928	26,125,891	85,334,876	70.62	128,497,923	213,832,799	6.80
1870.....	162,000,000	152,892	36,634,067	200,481,175	80.81	105,289,422	305,770,597	7.93
1880.....	232,500,000	191,551	99,372,440	331,680,889	70.09	95,503,641	427,184,530	8.52
1890.....	309,474,856	231,042	109,902,105	419,145,919	73.83	162,496,269	581,642,188	9.24
1900.....	288,636,621	2,200,309	128,250,945	414,687,257	69.60	46,861,460	461,548,717	6.07
1905.....	295,488,438	123,951	211,287,482	506,651,969	58.32	54,058,809	560,710,778	6.66
1910.....	328,110,749	47,520	256,606,638	584,669,867	56.12	69,148,934	653,818,801	7.11

^a Includes pulled wool except in 1840, 1850, and 1860.^c Year ending Sept. 30, 1840.^b Imports less reexports in 1840, 1850, and 1860.TABLE 41.—*Consumption of wool, and value of domestic production, imports and exports of wool manufactures, for the important manufacturing countries: 1909.*

[Among the sources utilized in compiling this table are reports of the Census Bureau and Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, Foreign Trade Reports, Canadian Year Book, and the Report of the Chamberlain Tariff Commission, London, 1905.]

Country.	Raw wool consumed.	Value of wool manufactures.		
		Domestic production.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Pounds.</i>			
United States.....	a 559,571,000	a \$514,732,000	\$18,102,461	\$1,971,939
United Kingdom.....	b 507,495,000	b 308,356,000	47,338,664	135,404,888
Germany.....	c 380,000,000	d 215,294,000	36,797,180	75,139,218
France.....	c 457,000,000	d 223,500,000	12,106,473	53,654,449
Austria-Hungary.....	c 132,000,000	.....	19,363,737	15,353,068
Italy.....	c 59,000,000	.....	11,171,536	4,007,000

^a Preliminary Reports, Census Bureau, published on pages 182 to 195.^b Figures for census of 1907.^c Figures for 1902, from the Report of the Chamberlain Tariff Commission (London, 1905).^d Figures for 1895, from Recent Industrial Progress in Germany, 1907.

The statistics of wool consumed for the United States, Table 41, include only the quantities shown to have been used in the industries presented in Table 47; the imports and exports for the United States are as compiled from the publications of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor and relate to the fiscal year; those for foreign countries have been compiled from official sources and are for the calendar year, but the data do not in all instances relate to a uniform year. The countries shown in the statement consume approximately 74 per cent of the world's annual wool production, and as indicated the United States is far in advance of any of the other great nations in the consumption of wool and in the value of wool manufactures.

"The consumption of wool in the United Kingdom increased 87 million pounds, or 24 per cent, from 1875 to 1904. In the same period the consumption of wool in the United States increased 214 million pounds, or 87 per cent. In Germany the increase from 1875 to 1902 amounted to 24 million pounds, representing 140 per cent of the consumption of the earlier years. In Austria-Hungary the increase from 1880 to 1902 was 250 per cent, and in Italy, 55 per cent."—Report of the Chamberlain Tariff Commission (London, 1905).

TABLE 42.—*World's production of the leading textile fibers, 1909, 1899 and 1889.*
[Census Bulletin Number 110, except for Wool in 1910.]

Country.	Growth year.	Quantity (pounds)					
		Cotton.	Wool.	Silk. ^a	Flax.	Hemp.	Jute.
Total.....	1909	8,505,191,000	b 2,854,384,000	85,048,000	1,872,127,000	1,453,186,000	2,918,000,000
	1899	7,034,968,000	c 2,706,200,000	60,812,000	1,142,482,000	1,525,875,000	2,200,000,000
	1889	5,873,856,000	2,419,700,000	40,066,000	1,007,224,000	1,470,248,000	1,860,000,000
United States.....	1909	5,157,691,000	321,363,000	.....	4,000,000	10,100,000	.....
	1899	4,729,968,000	310,000,000	.....	840,000	11,751,000	.....
	1889	3,736,256,000	270,000,000	.....	241,000	23,000,000	.....
Brazil.....	1909	180,000,000	1,130,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1899	150,000,000	1,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1889	120,000,000	1,875,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argentina.....	1909	.....	414,465,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1899	.....	370,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1889	.....	376,700,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom.....	1909	.....	141,940,000	.....	d 26,934,000	.....	.....
	1899	.....	140,200,000	.....	16,034,000	.....	.....
	1889	.....	147,500,000	.....	42,139,000	.....	.....
Russia.....	1909	360,000,000	212,000,000	(e)	1,594,000,000	1,021,223,000	.....
	1899	300,000,000	361,100,000	(e)	876,788,000	1,100,000,000	.....
	1889	166,000,000	291,500,000	(e)	705,011,000	1,000,000,000	.....
France.....	1909	.....	78,000,000	1,486,000	d 46,340,000	30,875,000	.....
	1899	.....	103,600,000	1,235,000	27,839,000	47,169,000	.....
	1889	.....	124,800,000	1,363,000	53,086,000	86,922,000	.....
Italy.....	1909	.....	35,000,000	9,373,000	f 44,800,000	150,000,000	.....
	1899	.....	21,400,000	7,415,000	g 44,741,000	g 166,843,000	.....
	1889	.....	21,400,000	6,350,000	31,736,000	186,458,000	.....
Austria-Hungary.....	1909	.....	41,600,000	838,000	d 104,332,000	144,513,000	.....
	1899	.....	64,300,000	605,000	112,809,000	145,581,000	.....
	1889	.....	54,300,000	589,000	99,536,000	143,868,000	.....
Turkey.....	1909	16,000,000	136,600,000	(e)	.....	.....	.....
	1899	25,000,000	100,500,000	(e)	.....	.....	.....
	1889	8,000,000	50,000,000	(e)	.....	.....	.....

British India.....	1909.....	1,801,000,000	50,000,000	h 518,000	.....	73,764,000	2,918,000,000
	1899.....	837,500,000	85,000,000	h 772,000	.....	27,755,000	2,200,000,000
	1889.....	1,200,000,000	72,000,000	h 463,000	.....	15,000,000	1,860,000,000
Japan.....	1909.....	(c)	.....	30,135,000	.....	18,963,000	.....
	1899.....	(c)	.....	12,388,000	.....	24,161,000	.....
	1889.....	(c)	.....	7,828,000	.....	(c)	.....
China.....	1909.....	300,000,000	50,000,000	35,697,000	.....	.....	.....
	1899.....	200,000,000	35,000,000	34,344,000	.....	.....	.....
	1889.....	200,000,000	(c)	21,771,000	.....	.....	.....
Egypt.....	1909.....	455,500,000	3,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1899.....	647,500,000	3,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1889.....	291,000,000	2,800,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Africa.....	1909.....	.....	111,720 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1899.....	.....	100,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1889.....	.....	128,700,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australasia.....	1909.....	.....	833,612,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1899.....	.....	510,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1889.....	.....	550,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other countries..	1909.....	235,000,000	423,954,000	7,001,000	d 51,721,000	3,748,000	.....
	1899.....	145,000,000	500,600,000	4,053,000	63,431,000	2,615,000	.....
	1889.....	152,600,000	328,125,000	1,702,000	75,475,000	15,000,000	.....

a Does not include Tussah silk.

b Figures for 1910.

c Except for the United States and the United Kingdom, the figures are for 1900.

d The figures relate to 1908.

e Included in "All other countries."

f The figures relate to 1902.

g The figures relate to 1895.

h Exports, instead of production.

EXCERPTS FROM PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE CENSUS BUREAU.

TABLE 43.—*Woolen and worsted goods—Comparative summary, with decade per cent of increase: 1909, 1904, and 1899.*

[Preliminary Report, Census Bureau.]

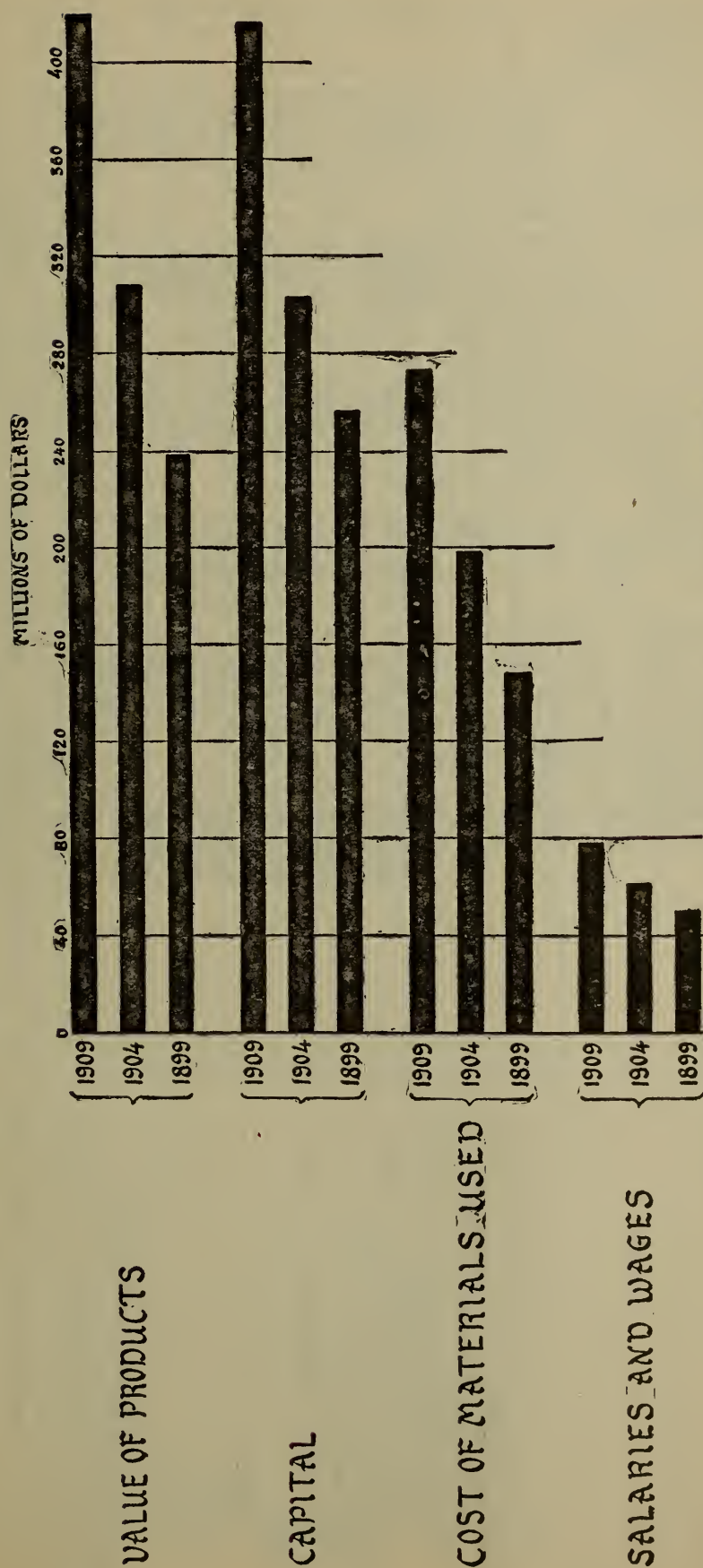
Item.	Census—			Per cent of increase, 1899 to 1909.
	1909	1904	1899	
Number of establishments.....	913	1,018	1,221	^a 25
Capital.....	\$415,465,000	\$302,767,000	\$256,554,000	62
Cost of materials used.....	\$273,466,000	\$197,489,000	\$148,087,000	85
Salaries and wages.....	\$79,214,000	\$61,433,000	\$50,126,000	58
Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$21,347,000	\$16,520,000	\$14,036,000	52
Value of products.....	\$419,826,000	\$307,942,000	\$238,745,000	76
Value added by manufacture (products less cost of materials).....	\$146,360,000	\$110,453,000	\$90,658,000	61
Employees:				
Number of salaried officials and clerks.....	5,325	4,324	3,615	47
Average number of wage-earners employed during the year.....	162,914	141,998	125,901	29

^a Decrease.

These statistics do not include the operations of establishments engaged in the manufacture of carpets, felt goods, wool hats, hosiery and knit goods, shoddy, nor independent dyeing and finishing establishments, but apply only to those manufacturing woolen goods and worsted goods. The reports were taken for the calendar year ending December 31, 1909, wherever the system of bookkeeping permitted figures for that period to be secured, but in some instances where the business year of an establishment differed from the calendar year the reports relate to this business year.

The comparative figures of the above statement clearly indicate the remarkable development that has taken place in the industry since 1899. Although the number of establishments has decreased, an evidence of the concentration which has been the rule in wool manufacturing since 1870, on the other hand the amount of capital reported as invested shows an increase from \$256,554,000 in 1899 to \$415,465,000 in 1909, or 62 per cent. The cost of materials used during the decade increased 85 per cent and the amount paid in salaries and wages, 58 per cent. The average wage increase per capita from 1899 to 1909 was about 20 per cent.

The value of products represents the product actually turned out by the factories during the census year and does not of necessity have any relation to the amount of sales for that year. The values under this head also include the amount received for work done on materials furnished by others.



Woolen and worsted goods—Comparative summary for the United States: 1909, 1904, 1899.

TABLE 44.—*Wool and worsted manufactures—Principal materials used, by kind, quantity, and cost, with decade per cent of increase in quantity: 1909, 1904, and 1899.*

(Preliminary Report, Census Bureau.)

Kind.	1909		1904		1899		Per cent of increase in quantity, 1899 to 1909.
	Pounds.	Cost.	Pounds.	Cost.	Pounds.	Cost.	
Total.....		\$251,631,000		\$181,236,000		\$136,208,000	
Purchased in raw state:							
Wool, foreign and domestic, in condition purchased.....	474,751,000	136,665,000	418,704,000	105,433,000	330,179,000	78,804,000	44
Equivalent of above, in scoured condition.....	289,703,000		241,280,000		192,706,000		50
Animal hair and fur—							
Camel, alpaca, and vicuna hair.....	4,637,000	1,416,000	1,579,000	320,000	1,981,000	426,000	134
Mohair, domestic and foreign.....	3,268,000	983,000	4,929,000	1,637,000	3,023,000	1,432,000	8
Buffalo, cow, and other animal hair and fur.....	17,356,000	933,000	22,987,000	1,370,000	20,535,000	1,171,000	15
Raw cotton.....	20,055,000	2,522,000	32,613,000	4,073,000	40,245,000	3,280,000	50
Purchased in partially manufactured form:							
Tailors' clippings, rags, etc.....	40,392,000	2,855,000	79,367,000	5,669,000			
Shoddy.....	21,554,000	3,063,000	31,919,000	4,473,000	33,037,000	4,071,000	35
Wool, camel, etc., and mohair waste and noils.....	27,311,000	7,537,000	26,033,000	6,056,000	15,714,000	3,891,000	74
Tops.....	20,828,000	14,613,000	9,161,000	5,073,000	5,566,000	2,866,000	274
Yarns—							
Woolen.....	2,631,000	1,092,000	5,750,000	2,623,000	5,907,000	2,675,000	55
Worsted.....	58,769,000	55,576,000	31,048,000	24,905,000	25,111,000	19,495,000	134
Merino.....	710,000	236,000	2,458,000	581,000	3,635,000	665,000	80
Cotton.....	39,169,000	10,492,000	32,598,000	8,033,000	35,343,000	6,814,000	11
Silk.....	120,000	609,000	203,000	732,000	60,000	291,000	100
Spun silk.....	170,000	536,000	210,000	732,000	71,000	239,000	139
Linen.....	13,000	14,000	4,000	3,000	9,000	8,000	44
Jute, ramie, and other vegetable fiber.....	1,134,000	27,000	408,000	18,000	1,119,000	57,000	1
Chemicals and dyestuffs.....		8,821,000		7,457,000		6,595,000	
All other materials which are components of the product.....		3,639,000		1,832,000		3,428,000	
Shoddy made in mill for use therein.....	32,067,000		70,359,000		35,626,000		10

a Exclusive of the cost of mill supplies, soap, oil, and other items which are not components of the products.

b Decrease.

This statement shows that there have been some interesting and important changes in the character of materials used during the past decade. The quantity of wool consumed, in condition purchased, increased from 330,179,000 pounds to 474,751,000 pounds, or 44 per cent; reckoned on a scoured basis, the increase was 50 per cent. The quantity of raw cotton consumed fell from 40,245,000 pounds to 20,055,000 pounds, a decrease of 50 per cent, while the amount of cotton yarn purchased increased from 35,343,000 pounds to 39,169,000 pounds, or 11 per cent. The net result is a decided decrease in the amount of cotton used as a material by wool manufacturers.

The figures also show a marked decrease in the use of shoddy. The quantity purchased decreased 35 per cent, and the amount manufactured in woolen mills for use therein fell off 10 per cent. In 1899 the total amount of shoddy consumed by woolen and worsted manufacturers was 68,663,000 pounds; in 1909 it was only 53,621,000 pounds, a decrease all the more significant when the growth of the industry is considered. This is explained by the fact that the manufacture of *worsted* fabrics, into which shoddy does not enter as a material to any appreciable extent, has increased enormously, while the quantity of *woolen* fabrics in which shoddy is utilized was actually less in 1909 than in 1899.

The quantity of tops purchased as materials increased from 5,566,000 to 20,828,000 pounds, or 274 per cent, and the quantity of worsted yarn from 25,111,000 to 58,769,000 pounds, or 134 per cent. These increases are due not only to the rapid growth of the worsted branch of the industry, but also to the greater degree of specialization which developed within that branch. Weavers of worsted fabrics ordinarily purchase their yarn instead of spinning it themselves, and although worsted spinners usually comb their own wool, they are purchasing tops to an increasing extent.

TABLE 45.—Wool manufactures—Products, by kind, quantity, and value, with decade per cent of increase in value: 1909, 1904, and 1899.

(Preliminary Report, Census Bureau.)

Kind.	1909		1904		1899		Per cent of increase in value, 1899 to 1909.
	Square yards.	Value.	Square yards.	Value.	Square yards.	Value.	
Total.....		\$419, 826, 000		\$307, 942, 000		\$238, 745, 000	76
All-wool woven goods:							
Wool cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, chevots, etc.	40, 743, 000	29, 297, 000	42, 488, 000	29, 556, 000	34, 298, 000	22, 646, 000	29
Worsted coatings, serges, and suitings.	119, 635, 000	101, 903, 000	59, 593, 000	56, 731, 000	54, 034, 000	43, 004, 000	137
Woolen overcoatings, cloakings, kerseys, etc.	14, 698, 000	11, 231, 000	22, 412, 000	16, 934, 000	18, 729, 000	16, 132, 000	30
Worsted overcoatings and cloakings.	654, 000	1, 822, 000	1, 058, 000	1, 546, 000	877, 000	567, 000	45
Wool dress goods, opera and similar flannels, etc.	29, 100, 000	16, 385, 000	48, 874, 000	19, 826, 000	33, 594, 000	12, 976, 000	26
Worsted dress goods, cassimeres, serges, buntings, etc.	105, 799, 000	54, 030, 000	66, 429, 000	27, 802, 000	57, 712, 000	16, 316, 000	231
Carriage cloths of all weights.	1, 783, 000	948, 000	1, 742, 000	2, 046, 000	1, 220, 000	697, 000	36
Flannels for underwear.	3, 805, 000	1, 244, 000	8, 710, 000	2, 046, 000	9, 325, 000	2, 345, 000	47
Blankets.	5, 130, 000	3, 226, 000	7, 316, 000	2, 751, 000	5, 434, 000	2, 317, 000	39
Horse blankets.	229, 000	185, 000	740, 000	418, 000	515, 000	256, 000	28
Carriage robes.	85, 000	18, 000	42, 000	94, 000	1, 000	1, 000	1700
Woven shawls.	704, 000	405, 000	896, 000	557, 000	600, 000	501, 000	19
Mohair dress goods.	378, 000	150, 000	268, 000	164, 000			
Union or cotton-mixed woven goods:							
Unions, tweeds, chevots, cassimeres, etc.	19, 216, 000	8, 145, 000	35, 103, 000	15, 051, 000	30, 708, 000	13, 696, 000	41
Overcoatings and cloakings.	4, 282, 000	2, 303, 000	5, 373, 000	3, 354, 000	6, 087, 000	3, 519, 000	33
Dress goods, opera and similar flannels, etc.	4, 320, 000	1, 777, 000	11, 691, 000	4, 927, 000	11, 177, 000	3, 670, 000	52
Flannels for underwear.	7, 064, 000	1, 308, 000	7, 274, 000	1, 529, 000	6, 217, 000	1, 285, 000	2
Blankets.	5, 495, 000	1, 429, 000	3, 114, 000	1, 199, 000	1, 531, 000	562, 000	154
Horse blankets.	694, 000	186, 000	619, 000	223, 000	1, 095, 000	229, 000	19
Carriage robes.	549, 000	262, 000	24, 000	7, 000	460, 000	152, 000	72
Cotton-warps goods, weft partly or wholly of wool:							
Wool filling cassimeres, coatings, suitings, etc.	44, 646, 000	11, 691, 000	34, 602, 000	10, 877, 000	37, 160, 000	11, 025, 000	6
Worsted filling cassimeres, coatings, suitings, etc.	29, 520, 000	15, 138, 000	16, 689, 000	6, 969, 000	12, 604, 000	7, 268, 000	108
Wool filling overcoatings and cloakings.	2, 076, 000	672, 000	8, 198, 000	2, 479, 000	3, 917, 000	1, 430, 000	53
Worsted filling overcoatings and cloakings.	310, 000	195, 000					
Asstrakhans and similar goods.	18, 000	50, 000					
Satnets and linsey.	5, 102, 000	912, 000	22, 339, 000	4, 075, 000	33, 000	14, 000	257
Worsted filling dress goods.	65, 113, 000	14, 799, 000	49, 300, 000	12, 712, 000	13, 052, 000	2, 873, 000	68
Wool filling dress goods.	13, 116, 000	2, 642, 000	12, 139, 000	3, 231, 000	45, 784, 000	10, 423, 000	42
Donett flannels and shirtings.	4, 580, 000	912, 000	4, 286, 000	7, 709, 000	7, 497, 000	1, 890, 000	40
Linings, Italian cloths, and lastings.	29, 608, 000	9, 089, 000	4, 286, 000	4, 506, 000	4, 555, 000	976, 000	7
Cotton-warps blankets.	5, 970, 000	1, 902, 000	17, 619, 000	4, 218, 000	10, 157, 000	2, 228, 000	308
Horse blankets.	4, 198, 000	1, 675, 000	6, 308, 000	1, 083, 000	11, 107, 000	2, 241, 000	15
Carriage robes.	2, 759, 000	1, 339, 000	1, 309, 000	1, 139, 000	5, 702, 000	1, 253, 000	34
Woolen and worsted upholstery goods.	7, 235, 000	1, 803, 000	1, 061, 000	909, 000	1, 250, 000	815, 000	64
Other upholstery goods and sundries.		1, 000		716, 000	448, 000	2, 518, 000	143
							100

Partially manufactured products for sale:							
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>
Woolen yarn, all wool.....	28,508,000	7,504,000	42,878,000	9,994,000	32,700,000	6,805,000	10
Woolen yarn, merino (cotton mixed).....	10,260,000	2,143,000	8,824,000	2,538,000	b 15,975,000	b 4,668,000	a 54
Worsted yarn, all wool.....	88,324,000	80,396,000	55,475,000	40,142,000	c 43,003,000	c 30,081,000	167
Worsted yarn, merino (cotton mixed).....	3,762,000	3,523,000	3,315,000	2,461,000	(d)	(d)	.....
Worsted tops and slubbing.....	11,321,000	8,027,000	4,773,000	2,855,000	(e)	(e)	.....
Mohair and similar yarn.....	2,870,000	653,000	1,059,000	820,000	1,004,000	924,000	a 29
Cotton yarn.....	2,325,000	322,000	1,740,000	342,000	3,532,000	527,000	a 39
Wool card rolls.....	138,000	83,000	301,000	135,000	978,000	396,000	a 79
Naïls.....	27,489,000	8,939,000	15,380,000	4,866,000	12,177,000	3,354,000	167
Waste.....	24,852,000	3,501,000	17,946,000	2,448,000	8,163,000	1,230,000	185
Shoddy and mungo.....	437,000	26,000	1,734,000	247,000	430,000	70,000	a 63
Flocks.....	1,333,000	62,000	695,000	24,000	510,000	33,000	88
All other products.....	.....	3,485,000	.....	3,518,000	.....	2,521,000	38
Contract work.....	.....	3,028,000	.....	1,189,000	.....	1,569,000	93
a Decrease.	b Includes worsted yarn, merino.	c Includes tops.	d Included in woolen yarn, merino.	e Included in worsted yarn.			

The most notable features of this statement are the great increases in quantities and values of worsted fabrics, and the pronounced decreases in the quantities and values of many kinds of woolen fabrics produced. Of the all-wool goods, the value of woolen suitings and overcoatings increased but 5 per cent, and the value of woolen dress goods but 26 per cent. On the other hand, worsted suitings increased 136 per cent in value and 119 per cent in quantity; worsted dress goods increased 231 per cent in value and 83 per cent in quantity, showing a much higher value per square yard in 1909 than in 1899. All-wool flannels for underwear decreased both in quantity and in value, while all-wool blankets decreased slightly in quantity but gained in value.

Of the union or cotton-mixed goods produced, the value of men's wear fabrics fell off 39 per cent, and the value of women's dress goods decreased 52 per cent. Mixed cotton and wool blankets showed a gain of 154 per cent in value.

Of goods woven on cotton warps, wool-filling suitings showed a slight increase in quantity but a decrease of 1 per cent in value, denoting a drop in price per square yard—due possibly to the use of inferior materials in this class of goods. Worsted-filling suitings and overcoatings increased 111 per cent, and linings, Italian cloths, etc., which are worsted rather than woolen goods, gained 308 per cent in value. Satinets and linseys and cotton-warp blankets decreased both in quantity and value.

On the whole, the values per square yard of cloth manufactured were much higher in 1909 than in 1899; among the reasons for this may be given higher costs of production and an improvement in the general quality of goods made.

The relative amounts of woolen and worsted fabrics produced are more clearly brought out by combining the items of the above statement which fall in each of the two classes. By adding together the quantities of worsted suitings, overcoatings, and dress goods, worsted-filling suitings, overcoatings, and dress goods and linings, Italian cloths, etc., it will be found that in 1909 there were produced 350,659,000 square yards of worsted goods, against 181,228,000 square yards in 1899, a gain of 93 per cent. By combining the remaining items it will be seen that there were 220,740,000 square yards of woolen cloths made in 1909, against 245,723,000 square yards in 1899, or a loss of 10 per cent.

Of the other articles produced for sale, wool waste shows a gain of 185 per cent in value over the 1899 figures. The large increase in quantity and value of noils produced for sale is another evidence of the growth of the worsted branch of the industry, and the great quantity of worsted yarn which enters the channels of trade is due to the fact that worsted spinning and weaving are not ordinarily carried on under the same roof.

TABLE 46.—*Woolen and worsted goods manufactured in the eight principal wool-manufacturing states in 1909, grouped according to the classification in the tariff act of 1909, and subdivided according to values per square yard.*

[The total value of products of these eight states was \$392,567,000, against \$419,826,000 for the whole country.]

[Preliminary Report, Census Bureau.]

Item.	Square yards.	Value.
Woolen and worsted cloth wholly or in part of wool, corresponding to goods entered under paragraph 378 of the tariff act:		
Value 25 cents per square yard and under.....	27,590,000	\$5,482,000
Value over 25 cents and not over 50 cents per square yard.....	41,783,000	15,397,000
Value over 50 cents and not over 75 cents per square yard.....	75,368,000	49,030,000
Value over 75 cents and not over \$1 per square yard.....	80,857,000	68,629,000
Value over \$1 per square yard.....	23,047,000	29,884,000
Women's and children's dress goods, wholly or in part of wool, corresponding to goods entered under paragraph 381 of the tariff act:		
Value 25 cents per square yard and under.....	1,319,000	276,000
Value over 25 cents and not over 50 cents per square yard.....	71,262,000	28,430,000
Value over 50 cents and not over 75 cents per square yard.....	47,754,000	29,098,000
Value over 75 cents and not over \$1 per square yard.....	12,311,000	10,124,000
Value over \$1 per square yard.....	1,435,000	1,825,000
Cotton-warp dress goods, corresponding to goods entered under paragraph 380 of the tariff act:		
Value 25 cents per square yard and under.....	47,478,000	7,672,000
Value over 25 cents and not over 50 cents per square yard.....	28,444,000	8,555,000
Value over 50 cents per square yard.....	2,204,000	1,352,000

TABLE 47.—*Approximate distribution of the consumption of raw wool by industries, 1904 and 1909.*

[Preliminary Report, Census Bureau.]

Industry.	1904		1909	
	Wool (pounds).	Per cent of total.	Wool (pounds).	Per cent of total.
Worsted and woolen goods.....	418,703,811	83	474,751,000	85
Carpets and rugs.....	51,320,521	10	63,904,000	11
Hosiery and knit goods.....	17,300,616	3	7,069,000	1
Felt goods.....	11,868,238	2	12,406,000	2
Wool hats.....	1,633,525	(a)	1,204,000	(a)
Shoddy.....	597,492	(a)	237,000	(a)
Felt hats.....	44,000	(a)	(b)	-----

a Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

b None reported.

TABLE 48.—*Carpets and rugs—Number of establishments and quantity and cost of the principal materials used, with decade per cent of increase, 1909, 1904, and 1899.*

[Preliminary Report, Census Bureau.]

Item.	Census—			Per cent of increase, 1899 to 1909.
	1909	1904	1899	
Number of establishments.....	140	139	133	5
Principal materials used:				
Cost.....	a \$37,420,000	a \$35,701,000	a \$25,881,000	45
Foreign wool in condition purchased:				
Pounds.....	63,904,000	50,464,000	51,762,000	23
Cost.....	\$11,696,000	\$10,114,000	\$8,077,000	45
Domestic wool in condition purchased:				
Pounds.....	231,000	857,000	110,000	110
Cost.....	\$57,000	\$317,000	\$27,000	111
Hair of all kinds:				
Pounds.....	5,401,000	6,806,000	6,190,000	b 13
Cost.....	\$474,000	\$594,000	\$550,000	b 14
Cotton:				
Pounds.....	5,147,000	1,997,000	1,944,000	165
Cost.....	\$533,000	\$251,000	\$129,000	313
Tailors' clippings, rags, etc.:				
Pounds.....	527,000	372,000	(c)	-----
Cost.....	\$21,000	\$14,000	(c)	-----
Shoddy:				
Pounds.....	825,000	2,298,000	744,000	11
Cost.....	\$56,000	\$201,000	\$44,000	27
Waste and noils:				
Pounds.....	2,732,000	2,172,000	2,325,000	18
Cost.....	\$513,000	\$341,000	\$306,000	68
Tops:				
Pounds.....	112,000	1,607,000	200,000	b 44
Cost.....	\$39,000	\$254,000	\$96,000	b 59
Woolen yarns:				
Pounds.....	25,718,000	32,431,000	32,996,000	b 22
Cost.....	\$5,036,000	\$6,648,000	\$5,031,000	(d)
Worsted yarn:				
Pounds.....	11,293,000	11,356,000	9,218,000	23
Cost.....	\$5,589,000	\$5,405,000	\$3,545,000	58
Merino yarn:				
Pounds.....	584,000	1,036,000	238,000	145
Cost.....	\$86,000	\$157,000	\$39,000	121
Cotton yarn:				
Pounds.....	26,711,000	27,422,000	19,824,000	35
Cost.....	\$4,673,000	\$4,758,000	\$2,745,000	70
Linen yarn:				
Pounds.....	7,605,000	8,228,000	8,388,000	b 9
Cost.....	\$1,606,000	\$1,356,000	\$1,165,000	38
Jute and other yarns:				
Pounds.....	73,537,000	49,120,000	38,846,000	89
Cost.....	\$1,070,000	\$3,405,000	\$2,476,000	64
Chemicals and dyestuffs:				
Cost.....	\$1,733,000	\$1,467,000	\$1,152,000	50
All other materials which are components of the product:				
Cost.....	\$1,238,000	\$419,000	\$499,000	148

a Does not include the cost of soap, oil, mill supplies, and other items which are not components of the product.

b Decrease.

c Included in "All other materials."

d Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

TABLE 49.—*Carpets and rugs—By kind, quantity, and value, with decade per cent of increase: 1909, 1904, and 1899.*

[Preliminary Report, Census Bureau.]

Item.	Census—			Per cent of increase, 1899 to 1909.
	1909	1904	1899	
Total value.....	\$71,854,000	\$61,586,000	\$48,192,000	49
Carpets:				
Axminster and moquette— ^a				
Square yards.....	7,470,000	6,414,000	5,027,000	49
Value.....	\$7,456,000	\$6,369,000	\$4,762,000	57
Wilton—				
Square yards.....	3,552,000	1,298,000	(a)	.....
Value.....	\$6,601,000	\$2,727,000		.....
Wilton and Wilton velvet—				
Square yards.....	(b)	(b)	3,587,000	.....
Value.....			\$4,031,000	.....
Brussels—				
Square yards.....	3,352,000	3,024,000	2,686,000	25
Value.....	\$4,376,000	\$3,899,000	\$2,980,000	47
Tapestry velvets—				
Square yards.....	6,301,000	8,033,000	c 4,280,000	.....
Value.....	\$5,078,000	\$7,755,000	\$3,743,000	.....
Tapestry Brussels—				
Square yards.....	12,331,000	14,099,000	8,737,000	41
Value.....	\$8,854,000	\$9,955,000	\$5,521,000	60
Ingrain, 3-ply—				
Square yards.....	2,358,000	3,066,000	3,223,000	d 27
Value.....	\$1,130,000	\$1,445,000	\$1,146,000	d 1
Ingrain, 2-ply—				
Square yards.....	20,869,000	30,492,000	36,698,000	d 43
Value.....	\$5,597,000	\$11,842,000	\$13,222,000	d 58
Rugs, woven whole:				
Axminster and moquette—				
Square yards.....	8,424,000	1,768,000	328,000	.....
Value.....	\$9,629,000	\$2,107,000	\$342,000	.....
Wilton—				
Square yards.....	2,340,000	1,097,000	340,000	588
Value.....	\$4,340,000	\$1,984,000	\$546,000	695
Brussels—				
Square yards.....	1,353,000	(e)	(e)	.....
Value.....	\$1,166,000			.....
Tapestry velvets—				
Square yards.....	3,997,000	(e)	(e)	.....
Value.....	\$3,615,000			.....
Tapestry Brussels—				
Square yards.....	5,812,000	2,010,000	19,000	.....
Value.....	\$4,479,000	\$1,510,000	\$9,000	.....
Ingrain art squares—				
Square yards.....	6,131,000	7,136,000	2,722,000	125
Value.....	\$2,408,000	\$2,785,000	\$1,176,000	105
Smyrna carpets and rugs—				
Square yards.....	1,400,000	3,828,000	3,652,000	d 62
Value.....	\$1,660,000	\$4,134,000	\$3,681,000	d 55
Other rugs—				
Square yards.....	6,139,000	406,000	f 5,111,000	20
Value.....	\$2,382,000	\$350,000	f \$2,392,000	(g)
Partially manufactured products for sale: ^a				
Woolen yarn—				
Pounds.....	695,000	833,000	1,073,000	d 35
Value.....	\$130,000	\$278,000	\$253,000	d 49
Worsted yarn and tops—				
Pounds.....	875,000	2,695,000	2,777,000	d 68
Value.....	\$425,000	\$1,493,000	\$1,090,000	d 61
Merino yarn—				
Pounds.....		776,000	10,000	.....
Value.....		\$228,000	\$5,000	.....
Noils—				
Pounds.....	459,000	859,000	674,000	d 32
Value.....	\$97,000	\$157,000	\$120,000	d 19
Waste—				
Pounds.....	1,621,000	4,001,000	330,000	391
Value.....	\$67,000	\$190,000	\$21,000	219
All other products:				
Value.....	\$2,364,000	\$2,378,000	\$3,152,000	d 25

^a Included under Wilton and Wilton velvet.^b Wilton velvet included with tapestry velvet.^c Does not include Wilton velvet.^d Decrease.^e Not reported separately in 1904 and 1899.^f Does not include a small quantity of rugs made in felt mills.^g Less than one-half of one per cent.

TABLE 50.—*Hosiery and knit goods—Comparative summary, with per cent of increase during the half decade: 1889, 1899, and 1904.*

[Census reports.]

Item.	Census—			Per cent of increase, 1899 to 1904.
	1889	1899	1904	
Number of establishments.....	796	921	1,079	17.2
Capital.....	\$50,607,738	\$81,860,604	\$106,663,531	30.3
Salaried officials, clerks, etc., number.....	1,621	2,809	4,304	53.2
Salaries.....	\$1,685,153	\$3,124,798	\$4,436,941	42.0
Wage-earners, average number.....	59,588	83,387	103,715	24.4
Total wages.....	\$16,578,119	\$24,358,627	\$31,536,024	29.5
Men 16 years and over.....	14,846	21,154	25,167	19.0
Wages.....	\$6,041,200	\$8,890,728	\$10,747,214	20.9
Women 16 years and over.....	40,826	53,565	68,867	28.6
Wages.....	\$10,006,070	\$14,243,808	\$19,354,014	35.9
Children under 16 years.....	3,916	8,668	9,681	11.7
Wages.....	\$530,849	\$1,224,091	\$1,434,796	17.2
Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$3,627,245	\$6,599,865	\$10,320,176	56.4
Cost of materials used.....	\$35,861,585	\$51,071,859	\$76,593,782	50.0
Value of products.....	\$67,241,013	\$95,482,566	\$136,558,139	43.0

TABLE 51.—*Hosiery and knit goods—Materials used, by kind, quantity, and cost, with per cent of increase during the last decade: 1889, 1899, 1904, and 1909.*

[Preliminary report, Census Bureau.]

Kind.	1889	1899	1904	1909	Per cent of increase, 1899 to 1909.
Total cost.....	\$35,861,585	\$51,071,859	\$76,593,782	\$87,593,000	71.5
Wool, foreign and domestic, in condition purchased:					
Pounds.....	21,639,393	17,953,907	17,300,616	7,069,000	a 60.6
Cost.....	\$8,254,418	\$5,262,135	\$6,153,858	\$2,919,000	a 44.5
Raw cotton:					
Pounds.....	32,432,617	49,451,301	50,586,760	75,331,000	52.4
Cost.....	\$3,712,215	\$3,561,592	\$5,869,317	\$8,799,000	146.8
Woolen yarn:					
Pounds.....	6,386,370	2,621,893	4,839,343	5,749,000	119.3
Cost.....	\$3,791,497	\$1,257,587	\$2,798,254	\$3,580,000	184.6
Worsted yarn:					
Pounds.....	4,146,035	5,823,215	8,789,570	9,955,000	71.0
Cost.....	\$4,279,105	\$4,865,304	\$7,457,690	\$9,687,000	99.1
Merino yarn:					
Pounds.....	(b)	1,981,484	2,568,890	3,974,000	100.6
Cost.....	(b)	\$642,535	\$1,118,999	\$2,645,000	311.7
Cotton yarn:					
Pounds.....	32,248,849	131,820,068	161,500,466	217,761,000	65.2
Cost.....	\$7,588,973	\$22,204,918	\$34,372,910	\$48,326,000	117.6
Silk and spun silk yarn:					
Pounds.....	120,341	266,247	320,671	980,000	268.0
Cost.....	\$600,315	\$946,801	\$1,200,259	\$3,597,000	279.8
Linen, jute, and other vegetable fiber yarn:					
Pounds.....	301,695	116,160	62,617	242,000	108.3
Cost.....	\$65,335	\$111,265	\$56,224	\$181,000	62.7
Shoddy, purchased:					
Pounds.....	4,735,144	3,770,626	7,489,358	7,483,000	98.4
Cost.....	\$878,948	\$498,792	\$923,719	\$920,000	88.0
Wool waste and noils:					
Pounds.....	5,503,286	5,276,454	6,020,459	8,580,000	62.6
Cost.....	\$2,021,492	\$1,487,907	\$1,711,669	\$2,810,000	88.9
All other materials, cost.....	\$4,669,287	\$10,243,023	\$14,930,683	\$4,138,000	a 59.9

a Decrease.

b Not reported separately.

TABLE 52.—*Hosiery and knit goods—Products, by kind, quantity, and value, with per cent of increase: 1889, 1899, 1904, and 1909.*

[Preliminary Report, Census Bureau.]

Kind.	Census—				Per cent of increase 1899 to 1909
	1889	1899	1904	1909	
Total value.....	\$67,241,013	\$95,482,566	\$136,558,139	\$198,812,000	108.2
Cotton, merino, and all-wool halfhose:					
Dozen pairs.....	7,078,505	13,249,558	18,144,185	26,627,000	101.0
Value.....	\$7,434,131	\$11,030,244	\$17,438,914	\$26,433,000	139.6
Cotton, merino, and all-wool hose:					
Dozen pairs.....	10,062,886	16,641,769	25,999,813	35,738,000	114.7
Value.....	\$11,728,075	\$16,203,372	\$26,152,043	\$38,598,000	138.2
Cotton, merino, and all-wool shirts and drawers:					
Dozens.....	6,862,157	15,818,893	19,707,096	25,386,000	60.5
Value.....	\$32,961,997	\$45,157,549	\$56,338,450	\$69,122,000	53.1
Cotton, merino, and all-wool combination suits:					
Dozens.....	(a)	974,127	1,433,610	2,378,000	144.1
Value.....	(a)	\$3,575,561	\$6,643,745	\$14,692,000	310.9
Gloves and mittens:					
Dozen pairs.....	896,150	1,898,587	2,260,508	2,363,000	24.4
Value.....	\$1,935,080	\$4,244,046	\$5,556,260	\$7,260,000	71.0
Hoods, scarfs, nubias, etc.:					
Dozens.....	342,497	343,429	589,315	874,000	154.8
Value.....	\$1,476,430	\$1,002,392	\$1,774,862	\$3,158,000	215.2
Cordigan jackets, sweaters, fancy jackets, etc.:					
Dozens.....	361,478	594,090	811,629	2,139,000	259.9
Value.....	\$3,576,248	\$3,498,837	\$8,345,369	\$21,366,000	507.3
Shawls:					
Dozens.....	22,990	157,622	435,306	214,000	35.4
Value.....	\$115,467	\$328,720	\$1,293,348	\$879,000	167.2
Fancy knit goods, wristers, etc.:					
Dozens.....	270,533	284,685	582,275	937,000	229.1
Value.....	\$759,648	\$951,052	\$2,118,842	\$2,366,000	148.8
Boot and shoe linings:					
Square yards.....	7,596,711	10,406,440	11,768,961	9,727,000	^b 6.5
Value.....	\$1,088,558	\$2,205,003	\$1,249,401	\$1,210,000	^b 45.2
All-wool and merino yarns:					
Pounds.....	852,180	83,327	258,690	488,000	261.5
Value.....	\$472,703	\$40,387	\$115,013		
Worsted yarn:				\$217,000	181.8
Pounds.....	17,000	51,202	232,869	\$230,836	
Value.....	\$13,642	\$36,303	\$230,836		
Cotton yarn:					
Pounds.....	500,000	2,419,282	3,304,615	7,457,000	208.3
Value.....	\$150,000	\$422,100	\$654,234	\$1,568,000	271.6
All other products.....	\$5,465,909	\$6,513,069	\$8,438,655	\$11,014,000	69.1
Contract work.....	\$63,125	\$273,931	\$208,167	\$1,047,000	282.1

^a Not reported separately.^b Decrease.

TABLE 53.—*Shoddy—Principal materials, by kind, quantity, and cost, with per cent of increase: 1909 and 1899.*

[Preliminary Report, Census Bureau.]

Item.	Census—		Per cent of increase, 1899 to 1909.
	1909	1899	
Principal materials used:			
Cost.....	<i>a</i> \$4,565,000	<i>a</i> \$4,567,000	(<i>b</i>)
Wool, foreign and domestic, in condition purchased—			
Pounds.....	237,000	422,000	<i>c</i> 44
Cost.....	\$98,000	\$127,000	<i>c</i> 23
Cotton—			
Pounds.....	293,000	173,000	69
Cost.....	\$18,000	\$15,000	20
Shoddy and mungo—			
Pounds.....	534,000	-----	-----
Cost.....	\$48,000	-----	-----
Wool and other waste and noils—			
Pounds.....	6,920,000	4,394,000	57
Cost.....	\$931,000	\$699,000	33
Tailors' clippings and rags—			
Pounds.....	63,672,000	79,623,000	<i>c</i> 20
Cost.....	\$3,045,000	\$3,559,000	<i>c</i> 14
Chemicals and dyestuffs, cost.....	\$137,000	\$111,000	23
All other materials which are components of the product, cost....	\$288,000	\$56,000	414

a Does not include the cost of soap, oil, mill supplies, and other items which are not components of the product.*b* Less than one-half of 1 per cent decrease.*c* Decrease.TABLE 54.—*Shoddy—Products by kind, quantity, and value, with per cent of increase: 1909 and 1899.*

[Preliminary Report, Census Bureau.]

Item.	Census—		Per cent of increase, 1899 to 1909.
	1909	1899	
Products:			
Total value.....	\$7,431,000	\$6,731,000	10
Shoddy and mungo:			
Pounds.....	48,068,000	39,015,000	23
Value.....	\$5,725,000	\$5,388,000	6
Wool extract:			
Pounds.....	5,638,000	4,981,000	13
Value.....	\$866,000	\$621,000	39
Flocks:			
Pounds.....	547,000	2,081,000	-----
Value.....	\$55,000	\$132,000	-----
Waste:			
Pounds.....	2,148,000	1,608,000	34
Value.....	\$274,000	\$148,000	85
All other products, value.....	\$511,000	\$442,000	16

TABLE 55.—*Felt goods—Number of establishments and principal materials, by kind, quantity, and cost, with per cent of increase during the decade: 1909, 1904, and 1899.*

[Preliminary Report, Census Bureau.]

Item.	Census—			Percent of increase, 1899 to 1909.
	1909	1904	1899	
Number of establishments.....	43	39	36	19
Principal materials used:				
Cost.....	^a \$6,540,000	^a \$5,250,000	^a \$3,421,000	91
Wool, foreign and domestic, in condition purchased—				
Pounds.....	12,410,000	11,868,000	9,606,000	29
Value.....	\$3,927,000	\$3,388,000	\$2,196,000	79
Mohair, cattle and other animal hair—				
Pounds.....	8,144,000	6,975,000	2,820,000	189
Value.....	\$239,000	\$374,000	\$125,000	91
Raw cotton—				
Pounds.....	1,376,000	1,983,000	1,226,000	12
Value.....	\$156,000	\$217,000	\$78,000	100
Tailors' clippings and rags—				
Pounds.....	1,115,000	1,320,000	.....	.....
Value.....	\$57,000	\$65,000	(b)	.....
Shoddy—				
Pounds.....	2,536,000	1,532,000	712,000	256
Value.....	\$262,000	\$157,000	\$81,000	223
Wool and other waste and noils—				
Pounds.....	4,864,000	1,949,000	2,654,000	83
Value.....	\$1,220,000	\$453,000	\$553,000	120
Cotton yarn—				
Pounds.....	511,000	409,000	52,000	883
Value.....	\$89,000	\$106,000	\$10,000	790
Chemicals and dyestuffs—cost.....	\$220,000	\$190,000	\$128,000	72
All other materials which are components of the product—cost.....	\$370,000	\$300,000	\$250,000	40

^a Does not include the cost of soap, oil, mill supplies, and other items which are not components of the product.^b Included in "All other materials," etc.TABLE 56.—*Felt goods—Products by kind, quantity, and value, with per cent of increase during the decade: 1909, 1904, and 1899.*

[Preliminary Report, Census Bureau.]

Item.	Census—			Per cent of increase, 1899 to 1909.
	1909	1904	1899	
Products:				
Total value.....	\$11,853,000	\$8,949,000	\$6,462,000	83
Felt cloth—				
Square yards.....	3,764,000	3,690,000	2,056,000	83
Value.....	\$1,382,000	\$1,831,000	\$548,000	152
Endless belts—				
Pounds.....	3,243,000	1,770,000	^a 1,114,000	.....
Value.....	\$3,418,000	\$1,707,000	^a \$1,085,000	215
Boot and shoe lining—				
Square yards.....	1,661,000	2,823,000	1,053,000	58
Value.....	\$514,000	\$782,000	\$540,000	^b 5
Hair felting—				
Square yards.....	1,160,000	605,000	125,000	828
Value.....	\$531,000	\$192,000	\$57,000	832
Trimming and lining felts, felt skirts, etc.—				
Square yards.....	7,604,000	5,145,000	2,470,000	208
Value.....	\$1,906,000	\$1,189,000	\$797,000	139
All other felts, value.....	\$3,550,000	\$2,593,000	\$2,262,000	57
All other products, value.....	\$552,000	\$655,000	\$1,173,000	^b 53

^a Reported in square yards in 1899.^b Decrease.

The quantity of raw wool consumed in the manufacture of wool hats amounted to 1,204,000 pounds in 1909, compared with 1,634,000 in 1904. The value of the principal products of this industry was \$3,768,000 in 1909, compared with \$2,290,000 in 1904.

TABLE 57.—*Prices of fine, medium, and coarse washed clothing Ohio fleece wool in the eastern markets at the beginning of January, April, July, and October from 1865 to 1910.*

[Figures of Mauger & Avery Co., New York.]

PRICES OF FLEECE WOOL.

Year.	January.			April.			July.			October.		
	Fine.	Me- dium.	Coarse.	Fine.	Me- dium.	Coarse.	Fine.	Me- dium.	Coarse.	Fine.	Me- dium.	Coarse.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1865.....	102	100	96	80	80	75	75	73	65	75	75	65
1866.....	70	65	50	65	60	48	70	67	60	63	60	56
1867.....	68	53	50	60	55	50	55	49	45	48	46	40
1868.....	48	43	38	50	48	45	46	45	43	48	48	45
1869.....	50	50	48	50	50	48	48	48	47	48	48	46
1870.....	48	46	44	48	47	46	46	45	43	48	48	44
1871.....	47	46	43	50	52	47	62	60	55	63	62	58
1872.....	70	72	66	80	80	76	72	70	65	66	60	57
1873.....	70	68	65	56	53	48	50	48	44	54	53	47
1874.....	58	54	47	56	56	47	53	53	46	54	54	47
1875.....	55	56	47	54	52	46	52	49	46	48	50	42
1876.....	48	52	42	46	49	40	38	35	31	45	40	33
1877.....	46	43	36	45	40	33	50	44	37	48	44	36
1878.....	44	45	38	40	43	35	36	36	32	35	37	32
1879.....	34	35	32	34	34	31	37	38	34	41	43	38
1880.....	50	55	48	55	60	52	46	48	42	46	48	42
1881.....	47	49	43	40	44	37	42	44	36	43	46	36
1882.....	44	46	37	42	45	34	42	45	34	42	45	34
1883.....	40	43	33	44	44	37	39	41	33	39	40	34
1884.....	40	40	34	38	38	34	35	34	30	35	34	30
1885.....	34	33	29	32	32	28	32	31	28	33	35	32
1886.....	35	36	32	33	34	30	33	33	29	35	38	34
1887.....	33	38	34	33	37	33	34	37	34	32	36	34
1888.....	31	35	33	31	34	33	29	33	31	31	34	31
1889.....	34	38	33	33	37	31	35	39	32	33	37	31
1890.....	33	37	29	32	36	29	33	37	29	33	37	31
1891.....	33	37	31	32	37	31	31	35	29	31	35	30
1892.....	30	35	31	29	34	31	28	34	30	29	33	29
1893.....	29	33	29	30	32	31	24	26	25	23	24	21
1894.....	23	24	21	21	23	20	20	21	18	19	21	19
1895.....	17½	20	19	16½	20	18	18	21	19	18	21	19
1896.....	19	21½	19	19	21	18	17	18	17	18	19	18
1897.....	19	21	19	21	22½	20	21½	23½	21	27	29	25
1898.....	29	30	26	29	29½	25½	28	29	24½	28½	30	24½
1899.....	26½	29	24	25½	28	24	29	31½	27	31	33½	29
1900.....	35	36½	31½	32½	35½	30½	28½	31½	27½	26½	28½	26½
1901.....	27	29	26	25	27	24½	25	26	22	25	26½	23
1902.....	25½	26½	24	25	26½	24	26	26¾	25	28	28½	25½
1903.....	30	31	27	29½	30½	26	31½	31½	27	32	31½	28
1904.....	33½	32½	29½	33½	32½	29½	32½	32½	30½	32½	33½	31½
1905.....	34	35	36	34	36	36	36	39	36	35	35	34
1906.....	34	38	36	34	38	36	33	37	36	34	38	33
1907.....	34	39	36	34	38	36	34	36	35	35	38	34
1908.....	34	38	35	33	35	33	34	38	36	34	37	34
1909.....	34	38	35	35	40	37	35	40	37	35	40	36
1910.....							31	36	34			

PRICES OF SAME 1862-1878 REDUCED TO GOLD BASIS.

1862.....	47	49	49	45	44	42	42	41	39	47	47	49
1863.....	52	47	48	53	56	53	57	54	50	58	54	51
1864.....	51	50	49	45	45	42	39	39	35	50	46	48
1865.....	47	46	44	54	54	51	53	51	46	52	52	47
1866.....	50	41	36	51	47	36	46	44	40	42	40	38
1867.....	50	39	37	44	40	36	39	35	32	33	32	27
1868.....	34	31	27	36	34	32	32	31	30	34	34	32
1869.....	36	36	35	37	37	36	35	35	34	36	36	35
1870.....	39	37	36	42	41	40	39	38	36	42	42	39
1871.....	42	41	38	45	47	42	55	53	48	55	54	51
1872.....	64	66	60	72	72	68	62	61	56	58	52	50
1873.....	62	60	57	47	44	40	43	41	38	49	48	43
1874.....	52	48	42	49	49	41	48	48	41	49	49	42
1875.....	48	49	41	47	45	40	45	42	40	41	42	35
1876.....	42	46	37	40	43	35	33	31	27	41	36	30
1877.....	43	40	33	42	37	31	49	41	34	46	42	35
1878.....	43	44	37	39	42	34	35	35	31	34	36	31

TABLE 58.—*Wholesale weekly prices of wool, washed, unwashed, and scoured, and mohair, in Boston, 1908 to 1911.*

[Price per pound.]

[Statistical Abstract of the Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Friday.	Wool.									Mohair.	
	Washed.*			Unwashed.		Scoured basis.				Choice.	
	Ohio XX.	Ohio No. 1.	Michi- gan X.	Ohio fine.	Ken- tucky and In- diana $\frac{1}{4}$ blood.	Territorial fine medium. ^a		B super pulled.	Aus- tra- lian 64's, comb- ing.	Comb- ing.	Card- ing.
						Staple.	Cloth- ing.				
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1908—January 3.....	34	39	25	27	30	70	63	45	85	33	26
January 10.....	34	39	25	27	30	70	63	45	85	33	26
January 17.....	34	38	25	27	30	70	62	45	85	33	26
January 24.....	34	38	25	27	30	70	60	45	85	30	24
January 31.....	34	38	24	26	30	68	60	40	83	30	24
February 7.....	34	38	24	26	30	67	58	40	83	30	24
February 14.....	34	38	25	26	29	67	57	40	83	30	24
February 21.....	33	37	24	25	29	67	57	40	83	30	24
February 28.....	33	37	24	25	28	65	55	40	83	30	24
March 6.....	33	37	24	26	28	65	55	40	83	30	24
March 13.....	33	37	24	25	28	65	55	40	83	31	27
March 20.....	33	37	23	25	27	65	55	40	83	31	27
March 27.....	33	37	23	25	27	65	55	40	82	31	27
April 3.....	33	37	23	25	26	60	55	40	82	31	27
April 10.....	33	37	23	25	26	62	53	40	82	31	27
April 17.....	33	36	22	23	25	60	52	40	82	31	27
April 24.....	32	35	22	23	25	56	50	40	82	31	27
May 1.....	31	34	20	21	24	56	48	38	82	31	27
May 8.....	31	33	20	21	21	56	48	37	82	31	27
May 15.....	30	32	19	20	21	56	48	37	82	31	27
May 22.....	30	31	19	20	21	52	48	37	76	31	27
May 29.....	30	31	19	20	21	52	48	37	76	31	27
June 5.....	30	31	19	20	22	52	48	37	76	29	25
June 12.....	30	31	19	20	23	52	48	37	76	29	25
June 19.....	30	31	19	20	23	52	48	37	78	29	25
June 26.....	31	31	20	20	24	52	48	37	78	29	25
July 3.....	32	32	21	22	25	52	48	37	78	29	25
July 10.....	32	33	21	22	25	56	48	38	78	29	25
July 17.....	32	34	21	22	25	56	48	38	78	29	25
July 24.....	32	34	22	23	25	56	48	38	78	29	25
July 31.....	32	34	22	23	25	56	48	38	78	29	25
August 7.....	32	34	22	23	23	57	48	38	78	29	25
August 10.....	32	34	21	22	25	57	48	38	78	27	24
August 21.....	32	34	21	22	25	57	48	38	78	27	24
August 28.....	32	34	21	22	25	57	48	38	78	27	24
September 4.....	32	34	20	21	25	65	45	38	75	27	24
September 11.....	32	34	20	21	24	56	45	38	74	27	24
September 18.....	32	34	21	22	24	56	45	38	76	27	24
September 25.....	32	34	21	22	24	56	45	38	76	27	24
October 2.....	32	34	21	22	24	56	46	38	76	27	24
October 9.....	32	34	21	22	24	56	46	38	76	27	24
October 16.....	32	34	21	22	24	56	46	38	76	27	24
October 23.....	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	21	22	25	56	48	38	76	27	24
October 30.....	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	21	22	25	57	50	40	76	27	24
November 6.....	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	21	22	25	57	50	40	76	27	24
November 13.....	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	21	22	25	59	51	40	76	27	24
November 20.....	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	21	22	27	57	51	40	76	28	25
November 27.....	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	21	22	27	59	52	45	76	28	25
December 4.....	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	21	22	27	59	52	45	82	28	25
December 11.....	33	38	21	24	27	59	52	45	82	28	25
December 18.....	34	38	22	24	27	59	52	45	82	28	25
December 24.....	34	38	22	24	27	59	52	45	82	28	25
December 31.....	34	38	22	24	27	60	53	45	82	28	25
1909—January 8.....	34	38	23	24	28	62	57	45	82	28	25
January 15.....	34	38	23	24	28	62	57	45	82	28	25
January 22.....	34	38	23	24	28	62	57	48	82	28	25
January 29.....	34	38	23	24	28	62	57	48	82	28	25
February 5.....	34	38	23	24	28	62	57	48	82	28	25
February 12.....	34	38	23	24	28	62	57	48	82	28	25
February 19.....	34	38	23	24	29	62	57	48	82	28	25
February 26.....	34	38	23	24	29	62	57	48	82	28	25
March 5.....	34	38	23	24	29	62	58	48	82	28	25
March 12.....	34	38	23	24	29	62	58	48	82	28	25
March 19.....	34	38	23	24	29	62	58	48	82	28	25

^a Territorial wools embrace the Dakotas, Idaho, Arizona, Nevada, Washington, Kansas, and Nebraska.

TABLE 58.—*Wholesale weekly prices of wool, washed, unwashed, and scoured, and mohair, in Boston, 1908 to 1911—Continued.*

Friday.	Wool.									Mohair.	
	Washed.			Unwashed.		Scoured basis.				Choice.	
	Ohio XX.	Ohio No. 1.	Michi- gan X. ^a	Ohio fine.	Ken- tucky and In- diana $\frac{1}{4}$ blood.	Territorial fine medium. ^b		B super pulled.	Aus- tra- lian 64's, comb- ing.	Comb- ing.	Card- ing.
						Staple.	Cloth- ing.				
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1909—March 26.....	34	38	23	24	29	62	58	48	82	28	25
April 2.....	34	38	23	24	29	62	58	45	78	28	25
April 9.....	34	38	23	24	29	62	58	48	78	28	25
April 16.....	34	38	23	24	29	62	58	48	80	28	25
April 23.....	34	38	23	24	29	62	58	48	80	28	25
April 30.....	34	38	23	24	29	62	58	51	80	28	25
May 7.....	34	39	24	25	31	70	65	51	80	28	25
May 14.....	34	39	24	25	31	70	65	53	80	28	25
May 21.....	34	39	25	28	33	70	65	53	80	28	25
May 28.....	34	39	25	28	37	72	66	53	84	28	25
June 4.....	35	40	26	28	37	72	66	53	84	28	25
June 11.....	35	40	26	28	37	72	66	53	84	28	25
June 18.....	35	40	26	28	37	72	66	53	84	30	26
June 25.....	35	40	26	28	37	72	66	53	84	30	26
July 2.....	35	40	26	28	37	72	66	53	84	30	26
July 9.....	37	40	26	28	33	72	66	53	84	30	26
July 16.....	35	40	26	28	33	72	66	53	84	30	26
July 23.....	35	40	26	28	33	72	66	53	84	30	26
July 30.....	35	40	26	28	33	72	66	53	84	30	26
August 6.....	35	40	26	28	33	72	66	53	85	30	26
August 13.....	35	40	26	28	33	72	66	55	85	30	26
August 20.....	35	40	26	28	33	72	66	53	85	31	26
August 27.....	35	40	26	28	33	72	68	55	85	31	26
September 3.....	35	40	26	28	33	72	68	55	85	31	26
September 10.....	36	40	26	28	33	72	68	55	85	31	26
September 17.....	36	40	26	28	33	72	68	58	85	31	26
September 24.....	36	40	26	28	33	72	68	58	85	31	26
October 1.....	36	40	26	28	33	72	68	58	85	31	26
October 8.....	36	40	26	28	33	72	68	58	85	31	26
October 15.....	36	40	26	28	33	72	68	58	85	31	26
October 22.....	36	40	26	28	33	72	68	58	85	31	26
October 29.....	37	40	26	28	33	72	68	58	82	31	26
November 5.....	37	40	26	28	33	72	68	58	85	31	26
November 12.....	37	40	26	28	33	72	68	58	85	31	26
November 19.....	37	40	26	28	33	72	68	58	85	31	26
November 26.....	37	40	26	28	33	72	68	58	85	31	26
December 3.....	37	40	26	28	33	72	68	58	85	31	30
December 10.....	37	40	26	28	33	72	68	58	85	33	30
December 17.....	37	40	26	28	33	72	68	58	85	33	30
December 24.....	37	40	26	28	33	72	68	58	85	33	30
December 31.....	37	40	26	28	33	72	68	58	85	33	30
1910—January 7.....	37	40	26	28	33	72	68	58	85	33	30
January 14.....	37	40	26	28	33	72	68	58	85	33	30
January 21.....	37	40	26	28	33	72	68	58	85	33	30
January 28.....	37	40	26	28	33	72	68	58	80	33	30
February 4.....	37	40	26	28	33	72	68	58	80	33	30
February 11.....	37	40	26	28	33	72	68	58	80	38	30
February 18.....	37	40	26	28	33	72	68	58	80	35	30
February 25.....	37	40	26	28	33	72	68	58	80	35	30
March 4.....	37	40	26	28	36	71	68	58	80	35	30
March 11.....	37	40	26	28	36	71	68	58	80	35	30
March 18.....	36	40	26	26	35	68	65	58	80	35	30
March 25.....	36	40	25	26	35	68	65	58	80	35	30
April 1.....	36	40	25	26	35	68	65	58	80	35	30
April 8.....	34	39	25	26	33	66	63	55	80	35	30
April 15.....	34	37	25	24	30	64	59	55	82	35	30
April 22.....	34	37	24	24	30	64	59	55	82	35	30
April 29.....	33	36	24	24	30	61	57	54	82	35	30
May 6.....	33	36	23	24	30	61	57	54	82	35	30
May 13.....	33	36	23	23	29	63	58	54	82	35	30
May 20.....	33	36	23	24	29	63	58	52	82	32	28
May 27.....	33	36	23	24	29	63	58	52	82	32	28
June 3.....	33	36	23	24	28	63	58	52	82	32	28
June 10.....	32	36	23	24	27	63	58	52	82	35	25
June 17.....	32	36	23	24	27	65	60	52	82	35	25
June 24.....	32	.....	23	22	27	61	58	51	82	35	25
July 1.....	31	.....	21	21	26	61	56	51	76	35	25

^a After June 3, 1909, Michigan fine.^b Territorial wools embrace the Dakotas, Idaho, Arizona, Nevada, Washington, Kansas, and Nebraska.

TABLE 58.—*Wholesale weekly prices of wool, washed, unwashed, and scoured, and mohair, in Boston, 1908 to 1911—Continued.*

Friday.	Wool.									Mohair.	
	Washed.		Unwashed.			Scoured basis.				Choice.	
	Ohio XX.	Ohio No. 1.	Michigan fine.	Ohio fine.	Kentucky and Indiana $\frac{1}{4}$ blood.	Territorial fine medium. ^a		B super-pulled.	Australian 64's combing.	Combing.	Carding.
						Staple.	Clothing.				
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents
1910—July 8.....	30	.....	20	21	26	61	56	49	76	35	25
July 15.....	30	.....	20	21	26	61	56	49	76	35	25
July 22.....	30	.....	20	21	26	60	56	48	76	35	25
July 29.....	30	.....	20	21	26	60	56	48	76	35	25
August 5.....	30	.....	20	21	26	60	57	48	76	35	25
August 12.....	30	.....	20	21	28	60	57	48	78	35	25
August 19.....	30	.....	20	21	28	60	57	48	78	35	25
August 26.....	30	.....	20	21	28	60	57	48	78	35	25
September 2.....	30	.....	20	21	28	60	57	48	80	35	25
September 9.....	30	.....	20	21	28	60	57	48	80	35	25
September 16.....	30	.....	20	21	28	60	57	48	75	35	25
September 23.....	30	.....	20	22	28	60	56	47	75	35	25
September 30.....	30	.....	21	23	28	60	56	47	78	35	25
October 7.....	30	.....	21	23	28	60	56	47	78	35	25
October 14.....	30	.....	21	23	28	60	56	48	78	35	25
October 21.....	30	.....	21	23	28	60	56	48	78	35	25
October 28.....	30	.....	21	23	28	60	56	48	78	35	25
November 4.....	30	.....	21	23	28	60	56	48	78	35	25
November 11.....	30	.....	21	24	28	60	56	52	78	35	25
November 18.....	30	.....	21	24	28	60	56	52	78	35	25
November 25.....	31	.....	21	24	28	60	56	52	78	35	25
December 2.....	31	.....	21	24	28	60	56	52	78	35	25
December 9.....	31	.....	21	24	28	60	56	53	78	35	25
December 16.....	32	.....	21	23	28	60	56	53	82	35	25
December 23.....	32	.....	21	23	28	60	56	49	82	35	20
December 30.....	32	.....	21	23	27	60	56	49	82	35	20
1911—January 6.....	32	.....	21	23	28	59	55	49	82	35	20
January 13.....	32	.....	21	22	27	59	55	47	82	35	20
January 20.....	32	.....	21	22	27	59	55	47	82	35	20
January 27.....	31½	.....	21	22	27	59	54	47	80	35	20
February 3.....	31½	.....	21	22	27	59	52	45	80	35	20
February 10.....	31½	.....	21	22	26	59	52	43	78	35	20
February 17.....	31½	.....	21	22	26	59	52	43	78	35	20
February 24.....	31½	.....	21	22	26	59	52	43	78	35	20
March 3.....	31½	.....	21	22	25½	59	52	43	79	35	20
March 10.....	31½	.....	21	22	25½	56	50	43	78	35	20
March 17.....	31½	.....	21	22	25½	56	50	43	78	35	20
March 24.....	31½	.....	21	22	25½	56	50	43	78	35	20
March 31.....	28	.....	21	21½	24	53	48	42	78	35	20
April 7.....	28	.....	21	20½	24	53	47	42	78	35	20
April 14.....	28	.....	21	20	24	53	47	42	78	35	20
April 21.....	28	.....	18	19	23	53	47	42	78	35	20
April 28.....	28	.....	17½	19	23	52	47	42	78	38	30
May 5.....	28	.....	17½	20	23	52	47	42	78	38	30
May 12.....	28	.....	17½	19½	23	53	47	42	78	38	30
May 19.....	27	.....	17½	19½	22	55	47	42	78	37	30

^a Territorial wools embrace the Dakotas, Idaho, Arizona, Nevada, Washington, Kansas, and Nebraska.

TABLE 59.—*Annual average import price, or cost, in the foreign markets, of unwashed wool imported into the United States, 1867 to 1910.*

(Compiled from reports of Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor.)

Year.	Raw wool.			Year.	Raw wool.		
	Clothing, per pound.	Combing, per pound.	Carpet, per pound.		Clothing, per pound.	Combing, per pound.	Carpet, per pound.
1867.....	\$0.327	\$0.211	\$0.147	1889.....	\$0.20	\$0.23	\$0.12
1868.....	.193	.121	.150	1890.....	.23	.25	.12
1869.....	.202	.241	.132	1891.....	.23	.23	.11
1870.....	.191	.278	.116	1892.....	.21	.23	.09
1871.....	.201	.179	.126	1893.....	.18	.22	.09
1872.....	.247	.218	.177	1894.....	.16	.26	.09
1873.....	.279	.262	.209	1895.....	.15	.20	.09
1874.....	.338	.229	.169	1896.....	.17	.22	.10
1875.....	.274	.277	.145	1897.....	.17	.22	.11
1876.....	.253	.366	.161	1898.....	.18	.20	.10
1877.....	.236	.331	.140	1899.....	.15	.28	.09
1878.....	.244	.320	.134	1900.....	.21	.21	.09
1879.....	.213	.242	.117	1901.....	.16	.20	.10
1880.....	.229	.287	.137	1902.....	.12	.18	.09
1881.....	.230	.288	.141	1903.....	.18	.19	.10
1882.....	.224	.280	.141	1904.....	.19	.22	.12
1883.....	.221	.251	.139	1905.....	.23	.25	.13
1884.....	.225	.237	.125	1906.....	.24	.28	.14
1885.....	.221	.237	.109	1907.....	.26	.30	.15
1886.....	.181	.228	.105	1908.....	.22	.27	.15
1887.....	.184	.234	.120	1909.....	.21	.21	.11
1888.....	.20	.24	.12	1910.....	.24	.25	.19

TABLE 60.—*Prices of English wools, 1865 to 1910.*

[Lincoln is typical of the English long wool and Southdown of short wool, based upon tables in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, and North's Wool Book 1895. It has been impossible to find any one table covering the whole period.]

["Wool growing and the Tariff," Chester Whitney Wright.]

Year.	South- down ewe and wether.	Lincoln half-hog.	Year.	South- down ewe and wether.	Lincoln half-hog.
	Cents.	Cents.		Cents.	Cents.
1865.....	46½	51½	1888.....	21½	20½
1866.....	43	47	1889.....	22¾	22
1867.....	34	37¾	1890.....	24	22
1868.....	28	35	1891.....	23½	19½
1869.....	28½	36½	1892.....	23	17½
1870.....	27	33½	1893.....	22½	20½
1871.....	35½	42¾	1894.....	21¾	20½
1872.....	43	51½	1895.....	21	24
1873.....	37	49	1896.....	20½	23
1874.....	34½	41½	1897.....	19½	19½
1875.....	36½	39½	1898.....	18	17½
1876.....	32	35½	1899.....	18¾	16½
1877.....	34	32½	1900.....	20	15¾
1878.....	30½	30	1901.....	16½	13¾
1879.....	24	25	1902.....	16½	12½
1880.....	30	31½	1903.....	20	14½
1881.....	28	24½	1904.....	21½	21
1882.....	30	22½	1905.....	24½	25
1883.....	24¾	20	1906.....	29½	28½
1884.....	23½	20	1907.....	28½	24½
1885.....	21½	19¾	1908.....	23½	17½
1886.....	22	20	909.....	25	18½
1887.....	23	21	910.....	29	20

TABLE 61.—*Prices of colonial and River Plate wools in the London market, 1872 to 1902.*

[“Wool growing and the tariff,” by Chester Whitney Wright.]

Year.	Port Philip (good average).		Australian crossbred, greasy (average).	Cape fleece, eastern (average).	River Plate, Buenos Aires, greasy (average).	East India-Candahar best white.
	Greasy.	Scoured.				
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1872.....	30.8	55.4	.....	35.0	17.4	37.0
1873.....	30.4	53.4	.....	31.0	14.8	33.0
1874.....	29.2	52.4	.....	32.2	15.0	29.4
1875.....	27.0	49.4	.....	30.2	15.8	28.4
1876.....	25.0	45.6	23.2	26.0	13.4	25.4
1877.....	24.2	44.2	21.0	24.4	12.8	22.6
1878.....	23.8	43.8	20.4	23.0	12.4	21.0
1879.....	23.4	42.2	20.0	22.2	12.8	21.2
1880.....	27.6	48.4	24.8	25.2	15.2	26.8
1881.....	23.8	44.4	21.0	22.8	14.0	23.4
1882.....	25.0	45.4	19.4	23.2	13.4	23.8
1883.....	24.6	44.2	17.8	22.4	13.4	22.4
1884.....	23.2	42.4	19.2	20.8	12.4	19.8
1885.....	20.0	37.4	19.2	17.8	10.2	18.0
1886.....	19.6	36.0	18.4	17.8	10.6	19.8
1887.....	20.2	36.2	19.6	17.8	11.2	19.4
1888.....	20.6	36.8	18.8	17.2	11.2	18.4
1889.....	23.0	40.6	20.6	20.2	12.4	18.0
1890.....	21.2	37.6	20.2	19.0	12.0	18.8
1891.....	19.6	36.0	20.2	17.4	10.8	17.0
1892.....	17.0	30.8	19.0	15.4	9.6	16.2
1893.....	17.2	31.4	19.2	15.4	9.4	15.8
1894.....	16.0	29.4	18.0	14.6	8.4	15.2
1895.....	17.0	29.6	17.8	14.0	8.2	15.4
1896.....	19.8	32.4	18.0	15.0	9.0	16.0
1897.....	18.4	30.8	17.2	14.2	8.6	16.2
1898.....	19.4	34.4	15.2	16.2	9.8	14.2
1899.....	24.8	44.4	19.0	22.0	13.8	13.8
1900.....	23.2	41.6	16.8	19.4	10.6	16.2
1901.....	19.2	34.4	11.8	14.0	9.2	15.4
1902.....	23.0	39.4	12.6	16.6	10.4	15.8

TABLE 62.—*Prices of wool, per pound, in London for the weeks ending Jan. 7 to May 6 1911, as quoted by the London Economist.*

Date.	Half-bred hogs.	Victoria scoured, average.	Victoria greasy, average to fair.	South Australia greasy, average.	Natal scoured.	Natal greasy, average.
1911.	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Jan. 7.....	24.29	40.55	26.36	20.28	38.53	18.25
14.....	24.29	40.55	26.36	20.28	38.53	18.25
21.....	24.29	38.53	25.35	18.25	37.51	17.24
28.....	24.29	38.53	24.33	18.25	35.48	16.22
Feb. 4.....	24.29	38.53	24.33	18.25	35.48	16.22
11.....	24.29	38.53	24.33	18.25	35.48	16.22
18.....	24.29	38.53	24.33	18.25	35.48	16.22
25.....	24.29	38.53	24.33	18.25	35.48	16.22
Mar. 4.....	24.29	38.53	24.33	18.25	35.48	16.22
11.....	24.29	38.53	24.33	18.25	35.48	16.22
18.....	24.29	38.53	24.33	18.25	35.48	16.22
25.....	24.29	38.53	24.33	18.25	35.48	16.22
Apr. 1.....	24.29	38.53	24.33	18.25	35.48	16.22
8.....	24.29	39.54	25.35	19.27	36.50	17.24
15.....	24.29	39.54	25.35	19.27	36.50	17.24
22.....	24.29	39.54	25.35	19.27	36.50	17.24
29.....	24.29	39.54	25.35	19.27	36.50	17.24
May 6.....	23.78	39.54	25.35	19.27	36.50	17.24
13.....	23.78	39.54	25.35	19.27	36.50	17.24

TABLE 63.—*Raw and partially manufactured wools—Quotations of average prices, per pound, of the Boston market for the first week in October: 1890, 1895, 1900, 1905, and 1910.*

[Cotton and Wool Reporter, Boston.]

Item.	1890.	1895.	1900.	1905.	1910.
Raw wool:					
Domestic—					
Washed Ohio fleece, x and above.....	\$0.32 - \$0.32½	\$0.17 - \$0.19	\$0.25 - \$0.29	\$0.34 - \$0.37½	\$0.29 - \$0.32
Fine unwashed delaine.....	.21 - .22	.13	.19 - .21	.30 - .32	.26 - .27
Unwashed Ohio half-blood combing.....	.25 - .26	.16 - .18	.23	.34 - .35	.28 - .29
Unwashed Ohio half-blood clothing.....	.21 - .22	.11 - .13	.19 - .20	.29 - .31	.24 - .25
Unwashed Ohio quarter blood.....	.24 - .25	.17 - .19	.24	.34	.27 - .27½
Texas 12 months' average.....	.23 - .25	.11 - .12	.16 - .17	.24 - .25	.20 - .21
Georgia and Lake.....	.26 - .27½	.18 - .19	.22 - .23	.34 - .35	.25 - .26
California, 12 months' spring average.....	.24 - .25	.12 - .15	.16 - .17	.25 - .26	.20 - .21
Oregon fine eastern staple.....	.19 - .21	.12 - .13½	.14 - .15	.24 - .25	.20 - .21
Oregon Valley No. 1.....	.24 - .25½	.12 - .13	.21 - .22	.27 - .28	.21 - .22
Montana staple.....	.20 - .21	.11 - .13	.16 - .18	.28 - .30	.23 - .24
Idaho average fine and fine medium.....	.18 - .20	.10 - .12	.14 - .16	.22 - .23	.17 - .18
Scoured B supers, pulled.....	.37 - .40	.28 - .30	.38 - .42	.58 - .60	.45 - .48
Mohair—					
Domestic combing.....	.26 - .28	.15 - .18	.21	.32 - .33	.30 - .32
Carding average.....	.16 - .18	.07 - .08	.14 - .15	.23 - .25	.20 - .21
Foreign—					
Adelaide 60s combing.....	.38 - .41	.21 - .23	.35 - .36	.45 - .48	.40 - .41
New Zealand crossbred, 36s to 44s.....	.38 - .42	.21 - .22	.31 - .33	.37 - .38	.34 - .36
Montevideo quarters.....	.26 - .29	.15 - .16	.26 - .28	.36 - .37½	.33½ - .35
Buenos Aires.....				.35½ - .37½	.33 - .34
English and Irish.....	.34 - .36	.24 - .26	.28	.40 - .43	.38 - .42
Mohair, Turkey average.....	.39 - .41	.28 - .30	.34 - .36	.44 - .46	.45 - .46
Partially manufactured wool:					
Tops—					
American—					
Fine territory.....	.90 - .95	.80 - .85	.75 - .80	.87 - .93	.86 - .90
Medium quarter blood.....	.68 - .70	.57 - .60	.52 - .55	.64 - .66	.63 - .65
Australian 70s.....	1.10	.90 - .95	.88 - .90	1.00	1.00
White carpet.....	.50 - .55	.42 - .45	.40 - .43	.46 - .48	.49 - .51
Noils—					
American, medium wool.....	.40 - .50	.28 - .30	.25 - .32	.35 - .50	.35 - .45
Australian, fine white.....	.45 - .50	.36 - .38	.32 - .45	.50 - .70	.50 - .55
Waste, domestic and foreign—					
Ring—					
Domestic.....	.54 - .55	.30	.40 - .50	.55 - .65	.48 - .50
Foreign.....	.79 - .80	.55 - .57	.65	.75	.56 - .58
Carding.....	.06 - .13	.03 - .12	.06 - .15	.06 - .12	.02 - .04
Carpet yarn.....	.09 - .15	.07 - .10	.08 - .11	.10 - .15	.16 - .20
Wool headings.....	.07 - .14	.06 - .11	.10 - .12	.08 - .15	.08 - .10
Bur, white.....	.05 - .11	.01 - .04	.01½ - .05	.06 - .12	.08 - .12
Loom jack flyings.....	.00½ - .01	.00½ - .01	.01½ - .02	.00½ - .01	.00½ - .01
Flocks—					
No. 1 all wool black.....	.08 - .09	.05 - .06	.05½ - .06½	.05 - .06	.02 - .03
Shear fine white.....	.15 - .16	.10 - .12	.09 - .11	.08 - .10	.06½ - .07
Shoddy, domestic and foreign—					
Fine white, all wool.....	.45	.18 - .20	.42 - .45	.33 - .39	.30 - .38
Medium knit, all wool.....	.27 - .29	.16 - .18	.29 - .34	.29 - .30	.26 - .31
Red knit, all wool.....	.21 - .23	.17 - .18	.19 - .21	.20 - .22	.19 - .22
New blue worsted, all wool.....	.30 - .33	.23 - .24	.23 - .26	.25 - .27	.18½ - .25
Medium dark merino, all wool.....	.23 - .25	.16 - .17	.13 - .15	.16 - .18	.16 - .18
Dark mixed yarn, all wool.....	.27 - .29	.18 - .22½	.24 - .27	.17 - .18	.21 - .24
Wool extracts, domestic and foreign—					
Medium light.....	.16 - .18	.15 - .16	.18	.16 - .17	.16½ - .18
Medium light merino.....	.25 - .36	.16 - .18	.19 - .20	.17 - .18	.15 - .17
Rags—					
Softs No. 1.....	.08½ - .09	.04½ - .05	.05½ - .05½	.09½ - .10	.05½ - .05½
New clips—					
Medium light.....	.10 - .12	.07½ - .08½	.07 - .08	.07½ - .08	.08 - .08½
Brown clips.....	.18 - .19	.20	.11 - .12	.11 - .12	.17 - .18½
Light unions.....	.04 - .06	.02½ - .03	.02½ - .03½	.02 - .02½	.02 - .02½
Yarns—					
Woolen—					
6-cut on cops.....		.28 - .30	.30	.38	.28
25-28 cut three-eighths blood.....		.30 - .40	.65	.75 - .80	.75
30-32 cut one-half blood.....		.38 - .45	.75 - .80	.85 - .90	.85 - .90

TABLE 63.—*Raw and partially manufactured wools—Quotations of average prices, per pound, of the Boston market for the first week in October: 1890, 1895, 1900, 1905, and 1910—Continued.*

Item.	1890.	1895.	1900.	1905.	1910.
Partially manufactured wool—Con. Yarns—Continued.					
Worsted—					
Bradford system—					
2-32s quarter blood.....		\$0.57 - \$0.59	\$0.75	\$0.85 - \$0.87	\$0.85
2-36s three-eighths blood.....		.64 - .65	.80	.92½ - .95	\$0.87½ - .90
2-40s fine Australian..		.72½ - .77½	\$1.10 - 1.12½	1.30 - 1.32	1.25
2-60s fine Australian..		.90 - .92	1.27	1.40 - 1.45	1.40
Knitting—					
French system—					
1-30s three-eighths blood.....		.52	.95	.95 - .97	.96
1-30s half blood.....		.53 - .54	97½ - 1.00	.97½ - 1.00	1.00 - 1.02½
1-40s Australian.....		.76	1.15 - 1.17½	1.25	1.25 - 1.27
2-50s Australian.....		.79	1.25 - 1.35	1.37 - 1.40	1.45
Carpet, woolen and worsted—					
16s 2-3 No. 1 white Brussels.	\$0.50	.38 - .40	42½ - .45	.55	.61 - .63
2-16s white ingrain.....	.45	.31 - .34	35 - .38	.48 - .51	.53 - .54
60-yard double reel No. 1..	\$0.25 - .26	.16 - .16½	21 - .21½	.29	.25
13s 2-3 white tapestry.....		.37½ - 39	.42½ - .43	.53 - .54	.59 - .61

TABLE 64.—*Drawback paid on imports of wool and manufactures of wool: 1903 to 1910*

Year.	Item.	Unmanufactured wool.	Manufactures of wool.
1903	Quantity.....pounds..	173,187	12,783
	Drawback paid.....	\$12,854	\$1,424
1904	Quantity.....	191,570	^a 13,638
	Drawback paid.....	\$15,663	^b 8,646
1905	Quantity.....pounds..	168,287	\$5,216
	Drawback paid.....	\$14,636	11,924
1906	Quantity.....pounds..	182,212	\$6,742
	Drawback paid.....	\$18,121	23,842
1907	Quantity.....pounds..	657,987	\$6,922
	Drawback paid.....	\$45,835	20,989
1908	Quantity.....pounds..	\$25,355	\$12,571
	Drawback paid.....	\$51,802	17,709
1909	Quantity.....pounds..	758,444	\$7,741
	Drawback paid.....	\$51,421	2,753
1910	Quantity.....pounds..	1,316,337	\$4,224
	Drawback paid.....	\$34,127	9,876
			\$14,262

^a Linear yards.^b Pounds.

TABLE 65.—*Tariff and total revenues of the Government, quantity of revenue derived from Schedule K, and population and wealth statistics: 1867 to 1910.*

[Compiled by Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor.]

Year.	Revenue of the United States.			From Schedule K. ^b			Per cent of rev- enue from Schedule K to total tariff.	Population. ^c	Wealth. ^c	Per capita wealth.
	Tariff.	Internal.	All other.	Total. ^a	Total.	Raw wool.	Manufactures of wool.			
1867	\$168,503,750	\$266,027,537	\$28,315,393	\$462,846,680	\$26,327,661	\$2,028,269	\$24,299,392	36,211,000	.....	.....
1868	160,532,779	191,087,589	24,814,086	376,434,454	23,684,048	1,644,603	22,039,445	36,973,000	.....	.....
1869	176,557,584	158,356,461	22,274,211	357,188,256	25,632,041	2,148,647	23,483,394	37,756,000	.....	.....
1870	191,390,500	184,899,756	19,669,578	395,959,834	26,082,101	2,690,700	23,391,401	38,558,371	.....	.....
1871	202,446,673	143,098,154	28,886,278	374,431,105	26,564,479	4,514,454	29,050,025	39,555,000	\$30,068,518,000	\$779.83
1872	212,619,105	130,642,178	21,432,947	364,694,230	42,031,077	9,026,184	33,004,893	40,596,000	.....	.....
1873	184,929,042	113,729,314	23,519,318	322,177,674	38,480,629	7,846,846	30,643,783	41,677,000	.....	.....
1874	160,522,285	102,409,785	37,009,021	299,941,091	32,326,863	4,470,523	27,856,340	42,796,000	.....	.....
1875	154,554,983	110,007,494	19,458,294	284,020,771	30,914,037	3,631,859	27,282,178	43,951,000	.....	.....
1876	145,178,603	116,700,732	28,187,250	290,066,585	25,306,314	2,787,208	22,519,106	45,137,000	.....	.....
1877	128,428,343	118,630,408	33,941,891	281,000,642	20,288,038	2,657,997	17,600,041	46,383,000	.....	.....
1878	127,195,159	110,581,625	19,669,992	257,446,776	17,714,396	2,176,549	15,537,847	47,598,000	.....	.....
1879	133,390,436	113,561,611	25,365,090	272,322,137	18,805,340	1,966,276	16,839,064	48,866,000	.....	.....
1880	182,747,684	124,009,374	26,769,473	333,526,501	29,238,370	7,374,217	21,864,153	50,155,783	43,642,000,000	850.20
1881	193,800,880	135,264,386	31,717,027	360,782,293	27,285,625	4,860,815	22,424,810	51,316,000	.....	.....
1882	216,138,916	146,497,595	40,888,739	403,525,250	29,253,016	3,854,653	25,398,363	52,495,000	.....	.....
1883	210,637,293	144,720,369	42,929,920	398,287,582	32,320,893	3,174,628	29,146,265	53,693,000	.....	.....
1884	190,282,836	121,586,073	36,650,961	348,519,870	32,031,226	4,552,826	27,478,400	54,911,000	.....	.....
1885	178,151,601	112,498,726	33,040,379	323,690,706	27,459,235	3,164,296	24,294,939	56,148,000	.....	.....
1886	189,410,448	116,805,936	30,223,343	336,439,727	32,404,636	5,126,108	27,278,528	57,404,000	.....	.....
1887	214,222,310	118,823,391	38,357,577	371,403,278	35,629,534	5,899,816	29,729,718	58,680,000	.....	.....
1888	216,042,256	124,296,872	38,926,947	379,266,075	36,942,607	4,729,487	32,213,120	59,974,000	.....	.....
1889	220,576,989	130,881,514	35,591,556	387,050,059	41,355,839	5,982,212	35,373,627	61,289,000	.....	.....
1890	226,540,037	142,606,706	40,834,240	409,980,983	42,900,936	5,460,886	37,440,050	62,947,714	65,037,091,000	1,038.57
1891	216,886,701	146,086,249	30,040,497	392,612,447	41,409,720	6,552,268	34,857,452	63,844,000	.....	.....
1892	174,124,270	153,971,073	25,648,327	354,937,784	44,598,772	7,799,086	36,451,552	66,086,000	.....	.....
1893	199,143,678	161,027,624	38,519,629	385,819,629	44,598,772	8,147,220	36,451,552	66,349,000	.....	.....
1894	129,558,892	147,111,233	21,651,894	297,722,019	21,194,428	2,132,492	19,061,936	67,632,000	.....	.....
1895	149,459,608	143,421,672	23,517,795	313,390,075	20,927,544	224,621	20,702,923	68,934,000	77,000,000,000	1,117.01
1896	157,013,506	146,762,865	23,199,829	326,976,200	23,121,474	Free.	23,121,474	70,254,000	.....	.....
1897	172,760,361	146,088,574	28,272,776	347,721,705	22,093,027	Free.	22,693,027	71,592,000	.....	.....
1898	145,438,335	170,900,641	38,982,309	405,321,335	13,057,164	2,405,862	10,651,302	72,947,000	.....	.....
1899	202,072,050	273,437,162	40,451,408	515,960,620	17,230,153	3,959,572	13,270,581	74,318,000	.....	.....
1900	229,360,771	295,327,927	42,552,154	567,240,852	21,637,424	7,352,642	14,284,782	75,994,575	88,517,306,775	1,164.79
1901	233,556,110	307,180,664	46,948,564	587,685,338	21,575,005	8,125,699	13,449,306	77,613,000	.....	.....
1902	251,453,155	271,880,122	39,144,956	562,478,233	26,396,837	10,848,599	15,548,238	79,231,000	.....	.....

1903	280,752,416	230,810,124	48,834,135	560,396,675	29,195,736	11,631,042	17,564,694	10.39	80,849,000	.....
1904	258,161,130	232,904,119	48,651,665	539,716,914	27,252,492	10,923,458	16,329,034	10.56	82,467,000	.....
1905	258,426,295	234,095,741	52,084,723	544,606,759	33,077,579	16,529,987	16,547,592	12.79	84,085,000	.....
1906	293,910,396	249,150,213	51,657,333	594,717,942	37,908,695	17,783,646	20,185,049	12.92	85,703,000	.....
1907	329,480,048	269,666,773	63,978,839	663,125,660	36,554,816	16,562,748	19,992,068	11.09	87,321,000	.....
1908	282,582,895	251,711,127	66,766,701	601,060,723	28,845,245	11,420,511	17,424,734	10.21	88,939,000	.....
1909	294,667,054	246,212,644	62,709,792	603,589,490	33,361,816	17,082,990	16,278,826	11.32	90,557,000	.....
1910	326,561,683	289,933,519	59,016,513	675,511,715	41,900,693	21,128,729	20,771,964	12.83	91,972,266	.....
							<i>d</i> 137,500,000,000			1,495.00

a Does not include receipts from loans, premiums, Treasury notes, or revenues of the Post Office Department.

b Not including carpets of flax and cotton, dutiable under Schedule K, the revenue from which is too small to affect the "Per cent of revenue from Schedule K to total tariff."

c Continental United States, estimates for other than census years.

d Estimated.

ue produced
a total of the di

1902	
2, 478, 233	\$560,
1, 880, 122	\$230,
9, 144, 956	\$48,
1, 453, 155	\$280,
9, 991, 974	\$31,
8, 499, 709	\$8,
28. 34	
3. 38	
1, 424, 011	\$25,
1, 365, 381	\$13,
53. 05	
4. 52	
8, 870, 207	\$65,
4, 973, 244	\$22,
38. 52	
5. 95	
4, 556, 267	\$16,
2, 572, 527	\$2,
17. 67	
1. 02	
1, 116, 367	\$65,
3, 040, 877	\$63,
86. 79	
21. 09	
6, 331, 536	\$18,
8, 756, 035	\$21,
114. 85	
7. 46	
3, 682, 461	\$46,
6, 012, 639	\$16,
36. 66	
6. 37	
5, 367, 757	\$16,
0, 562, 022	\$11,
68. 73	
4. 20	
1, 129, 139	\$25,
0, 422, 930	\$11,
49. 33	
4. 15	
8, 133, 003	\$71,
0, 694, 804	\$33,
45. 05	
12. 21	
5, 363, 788	\$40,
6, 396, 923	\$29,
74. 64	
10. 50	
2, 242, 228	\$36,
7, 293, 290	\$19,
53. 64	
6. 88	
8, 047, 824	\$9,
1, 896, 456	\$2,
23. 56	
0. 75	
6, 667, 841	\$98,
0, 180, 984	\$20,
23. 29	
8. 03	
0, 327, 118	\$3,
7, 882, 607	\$2,
76. 33	
3. 13	
3, 251, 521	\$570,
0, 550, 428	\$279,

TABLE 66.—*Total revenue of the Government, segregated by kinds, and tariff revenue by schedules, with per cent of total tariff revenue produced by each schedule: 1890 to 1910.*
 [The discrepancy in the total tariff duties twice shown in this table is due to the fact that in the first instance the liquidated returns are included. In the second instance the duties are a total of the distributed statistics, in which the liquidated returns do not appear.]

Sched- ule—	Item.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
	Total revenue.....	\$403,080,983	\$392,612,447	\$354,937,784	\$385,819,629	\$297,722,019	\$313,390,075	\$326,976,200	\$347,721,705	\$405,321,335	\$515,960,620	\$567,240,852	\$587,685,338	\$562,478,233	\$560,396,675	\$539,716,914	\$544,606,759	\$594,717,942	\$663,125,660	\$601,060,723	\$603,589,490	\$675,511,715
	Internal revenue.....	\$142,606,706	\$145,686,249	\$153,971,073	\$161,027,624	\$147,111,233	\$143,421,672	\$146,762,865	\$146,688,574	\$170,900,641	\$273,437,162	\$295,327,927	\$307,180,664	\$271,880,122	\$230,810,124	\$232,904,119	\$234,095,741	\$249,150,213	\$269,666,773	\$251,711,127	\$246,212,644	\$289,933,519
	Other than tariff and internal.....	\$33,934,240	\$30,040,497	\$26,842,441	\$25,048,327	\$21,061,894	\$20,517,795	\$23,199,829	\$28,272,770	\$88,982,309	\$40,451,408	\$42,552,154	\$46,948,564	\$39,144,956	\$48,834,135	\$48,651,665	\$52,084,723	\$51,657,333	\$63,978,839	\$66,766,701	\$62,709,792	\$59,016,513
	Tariff.....	\$226,540,037	\$216,885,701	\$174,124,270	\$199,143,678	\$129,558,892	\$149,450,608	\$157,013,506	\$172,700,361	\$145,438,385	\$202,072,050	\$229,360,771	\$233,556,110	\$251,453,155	\$280,752,416	\$258,161,130	\$258,426,295	\$293,910,396	\$329,480,048	\$282,582,895	\$294,667,054	\$326,561,683
A	Chemical products:																					
	Values.....	\$21,865,347	\$20,052,010	\$18,980,722	\$20,973,252	\$13,951,923	\$18,623,919	\$19,097,067	\$19,003,638	\$19,513,037	\$21,570,616	\$20,955,991	\$26,414,360	\$29,991,974	\$31,249,644	\$30,808,543	\$31,010,996	\$33,481,921	\$40,246,137	\$39,127,306	\$42,936,600	\$42,021,558
	Duties.....	\$7,006,211	\$6,086,113	\$5,959,770	\$6,429,758	\$4,649,309	\$5,575,075	\$5,619,239	\$5,440,024	\$6,146,884	\$7,009,095	\$8,184,044	\$7,415,496	\$8,499,709	\$8,980,673	\$8,813,962	\$8,845,176	\$9,664,910	\$11,124,088	\$10,530,174	\$11,217,784	\$11,072,239
	Ad valorem.....per cent..	32.04	30.35	31.40	30.36	33.32	29.94	28.53	28.63	31.50	32.50	30.36	28.07	28.34	28.74	28.61	28.52	28.87	27.64	26.91	26.13	26.41
	Per cent total tariff.....	3.09	2.81	3.42	3.23	3.59	3.73	3.58	3.15	4.23	3.47	3.57	3.18	3.38	3.20	3.41	3.42	3.29	3.38	3.73	3.81	3.39
B	Earthen and glass ware:																					
	Values.....	\$14,362,557	\$22,716,823	\$23,734,881	\$23,836,492	\$16,877,496	\$22,285,374	\$22,871,936	\$21,166,515	\$15,192,178	\$17,244,220	\$20,090,172	\$20,166,399	\$21,424,011	\$25,735,463	\$24,704,368	\$23,126,296	\$26,589,979	\$31,306,009	\$26,224,241	\$21,148,142	\$24,774,251
	Duties.....	\$8,221,583	\$10,946,381	\$12,131,725	\$12,438,327	\$8,983,326	\$8,324,735	\$8,065,292	\$7,605,169	\$7,387,433	\$8,863,349	\$10,106,541	\$10,301,486	\$11,365,381	\$13,320,181	\$13,163,258	\$12,193,546	\$13,749,020	\$15,350,019	\$13,250,558	\$10,641,572	\$12,467,509
	Ad valorem.....per cent..	57.24	48.19	51.11	52.18	52.93	37.36	35.26	35.93	45.63	51.40	50.31	51.08	53.05	51.76	52.73	51.71	49.03	50.53	50.32	50.33	50.33
	Per cent total tariff.....	3.63	5.05	6.97	6.25	6.90	5.57	5.14	4.40	5.08	4.39	4.41	4.41	4.52	4.74	5.10	4.72	4.68	4.66	3.61	3.61	3.82
C	Metals and manufactures of:																					
	Values.....	\$48,460,028	\$68,788,174	\$42,449,094	\$47,556,563	\$30,271,453	\$33,168,037	\$34,853,090	\$23,603,665	\$18,847,123	\$18,152,727	\$29,089,333	\$28,631,743	\$38,870,207	\$65,164,750	\$40,011,304	\$36,327,218	\$50,917,147	\$67,148,983	\$45,279,789	\$41,103,417	\$66,960,781
	Duties.....	\$17,131,406	\$23,109,252	\$21,507,930	\$27,248,271	\$17,791,784	\$14,929,358	\$13,232,162	\$8,955,132	\$8,454,289	\$7,809,281	\$11,280,853	\$10,922,077	\$14,973,244	\$22,368,210	\$15,682,484	\$14,448,673	\$18,769,616	\$21,882,145	\$16,003,780	\$15,656,102	\$22,333,344
	Ad valorem.....per cent..	35.35	33.59	50.67	57.30	58.77	45.01	37.97	37.94	44.86	43.02	38.78	38.15	38.52	34.33	39.20	39.77	36.86	32.59	35.34	38.09	33.35
	Per cent total tariff.....	7.56	10.66	12.35	13.69	13.73	9.99	8.43	5.18	5.81	3.86	4.92	4.68	5.95	7.97	6.07	5.59	6.39	6.64	5.66	5.31	6.84
D	Wood and woodenware:																					
	Values.....	\$9,873,687	\$12,074,128	\$11,753,621	\$12,245,089	\$9,383,008	\$3,218,450	\$1,794,888	\$1,485,479	\$5,341,083	\$7,568,420	\$11,711,446	\$10,635,183	\$14,556,267	\$16,659,208	\$14,449,585	\$16,707,735	\$22,760,988	\$24,472,483	\$23,349,686	\$23,285,886	\$27,489,155
	Duties.....	\$1,856,577	\$2,052,592	\$1,942,175	\$1,759,942	\$1,289,544	\$679,907	\$412,644	\$339,974	\$1,205,278	\$1,671,048	\$2,351,940	\$2,049,457	\$2,572,527	\$2,814,734	\$2,463,948	\$2,750,017	\$3,650,271	\$3,701,201	\$3,301,256	\$3,140,849	\$3,184,697
	Ad valorem.....per cent..	16.07	17.00	16.52	14.37	13.73	21.13	22.99	22.88	22.57	22.08	20.08	19.27	17.67	16.90	17.05	16.46	16.04	15.12	14.14	13.49	11.59
	Per cent total tariff.....	0.82	0.95	1.12	0.88	1.00	0.45	0.26	0.20	0.83	0.83	1.03	0.88	1.02	1.00	0.95	1.06	1.24	1.12	1.07	1.07	0.98
E	Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of:																					
	Values.....	\$87,613,335	\$43,057,639	\$659,153	\$1,328,999	\$1,955,360	\$39,228,916	\$73,064,318	\$98,283,469	\$38,330,580	\$81,227,498	\$80,890,937	\$87,079,079	\$61,116,367	\$65,959,060	\$77,898,029	\$91,577,274	\$86,133,491	\$92,784,081	\$83,626,684	\$93,478,607	\$101,586,708
	Duties.....	\$55,168,658	\$32,511,296	\$128,900	\$193,294	\$273,764	\$15,600,529	\$29,910,006	\$41,346,400	\$29,695,301	\$61,660,942	\$57,823,285	\$63,089,412	\$53,040,877	\$63,625,731	\$58,152,347	\$51,442,112	\$52,648,866	\$60,338,523	\$50,168,155	\$56,414,434	\$53,105,357
	Ad valorem.....per cent..	62.97	75.51	19.56	14.54	14.00	40.94	42.07	77.47	75.91	71.48	72.45	86.79	96.46	96.46	74.65	56.17	61.12	65.03	59.99	60.35	52.23
	Per cent total tariff.....	24.35	14.99	0.07	0.10	0.21	10.44	19.05	23.93	20.42	30.51	25.21	27.01	21.09	22.66	22.53	19.91	17.91	18.31	17.75	19.14	16.26
F	Tobacco, and manufactures of:																					
	Values.....	\$16,626,045	\$21,065,863	\$10,150,633	\$12,589,004	\$11,289,510	\$13,672,464	\$13,625,272	\$18,782,759	\$8,225,482	\$9,371,597	\$13,597,162	\$15,055,501	\$16,331,536	\$18,298,780	\$17,875,683	\$20,725,297	\$22,917,352	\$29,959,081	\$26,495,243	\$27,332,038	\$29,581,469
	Duties.....	\$13,317,367	\$16,172,277	\$10,265,667	\$13,668,906	\$11,683,989	\$14,916,305	\$14,859,117	\$20,971,882	\$9,916,183	\$10,627,399	\$14,382,305	\$16,655,744	\$18,756,035	\$21,891,687	\$21,176,293	\$22,639,611	\$23,927,700	\$26,120,089	\$22,160,089	\$23,269,458	\$24,124,239
	Ad valorem.....per cent..	80.10	76.77	101.13	117.82	121.08	109.10	109.06	111.66	120.55	113.40	105.77	110.63	114.85	119.63	118.46	109.48	104.41	87.20	83.64	85.14	81.55
	Per cent total tariff.....	5.88	7.46	5.90	7.45	10.55	9.98	9.46	12.14	6.82	5.26	6.27	7.13	7.46	7.80	8.20	8.78	8.14	7.93	7.84	7.90	7.39
G	Provisions:																					
	Values.....	\$37,298,471	\$46,560,858	\$34,579,463	\$38,427,051	\$28,422,078	\$37,733,091	\$34,175,778	\$33,716,958	\$29,853,286	\$32,505,236	\$35,762,588	\$38,566,704	\$43,682,461	\$46,221,428	\$49,013,792	\$47,576,416	\$53,868,946	\$63,720,855	\$69,609,535	\$71,719,009	\$84,872,747
	Duties.....	\$10,647,676	\$14,275,401	\$11,063,116	\$12,735,144	\$9,562,098	\$9,925,557	\$7,721,677	\$8,613,987	\$11,608,121	\$12,743,785	\$13,183,635	\$13,043,820	\$16,012,639	\$16,282,144	\$16,890,988	\$15,418,334	\$18,126,575	\$19,203,886	\$21,618,559	\$23,633,333	\$25,160,516
	Ad valorem.....per cent..	28.55	30.66	31.99	33.64	33.64	26.30	22.59	33.88	39.21	36.86	33.82	33.82	36.66	35.23	34.46	32.41	33.65	30.14	31.06	32.95	29.64
	Per cent total tariff.....	4.70	6.58	6.35	6.39	7.38	6.64	4.92	4.99	7.98	6.31	5.75	5.58	6.37	5.80	6.54	5.97	6.17	5.83	7.65	8.02	7.70
H	Liquors:																					
	Values.....	\$12,499,327	\$13,572,368	\$12,717,443	\$13,921,426	\$10,160,219	\$11,285,766	\$11,287,894	\$11,880,430	\$9,319,646	\$11,072,774	\$12,897,566	\$14,099,924	\$15,367,757	\$16,784,608	\$17,120,014	\$17,912,332	\$19,669,398	\$23,083,420	\$21,419,770	\$23,381,943	\$25,315,878
	Duties.....	\$8,566,503	\$9,547,548	\$8,838,353	\$9,435,263	\$7,063,170	\$7,068,176	\$6,859,390	\$8,136,014	\$6,026,607	\$7,490,074	\$8,828,606	\$9,533,524	\$10,562,022	\$11,646,532	\$12,105,786	\$12,547,900	\$14,009,516	\$16,318,120	\$15,213,085	\$16,144,031	\$18,113,512
	Ad valorem.....per cent..	68.54	70.35	69.50	67.77	69.52	62.63	60.77	68.48	64.66	67.64	68.45	67.61	68.73	69.39	70.71	70.05	71.22	70.69	71.02	69.05	71.55
	Per cent total tariff.....	3.78	4.40	5.08	4.74	5.45	4.73	4.37	4.71	4.14	3.71	3.85	4.08	4.20	4.15	4.69	4.86	4.77	4.95	5.38	5.48	5.55
I	Cotton and cotton goods:																					
	Values.....	\$29,312,028	\$20,197,123	\$17,052,525	\$20,510,438	\$13,724,012	\$19,628,096	\$21,276,405	\$22,650,234	\$14,663,418	\$17,002,769	\$20,684,578	\$19,568,242	\$21,129,139	\$25,332,216	\$23,442,254	\$22,027,367	\$26,656,366	\$31,857,017	\$31,577,132	\$26,228,434	\$28,310,523
	Duties.....	\$11,691,611	\$9,892,223	\$9,468,347	\$11,333,605	\$7,446,758	\$8,906,189	\$9,311,340	\$9,903,895	\$7,500,252	\$8,934,913	\$10,565,562	\$9,715,747	\$10,422,930	\$11,944,300	\$11,035,018	\$10,409,188	\$12,292,896	\$14,284,628	\$13,878,022	\$11,666,308	\$13,619,191
	Ad valorem.....per cent..	39.89	48.98	55.52	55.26	54.26	45.37	43.76	43.73	51.15	52.55	51.08	49.65	49.33	47.15	47.07	46.12	44.84	43.95	44.48	48.11	

TABLE 67.—*Percentage distribution, by schedule, of the tariff revenue derived by the Government during the year ending June 30, 1910.*

Schedule—	Classification.	Per cent of revenue derived.
E.....	Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of.....	16.26
J.....	Hemp, jute, and flax goods.....	15.23
K.....	Wool and woolens.....	12.83
N.....	Sundries.....	8.92
G.....	Provisions.....	7.70
F.....	Tobacco, and manufactures of.....	7.39
C.....	Metals, and manufactures of.....	6.84
H.....	Liquors.....	5.55
L.....	Silk and silk goods.....	5.21
I.....	Cotton and cotton goods.....	4.17
B.....	Earthen and glass ware.....	3.82
A.....	Chemical products.....	3.39
M.....	Books, papers, etc.....	1.62
D.....	Wood and woodenware.....	.98

TABLE 68.—*Tariff duties on wool, 1789-1909.*

[“Wool Growing and the Tariff,” Chester Whitney Wright—Revised.]

Date of act of Congress.	Date of tariff.	Rate of duty.
July 4, 1789	July 4, 1789	Free.
Apr. 27, 1816	July 1, 1816	15 per cent ad valorem.
May 22, 1824	July 1, 1824	Value not exceeding 10 cents a pound, 15 per cent. Value exceeding 10 cents a pound, 20 per cent. After June 1, 1825, 25 per cent; after June 1, 1826, 30 per cent.
May 19, 1828	July 1, 1828	4 cents a pound and 40 per cent; the ad valorem rate to be 45 per cent from July 1, 1829, and 50 per cent from July 1, 1830.
July 14, 1832	Mar. 3, 1833	Value not over 8 cents a pound, free. Value over 8 cents a pound, 4 cents a pound and 40 per cent ad valorem.
Mar. 2, 1833	Jan. 1, 1834	Duties of the preceding act in excess of 20 per cent to have one-tenth of such excess taken off every two years until Jan. 1, 1842, when one half the residue to be deducted, and the remaining half after June 30, 1842.
Aug. 30, 1842	Aug. 30, 1842	Value not over 7 cents a pound, 5 per cent. Value over 7 cents a pound, 3 cents a pound and 30 per cent.
July 30, 1846	Dec. 1, 1846	30 per cent ad valorem.
Mar. 3, 1857	July 1, 1857	Value not over 20 cents a pound, free. Value over 20 cents a pound, 24 per cent.
Mar. 2, 1861	Apr. 1, 1861	Value less than 18 cents a pound, 5 per cent. Value 18 cents and not over 24 cents a pound, 3 cents a pound. Value over 24 cents a pound, 9 cents a pound.
June 30, 1864	July 1, 1864	Value 12 cents or less a pound, 3 cents a pound. Value over 12 cents a pound and not over 24 cents, 6 cents a pound. Value over 24 cents a pound and not over 32 cents, 10 cents a pound and 10 per cent ad valorem. Value over 32 cents a pound, 12 cents a pound and 10 per cent ad valorem.
Mar. 2, 1867	Mar. 2, 1867	Class I, clothing wool: Value 32 cents a pound or less, 10 cents a pound and 11 per cent ad valorem. Value over 32 cents a pound, 12 cents a pound and 10 per cent ad valorem. Washed wool twice the regular duty. Class II, combing wool: Value 32 cents a pound or less, 10 cents a pound and 11 per cent ad valorem. Value over 32 cents a pound, 12 cents a pound and 10 per cent ad valorem. Class III, carpet wool: Value 12 cents per pound or less, 3 cents a pound. Value over 12 cents a pound, 6 cents a pound. All classes scoured wool treble the regular duty. All duties reduced 10 per cent.
June 6, 1872	Aug. 1, 1872	Duties of act of Mar. 2, 1867, restored.
Mar. 3, 1875	Mar. 3, 1875	Class I, clothing wool: Value 30 cents a pound or less, 10 cents a pound. Value over 30 cents a pound, 12 cents a pound.
Mar. 3, 1883	July 1, 1883	Washed wool double the regular duty. Class II, combing wool: Value 30 cents a pound or less, 10 cents a pound. Value over 30 cents a pound, 12 cents a pound. Class III, carpet wools: Value 12 cents a pound or less, 2½ cents a pound. Value over 12 cents a pound, 5 cents a pound. All classes scoured wool treble the regular duty.
Oct. 1, 1890	Oct. 6, 1890	Class I, clothing wool: 11 cents a pound. If washed, double the regular duty. Class II, combing wool: 12 cents a pound. Class III, carpet wool: Value 13 cents a pound or less, 32 per cent. Value over 13 cents a pound, 50 per cent. All classes scoured wool treble the regular duty.
Aug. 1, 1894	Aug. 28, 1894	Free.
July 24, 1897	July 24, 1897	Class I, clothing wool: 11 cents a pound. If washed, double the regular duty. Class II, combing wool: 12 cents a pound. Class III, carpet wool: Value 12 cents a pound or less, 4 cents a pound. Value over 12 cents a pound, 7 cents a pound. All classes scoured wool treble the regular duty.
Aug. 5, 1909	Aug. 6, 1909	No change from act of 1897.

TABLE 69.—*Tariff duties on manufactures of wool, 1789–1909.*

[From Wool and Manufactures of Wool, Bureau of Statistics, 1894; with revisions and extensions to date.]

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
1842	Articles, wool, made by hand.....	40 per cent.
1846	.....do.....	30 per cent.
1861	.....do.....	30 per cent.
	Aubusson. <i>See</i> Carpets.	
	Axminster. <i>See</i> Carpets.	
	Balmorals:	
1862	Balmoral skirts and skirtings, and goods of similar description, or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals, made up or manufactured, except knit goods.	18 cents per pound and 30 per cent.
1864	.....do.....	24 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1867	Value not exceeding 40 cents per pound.....	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 40 and not above 60 cents per pound.....	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 60 and not exceeding 80 cents per pound.....	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Over 80 cents per pound.....	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	Value not exceeding 40 cents per pound.....	18 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
	Above 40 and not above 60 cents per pound.....	27 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
	Above 60 and not above 80 cents per pound.....	36 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
	Above 80 cents per pound.....	45 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
1875	Value not exceeding 40 cents per pound.....	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 cents per pound.....	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 60 and not exceeding 80 cents per pound.....	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 80 cents per pound.....	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	Value not exceeding 30 cents per pound.....	10 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 cents per pound.....	12 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 cents per pound.....	18 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 60 and not exceeding 80 cents per pound.....	24 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 80 cents per pound.....	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
	Barrel buttons. <i>See</i> Webbing.	
	Bedsides. <i>See</i> Carpets.	
1861	Belts or felts, endless, for paper or printing machines.....	25 per cent.
1862	.....do.....	30 per cent.
1864	.....do.....	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1867	.....do.....	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	.....do.....	18 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
1875	.....do.....	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	.....do.....	20 cents per pound and 30 per cent.
	(<i>See</i> Felts.) Webbing.	
	Bindings. <i>See</i> Webbing and Knit goods.	
1824	Blankets.....	25 per cent.
1828	.....do.....	35 per cent.
1832	Valued at not above 75 cents each.....	5 per cent.
	All other ^a	25 per cent.
1842	Valued at not above 75 cents each, not beyond 72 by 52 inches, nor less than 45 by 60 inches.....	15 per cent.
	All other.....	25 per cent.
	Goat's hair or mohair.....	20 per cent.
1846	All.....	20 per cent.
1857	.....do.....	15 per cent.
1861	Valued at not exceeding 28 cents per pound.....	6 cents per pound and 10 per cent.
	Exceeding 28 and not exceeding 40 cents per pound.....	6 cents per pound and 25 per cent.

^a "Increases rates on certain articles named (wool not included)," upon goods, wares, and merchandise now paying a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem, 2½ per cent ad valorem.

TABLE 69.—*Tariff duties on manufactures of wool, 1789-1909—Continued.*

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
	Blankets—Continued.	
1861	Exceeding 40 cents per pound.....	12 cents per pound and 20 per cent.
1862	Value not exceeding 28 cents per pound.....	6 cents per pound and 15 per cent.
	Exceeding 28 and not exceeding 40 cents per pound.....	6 cents per pound and 30 per cent.
	Exceeding 40 cents per pound.....	12 cents per pound and 25 per cent.
1864	Value not exceeding 28 cents per pound.....	12 cents per pound and 20 per cent.
	Exceeding 28 and not exceeding 40 cents per pound.....	24 cents per pound and 25 per cent.
	Exceeding 40 cents per pound.....	24 cents per pound and 30 per cent.
1867	Valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound.....	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 cents per pound.....	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 60 and not exceeding 80 cents per pound.....	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 80 cents per pound.....	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	Valued not exceeding 40 cents per pound.....	18 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
	Above 40 and not exceeding 60.....	27 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
	Above 60 and not exceeding 80.....	36 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
	Above 80 cents.....	45 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
1875	Valued not exceeding 40 cents per pound.....	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 40 and not exceeding 60.....	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 60 and not exceeding 80.....	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 80 cents.....	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	Valued not exceeding 30 cents per pound.....	10 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 30 and not exceeding 40.....	12 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 40 and not exceeding 60.....	18 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 60 and not exceeding 80.....	24 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 80 cents.....	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1890	Valued not exceeding 30 cents per pound.....	16½ cents per pound and 30 per cent.
	Above 30 and not exceeding 40.....	22 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 40 and not exceeding 50.....	33 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Above 50.....	38½ cents per pound and 40 per cent.
	393. On blankets, hats of wool, and flannels for underwear composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be the same as the duty imposed by this act on one pound and one-half of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 30 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than 30 and not more than 40 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be twice the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at more than 40 cents and not more than 50 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class; and in addition thereto upon all the above-named articles 35 per centum ad valorem. On blankets and hats of wool composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animal, valued at more than 50 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three and a half times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem. Flannels composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animal, valued at above 50 cents per pound shall be classified and pay the same duty as women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar character and description provided by this act.	

TABLE 69.—*Tariff duties on manufactures of wool, 1789-1909—Continued.*

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
	Blankets—Continued.	
1894	Valued at not more than 30 cents per pound.....	25 per cent.
	Valued at more than 30 and not more than 40 cents per pound..	30 per cent.
	Valued at more than 40 cents per pound.....	35 per cent.
	Over 3 yards in length—	
	Valued at not over 50 cents per pound.....	40 per cent.
	Valued at more than 50 cents per pound.....	50 per cent.
	282. On blankets, hats of wool, flannels for underwear and felts for printing machines, composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, 25 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 30 and not more than 40 cents per pound, 30 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 40 cents per pound, 35 per cent ad valorem: <i>Provided</i> , That on blankets over 3 yards in length the same duties shall be paid as on woolen and worsted cloths, and on flannels weighing over 4 ounces per square yard, the same duties as on dress goods.	
1897	Valued at not more than 40 cents per pound.....	22 cents per pound and 30 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
1897	Valued at more than 40 cents and not more than 50 cents per pound.	33 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
1897	Valued at more than 50 cents per pound.....	33 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
	More than 3 yards in length—	
1897	Valued at not more than 40 cents per pound.....	33 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
1897	Valued at more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound.	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
1897	Valued at more than 70 cents per pound.....	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
	Braces. <i>See</i> Webbing.	
	Braids. <i>See</i> Webbing.	
1861	Bunting.....	30 per cent.
1862	.....do.....	35 per cent.
1864	.....do.....	50 per cent.
1867	.....do.....	20 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1872	.....do.....	18 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1875	.....do.....	20 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1883	.....do.....	10 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1890	.....do.....	12 cents per square yard and 50 per cent.
1894	Valued at not over 50 cents per pound.....	40 per cent.
	Valued at more than 50 cents per pound.....	50 per cent.
1897	Weighing 4 ounces or less per square yard—	
	Valued at not over 70 cents per pound.....	11 cents per square yard and 50 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
1897	Valued at above 70 cents per pound.....	11 cents per square yard and 55 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
	Weighing over 4 ounces per square yard—	
1897	Valued at not more than 40 cents per pound.....	33 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
1897	Valued at more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound.	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
1897	Valued at more than 70 cents per pound.....	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
	Button forms. <i>See</i> Lastings.	
	Buttons. <i>See</i> Webbing.	
	Caps. <i>See</i> Knit goods.	
	Carpets and carpeting.....	7½ per cent.
1790	.....do.....	10 per cent.
1792	.....do.....	15 per cent.
1794	.....do.....	17½ per cent.
1804	.....do.....	35 per cent.
1812	.....do.....	20 cents per square yard.
1824	.....do.....	32 cents per square yard.
1828	.....do.....	

TABLE 69.—*Tariff duties on manufactures of wool, 1789-1909—Continued.*

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
1832 ^a	Carpets and carpetings	25 per cent.
1846	do.....	30 per cent.
1857	do.....	24 per cent.
1824	Carpets of wool, flax, or cotton, or parts of either, or other material not specially enumerated or provided for.	20 cents per square yard.
1842	do.....	30 per cent.
1861	do.....	30 per cent.
1862	do.....	35 per cent.
1864	do.....	40 per cent.
1867	do.....	40 per cent.
1872	do.....	36 per cent.
1875	do.....	40 per cent.
1883	do.....	40 per cent.
1890	do.....	50 per cent.
1894	do.....	30 per cent.
1897	do.....	50 per cent.
1909	do.....	Do.
1842	Rugs.....	40 per cent.
1846	Hearth.....	30 per cent.
1857	do.....	24 per cent.
1861	do.....	30 per cent.
1862	do.....	35 per cent.
1842	Aubusson.....	65 cents per square yard.
1846	do.....	30 per cent.
1857	do.....	24 per cent.
1861	Valued at \$1.25 or under per square yard.....	40 cents per square yard.
1862	do.....	45 cents per square yard.
1864	do.....	70 cents per square yard.
1861	Valued at over \$1.25 per square yard.....	50 cents per square yard.
1862	do.....	55 cents per square yard.
1864	do.....	80 cents per square yard.
1867	do.....	50 per cent.
1872	do.....	45 per cent.
1875	do.....	50 per cent.
1883	do.....	45 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
1890	do.....	60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1890	do.....	Do.
1894	do.....	40 per cent.
1897	do.....	60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1909	do.....	Do.
	Axminster:	
1861	Valued at \$1.25 or under per square yard.....	40 cents per square yard.
1862	do.....	45 cents per square yard.
1864	do.....	70 cents per square yard.
1861	Valued at over \$1.25 per square yard.....	50 cents per square yard.
1862	do.....	55 cents per square yard.
1864	do.....	80 cents per square yard.
1867	do.....	50 per cent.
1872	do.....	45 per cent.
1875	do.....	50 per cent.
1883	do.....	45 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
1890	do.....	60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1894	do.....	40 per cent.
1897	do.....	60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1909	do.....	Do.
1832	Baizes.....	16 cents per square yard.
1842	do.....	14 cents per square yard.
1846	do.....	25 per cent.
1857	do.....	19 per cent.
1832	Bockings.....	16 cents per square yard.
1842	do.....	14 cents per square yard
1846	do.....	25 per cent.
1857	do.....	19 per cent.
1861	Printed, colored, or otherwise.....	20 cents per square yard.
1864	do.....	25 cents per square yard.
1867	do.....	25 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1872	do.....	22.5 cents per square yard and 31.5 per cent
1875	do.....	25 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1883	do.....	15 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
1890	do.....	22 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1894	do.....	03 per cent.

^a See note on page 208

TABLE 69.—*Tariff duties on manufactures of wool, 1789–1909—Continued.*

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
	Carpets of wool, flax, or cotton, or parts of either, or other material not specially enumerated or provided for—Continued.	
1897	Beckings.....	22 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1909	do.....	Do.
1824	Brussels.....	50 cents per square yard.
1828	do.....	70 cents per square yard.
1832	do.....	63 cents per square yard.
1842	do.....	55 cents per square yard.
1846	do.....	30 per cent.
1857	do.....	24 per cent.
	Wrought by Jacquard machine—	
1861	Valued at \$1.25 or under per square yard.....	40 cents per square yard.
1862	do.....	45 cents per square yard.
1864	do.....	70 cents per square yard.
1861	Valued at over \$1.25 per square yard.....	50 cents per square yard.
1862	do.....	55 cents per square yard.
1861	Printed on the warp or otherwise.....	30 cents per square yard.
1862	do.....	33 cents per square yard.
1864	do.....	50 cents per square yard.
1867	do.....	20 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1872	do.....	25.2 cents per square yard and 31.5 per cent.
1875	do.....	28 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1867	Other.....	44 cents per square yard and 44 per cent.
1872	do.....	39.6 cents per square yard and 31.5 per cent.
1875	do.....	44 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1883	do.....	30 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
1890	do (figured or plain).....	44 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1894	do.....	40 per cent.
1897	do.....	44 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1909	do.....	Do.
1861	Tapestry, printed on the warp or otherwise.....	30 cents per square yard.
1862	do.....	33 cents per square yard.
1864	do.....	50 cents per square yard.
1867	do.....	28 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1872	do.....	25.2 cents per square yard and 31.5 per cent.
1875	do.....	28 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1883	do.....	20 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
1890	do.....	28 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1894	do.....	42½ per cent.
1897	do.....	28 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1909	do.....	Do.
1867	Chenille.....	50 per cent.
1872	do.....	45 per cent.
1875	do.....	50 per cent.
1883	do.....	45 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
1890	do.....	60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1894	do.....	40 per cent.
1897	do.....	60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1909	do.....	Do.
1861	Druggets, printed, colored, or otherwise.....	20 cents per square yard.
1864	do.....	25 cents per square yard.
1867	do.....	25 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1872	do.....	22.5 cents per square yard and 31.5 per cent.
1875	do.....	25 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1883	do.....	15 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
1890	do.....	22 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1894	do.....	30 per cent.
1897	do.....	22 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1909	do.....	Do.

TABLE 69.—*Tariff duties on manufactures of wool, 1789–1909—Continued.*

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
	Carpets of wool, flax, or cotton, or parts of either, or other material not specially enumerated or provided for—Continued.	
1890	Felt, figured or plain.....	11 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1894	do.....	30 per cent.
1824	Ingrain.....	25 cents per square yard.
1828	do.....	40 cents per square yard.
1832	do.....	35 cents per square yard.
1842	do.....	30 cents per square yard.
1846	do.....	30 per cent.
1857	do.....	24 per cent.
1864	Ingrain, two-ply.....	35 cents per square yard.
1867	do.....	12 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1872	do.....	10.8 cents per square yard and 51.3 per cent.
1875	do.....	12 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1883	do.....	8 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
1890	do.....	14 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1894	do.....	30 per cent.
1897	do.....	18 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1909	do.....	Do.
1832	Ingrain, treble.....	63 cents per square yard.
1842	do.....	65 cents per square yard.
1861	do.....	25 cents per square yard.
1862	do.....	28 cents per square yard.
1864	do.....	40 cents per square yard.
1867	do.....	17 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1872	do.....	15.3 cents per square yard and 31.5 per cent.
1875	do.....	17 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1883	do.....	12 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
1890	do.....	19 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1894	do.....	32½ per cent.
1897	do.....	22 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1909	do.....	Do.
1792	Mats and floor cloths.....	10 per cent.
1794	do.....	15 per cent.
1864	Mats, screens, hassocks, and rugs not exclusively of vegetable material.....	45 per cent.
1867	do.....	Do.
1872	do.....	40.5 per cent.
1875	do.....	45 per cent.
1883	do.....	40 per cent.
1890	Mats, bedsides, art squares, and other portions of carpets or carpeting made wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this act, shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpetings of like character or description.	
1894	do.....	
1897	do.....	
1909	do.....	
	Medallion, or whole:	
1861	Valued at \$1.25 or under per square yard.....	40 cents per square yard.
1862	do.....	45 cents per square yard.
1864	do.....	70 cents per square yard.
1861	Valued at over \$1.25 per square yard.....	50 cents per square yard.
1862	do.....	55 cents per square yard.
1864	do.....	80 cents per square yard.
1867	do.....	50 per cent.
1872	do.....	45 per cent.
1875	do.....	50 per cent.
1883	do.....	45 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
1890	do.....	60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1894	do.....	40 per cent.
1897	do.....	90 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1909	do.....	Do.

TABLE 69.—*Tariff duties on manufactures of wool, 1789–1909—Continued.*

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
	Carpets of wool, flax, or cotton, or parts of either, or other material not specially enumerated or provided for—Continued.	
1890	Moquette.....	60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1894	.....do.....	40 per cent.
1897	.....do.....	60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
1890	Rugs, Oriental, Berlin, and similar.....	60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1894	.....do.....	40 per cent.
1897	.....do.....	90 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1907	.....do.....	Do.
1842	Saxony.....	65 cents per square yard.
1846	.....do.....	30 per cent.
1857	.....do.....	24 per cent.
1861	Valued at \$1.25 or under per square yard.....	40 cents per square yard.
1862	.....do.....	45 cents per square yard.
1864	.....do.....	70 cents per square yard.
1861	Valued at over \$1.25 per square yard.....	50 cents per square yard.
1862	.....do.....	55 cents per square yard.
1864	.....do.....	80 cents per square yard.
1867	.....do.....	70 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1872	.....do.....	63 cents per square yard and 31.5 per cent.
1875	.....do.....	70 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1883	.....do.....	45 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
1890	.....do.....	60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1894	.....do.....	40 per cent.
1897	.....do.....	60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
1824	Turkey.....	50 cents per square yard.
1828	.....do.....	70 cents per square yard.
1842	.....do.....	55 cents per square yard.
1846	.....do.....	30 per cent.
1857	.....do.....	24 per cent.
	Velvet, patent, and tapestry:	
1861	Valued at \$1.25 or under, per square yard.....	40 cents per square yard.
1862	.....do.....	45 cents per square yard.
1864	.....do.....	70 cents per square yard.
1861	Valued at over \$1.25 per square yard.....	50 cents per square yard.
1862	.....do.....	55 cents per square yard.
1864	.....do.....	80 cents per square yard.
1864	Printed on the warp or otherwise.....	50 cents per square yard.
1867	.....do.....	40 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1872	.....do.....	36 cents per square yard and 31.5 per cent.
1875	.....do.....	40 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1883	.....do.....	25 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
1890	.....do.....	40 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1894	.....do.....	40 per cent.
1897	.....do.....	40 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
	Velvet, tounay:	
1861	Valued at \$1.25 or under per square yard.....	40 cents per square yard.
1862	.....do.....	45 cents per square yard.
1864	.....do.....	70 cents per square yard.
1861	Valued at over \$1.25 per square yard.....	50 cents per square yard.
1862	.....do.....	55 cents per square yard.
1864	.....do.....	80 cents per square yard.
1867	.....do.....	70 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1872	.....do.....	63 cents per square yard and 31.5 per cent.
1875	.....do.....	70 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1883	.....do.....	45 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.

TABLE 69.—*Tariff duties on manufactures of wool, 1789–1909—Continued.*

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
	Carpets of wool, flax, or cotton, or parts of either, or other material not specially enumerated or provided for—Continued.	
1890	Velvet, tournay.....	60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1894	.....do.....	40 per cent.
1897	.....do.....	60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
1824	Venetian.....	25 cents per square yard.
1828	.....do.....	40 cents per square yard.
1832	.....do.....	35 cents per square yard.
1842	.....do.....	30 cents per square yard.
1846	.....do.....	30 per cent.
1857	.....do.....	24 per cent.
1864	.....do.....	35 cents per square yard.
1867	.....do.....	12 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1872	.....do.....	10.8 cents per square yard and 31.5 per cent.
1875	.....do.....	12 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1883	.....do.....	8 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
1861	Venetian, three-ply and worsted chain.....	25 cents per square yard.
1862	.....do.....	28 cents per square yard.
1864	.....do.....	40 cents per square yard.
1867	.....do.....	17 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1872	.....do.....	15.3 cents per square yard and 31.5 per cent.
1875	.....do.....	17 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1883	.....do.....	12 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
1890	.....do.....	19 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1894	.....do.....	32½ per cent.
1897	.....do.....	22 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
1824	Wilton.....	50 cents per square yard.
1828	.....do.....	70 cents per square yard.
1832	.....do.....	63 cents per square yard.
1842	.....do.....	65 cents per square yard.
1846	.....do.....	30 per cent.
1857	.....do.....	24 per cent.
1861	Valued at \$1.25 or under per square yard.....	40 cents per square yard.
1862	.....do.....	45 cents per square yard.
1864	.....do.....	70 cents per square yard.
1861	Valued at over \$1.25 per square yard.....	50 cents per square yard.
1862	.....do.....	55 cents per square yard.
1864	.....do.....	80 cents per square yard.
1867	.....do.....	70 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1872	.....do.....	63 cents per square yard and 31.5 per cent.
1875	.....do.....	70 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1883	.....do.....	45 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
1890	.....do.....	60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1894	.....do.....	40 per cent.
1897	.....do.....	60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
1890	Wool, Dutch.....	14 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1894	.....do.....	30 per cent.
1897	.....do.....	18 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
1864	Yarn.....	35 cents per square yard.
1867	.....do.....	12 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1872	.....do.....	18.8 cents per square yard and 31 per cent.
1875	.....do.....	12 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1883	.....do.....	8 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.

TABLE 69.—*Tariff duties on manufactures of wool, 1789-1909—Continued.*

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
1883	Cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, or other outside garments for ladies' and children's apparel, and goods of similar description, or used for like purposes.....	45 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1890	.....do.....	49½ cents per pound and 60 per cent.
1894	.....do.....	50 per cent.
1897	.....do.....	44 cents per pound and 60 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
1832	Cloth, milled and fulled cloth, known by the name of plain kerseys, or Kendal cottons, of which wool shall be the only material, the value whereof shall not exceed 35 cents per square yard	5 per cent.
1833	.....do.....	50 per cent.
1861	Cloth, woolen, n. o. p.....	12 cents per pound and 25 per cent.
1862	.....do.....	18 cents per pound and 30 per cent.
1864	.....do.....	24 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1867	.....do.....	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	.....do.....	45 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
1875	.....do.....	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
	Clothing, embroidered:	
1842	Gold, etc.....	50 per cent.
1846	Or tamboured.....	30 per cent.
1857	.....do.....	24 per cent.
1861	.....do.....	30 per cent.
1862	.....do.....	35 per cent.
1789	Clothing, ready-made.....	7½ per cent.
1790	.....do.....	Do.
1794	.....do.....	15 per cent.
1804	.....do.....	17½ per cent.
1812	.....do.....	35 per cent.
1816	.....do.....	30 per cent.
1828	.....do.....	50 per cent.
1832 ^a	.....do.....	Do.
1842	.....do.....	Do.
1846	Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, of whatever material composed, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer	30 per cent.
1857	.....do.....	24 per cent.
1861	.....do.....	12 cents per pound and 25 per cent.
1862	.....do.....	18 cents per pound and 30 per cent.
1864	.....do.....	24 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1867	Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, not specially enumerated or provided for, and balmoral skirts and skirting and goods of similar description, or used for like purposes	50 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1872	.....do.....	45 cents per pound and 36 per cent.
1875	.....do.....	50 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1883	.....do.....	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1890	.....do.....	49½ cents per pound and 60 per cent.
1894	Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, not specially provided for:	
	Valued at less than \$1.50 per pound.....	45 per cent.
	Valued at above \$1.50 per pound.....	50 per cent.
1897	Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including shawls, whether knitted or woven, and knitted articles of every description made up or manufactured wholly or in part, felts not woven, and not specially provided for, composed wholly or in part of wool.....	44 cents per pound and 60 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
	Cords. <i>See</i> Webbing.	
	Covers. <i>See</i> Carpets.	

^a See note on page 208.

TABLE 69.—*Tariff duties on manufactures of wool, 1789–1909—Continued.*

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
	Dress goods, women's and children's coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of like description: Delaines, cashmere delaines, muslin delaines, barége delaines, and goods of similar description—	
1861	Gray or uncolored.....	25 per cent.
1862	Valued not exceeding 40 cents per square yard.....	2 cents per square yard and 25 per cent.
1864	Valued not over 30 cents per square yard.....	4 cents per square yard and 25 per cent.
1862	Stained, colored, or printed— Valued not exceeding 40 cents per square yard.....	2 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
	Valued exceeding 40 cents per square yard.....	35 per cent.
1864	Valued not over 30 cents per square yard.....	4 cents per square yard and 30 per cent.
1864	Valued over 30 cents per square yard.....	6 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1867	Composed in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals— Valued at not exceeding 20 cents per square yard.....	6 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1872	.....do.....	5.4 cents per square yard and 31.5 per cent.
1875	.....do.....	6 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1883	.....do.....	5 cents per square yard and 35 per cent.
1867	Valued at above 20 cents per square yard.....	8 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1872	.....do.....	7.2 cents per square yard and 35.5 per cent.
1875	.....do.....	8 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1883	.....do.....	7 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1890	Valued at not exceeding 15 cents per square yard.....	7 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1890	Valued at above 15 cents per square yard.....	8 cents per square yard and 50 per cent.
1894	Valued at not over 50 cents per pound.....	40 per cent.
	Valued at more than 50 cents per pound.....	50 per cent.
1867	All weighing over 8 ounces per square yard.....	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	All weighing over 8 ounces per square yard.....	45 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
1875	.....do.....	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	.....do.....	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1890	.....do.....	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
1883	Composed wholly of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, or a mixture of them, weighing 4 ounces or less per square yard.....	9 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.
1890	.....do.....	12 cents per square yard and 50 per cent.
1883	Weighing over 4 ounces per square yard.....	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1890	.....do.....	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
1909	Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar description and character, of which the warp consists wholly of cotton or other vegetable material with the remainder of the fabric composed wholly or in part of wool— Weighing 4 ounces or less per square yard— Valued at not exceeding 15 cents per square yard— Not above 70 cents per pound.....	7 cents per square yard and 50 per cent. Do. 7 cents per square yard and 55 per cent. Do.
1897	.....do.....	7 cents per square yard and 55 per cent.
1897	Above 70 cents per pound.....	Do.
1909	.....do.....	8 cents per square yard and 50 per cent.
1897	Valued above 15 cents per square yard— Not above 70 cents per pound.....	Do. 8 cents per square yard and 55 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
1897	Above 70 cents per pound.....	8 cents per square yard and 55 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.

TABLE 69.—*Tariff duties on manufactures of wool, 1789-1909—Continued.*

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
	Dress goods, women's and children's coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of like description—Continued., Women's and children's dress goods, etc.—Continued. Weighing over 4 ounces per square yard—	
1897	Valued at not more than 40 cents per pound.....	33 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	33 cents per pound and 50 per cent, less 5 per cent.
1897	Valued at more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound.....	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent, less 5 per cent.
1897	Valued at more than 70 cents per pound.....	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent, less 5 per cent.
1909	Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, bunting, and goods of similar description or character composed wholly or in part of wool, not specially provided for—	
	Weighing 4 ounces or less per square yard—	
1897	Valued at not above 70 cents per pound.....	11 cents per square yard and 50 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
1897	Valued at above 70 cents per pound.....	11 cents per square yard and 55 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
	Weighing over 4 ounces per square yard—	
1897	Valued at not more than 40 cents per pound.....	33 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
1897	Valued at more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound.....	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
1897	Valued at more than 70 cents per pound.....	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
1894	Felts for printing machines:	
	Valued at not more than 30 cents per pound.....	25 per cent.
	Valued at more than 30 and not more than 40 cents per pound.....	30 per cent.
	Valued at more than 40 cents per pound.....	35 per cent.
1832	Flannels.....	16 cents per square yard.
1842	.....do.....	14 cents per square yard.
1846	.....do.....	25 per cent.
1857	.....do.....	19 per cent.
1861	Valued at 30 cents or less per square yard.....	25 per cent.
1862	.....do.....	30 per cent.
1864	.....do.....	24 cents per pound and 30 per cent.
1861	Valued at above 30 cents per square yard.....	30 per cent.
1862	.....do.....	35 per cent.
1864	.....do.....	24 cents per pound and 25 per cent.
1861	All colored, printed, or part silk.....	30 per cent.
1862	.....do.....	35 per cent.
1864	.....do.....	50 per cent.
1867	Valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound.....	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	.....do.....	18 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
1875	.....do.....	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1867	Valued at above 40 and not exceeding 60 cents per pound.....	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	.....do.....	27 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
1875	.....do.....	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	.....do.....	18 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1867	Valued at above 60 and not exceeding 80 cents per pound.....	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	.....do.....	36 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
1875	.....do.....	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	.....do.....	24 cents per pound and 35 per cent.

TABLE 69.—*Tariff duties on manufactures of wool, 1789–1909—Continued.*

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
	Flannels—Continued.	
	All colored, printed, or part silk—Continued.	
1867	Valued at above 80 cents per pound.....	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	.....do.....	45 cents per pound and 35.5 per cent.
1875	.....do.....	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	.....do.....	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1883	Valued at not exceeding 30 cents per pound.....	10 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1890	.....do.....	16½ cents per pound and 30 per cent.
1883	Valued at above 30 and not exceeding 40 cents per pound.....	12 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1890	.....do.....	22 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1890	Valued at above 40 and not exceeding 50 cents per pound.....	33 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1890	Valued at above 50 cents per pound “shall be classified and pay the same duty as women’s and children’s dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar character and description provided by this act.”	
1894	Valued at not more than 30 cents per pound.....	25 per cent.
	Valued at more than 30 and not more than 40 cents per pound.	30 per cent.
	Valued at more than 40 cents per pound.....	35 per cent.
	Weighing over 4 ounces per square yard—	
	Valued at not over 50 cents per pound.....	40 per cent.
	Valued at more than 50 cents per pound.....	50 per cent.
1897	Valued at not more than 40 cents per pound.....	22 cents per pound and 30 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
1897	Valued at more than 40 and not more than 50 cents per pound.....	33 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
1897	Valued at more than 50 and not more than 70 cents per pound.....	11 cents per square yard and 50 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
1897	Valued at above 70 cents per pound.....	11 cents per square yard and 55 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
	Weighing over 4 ounces per square yard—	
1897	Valued at more than 50 and not more than 70 cents per pound.....	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
1897	Valued at more than 70 cents per pound.....	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
	Flocks. <i>See</i> Rags.	
	Fringes. <i>See</i> Laces and Webbing.	
	Garnetted waste. <i>See</i> Rags.	
	Galloons. <i>See</i> Webbing.	
	Gimps. <i>See</i> Webbing.	
	Gloves. <i>See</i> Knit goods.	
1842	Goats’ hair or mohair, camlets, coatings, and all other manufactures of.....	20 per cent.
1846	.....do.....	25 per cent.
1857	.....do.....	19 per cent.
1861	.....do.....	30 per cent.
1862	.....do.....	35 per cent.
	Gorings. <i>See</i> Webbing.	
	Hassocks. <i>See</i> Carpets.	
	Hats: Wool or mixture of.....	7½ per cent.
1789	.....do.....	30 per cent.
1816	.....do.....	Do.
1832 ^a	.....do.....	20 per cent.
1846	.....do.....	15 per cent.
1857	.....do.....	20 per cent.
1861	.....do.....	30 per cent.
1862	.....do.....	24 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1864	.....do.....	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1867	Valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound.....	18 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
1872	.....do.....	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1875	.....do.....	

^a See note on page 208.

TABLE 69.—*Tariff duties on manufactures of wool, 1789-1909—Continued.*

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
	Hats—Continued.	
1883	Valued at not exceeding 30 cents per pound.....	10 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1890	do.....	16½ cents per pound and 30 per cent.
1894	do.....	25 per cent.
1883	Valued at above 30 and not exceeding 40 cents per pound.....	12 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1890	do.....	22 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1894	do.....	30 per cent.
1867	Valued at above 40 and not exceeding 60 cents per pound....	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	do.....	27 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
1875	do.....	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	do.....	18 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1890	do.....	33 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1867	Valued at above 60 and not exceeding 80 cents per pound....	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	do.....	36 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
1875	do.....	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	do.....	24 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1890	Valued at above 50 cents per pound.....	38½ cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1894	do.....	35 per cent.
1867	Valued at above 80 cents per pound.....	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	do.....	45 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
1875	do.....	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	do.....	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1790	Hats, wool or felt or mixture of.....	7½ per cent.
1792	do.....	10 per cent.
1794	do.....	15 per cent.
1804	do.....	17½ per cent.
1812	do.....	35 per cent.
1832	Hats, wool or felt bodies.....	18 cents each.
1846	do.....	20 per cent.
1857	do.....	15 per cent.
1861	do.....	20 per cent.
1862	do.....	25 per cent.
	Head nets. <i>See</i> Webbing.	
	Hosiery. <i>See</i> Knit goods.	
1792	Knit goods, gloves, mittens.....	10 per cent.
1794	do.....	15 per cent.
1804	do.....	17½ per cent.
1812	do.....	35 per cent.
1828	Mits, gloves, and bindings.....	Do.
1832 ^a	do.....	25 per cent.
1842	Caps, gloves, binding, mits, socks, stockings, wove shirts and drawers, and all similar articles made on frames.....	30 per cent.
1846	Caps, gloves, leggings, mits, socks, stockings, wove shirts and drawers, and all similar articles.....	Do.
1857	do.....	24 per cent.
1861	do.....	30 per cent.
1862	do.....	35 per cent.
1792	Stockings.....	10 per cent.
1794	do.....	15 per cent.
1804	do.....	17½ per cent.
1812	do.....	35 per cent.
1816	do.....	20 per cent.
1828	Hosiery, woolen or worsted.....	35 per cent.
1832 ¹	do.....	25 per cent.
1864	Shirts, drawers, and hosiery.....	20 cents per pound and 30 per cent.
1867	Valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound.....	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	do.....	18 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
1875	do.....	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.

^a See note on page 208.

TABLE 69.—*Tariff duties on manufactures of wool, 1789-1909—Continued.*

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
	Knit goods, gloves, mittens—Continued.	
	Shirts, drawers, and hosiery—Continued.	
1867	Valued at above 40 and not exceeding 60 cents per pound ..	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	.....do.....	27 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
1875	.....do.....	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	.....do.....	18 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1867	Valued at above 60 and not exceeding 80 cents per pound ..	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	.....do.....	36 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
1875	.....do.....	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	.....do.....	24 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1867	Valued at above 80 cents per pound.....	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	.....do.....	40 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
1875	.....do.....	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	.....do.....	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1883	Valued at not exceeding 30 cents per pound.....	10 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1890	Knit fabrics and all fabrics made on knitting machines or frames, valued at not more than 30 cents per pound	33 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1883	Valued at above 30 and not exceeding 40 cents per pound.....	12 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1890	Valued at more than 30 and not more than 40 cents per pound	38½ cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1894	Valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound	35 per cent.
1890	Valued at above 40 cents per pound.....	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
1894	.....do.....	40 per cent.
1897	Knit fabrics (not wearing apparel):	
	Valued at not more than 40 cents per pound	33 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
1897	Valued at more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound ..	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
1897	Valued at above 70 cents per pound.....	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
1897	Knit wearing apparel	44 cents per pound and 60 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
1792	Laces, fringes, tassels, and trimmings commonly used by upholsterers and coach makers and saddlers	15 per cent.
1794	.....do.....	Do.
1804	.....do.....	17½ per cent.
1812	.....do.....	35 per cent.
1824	.....do.....	Do.
1832 ^a	.....do.....	Do.
1842	.....do.....	Do.
1846	Lastings, mohair cloth cut in strips or patterns of the size and shape for shoes, boots, bootees, or buttons exclusively. (From and after 1867, buttons exclusively.).....	5 per cent.
1857	.....do.....	4 per cent.
1861	.....do.....	Free.
1862	.....do.....	10 per cent.
1867	.....do.....	Do.
1872	.....do.....	9 per cent.
1875	.....do.....	10 per cent.
1883	.....do.....	Do.
1890	.....do.....	Do.
1894	.....do.....	Do.
1897	.....do.....	Do.
1909	.....do. (not exceeding 3 inches in any one dimension).....	Do.
	Leggins. See Knit goods.	
1846	Listings.....	20 per cent.
1857	.....do.....	15 per cent.
1861	.....do.....	20 per cent.
1862	.....do.....	10 per cent.

^a See note on page 208.

TABLE 69.—*Tariff duties on manufactures of wool, 1789–1909—Continued.*

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
1816	Manufactures, woolen, n. e. s.	25 per cent.
1819	do.	20 per cent.
1824	Until June 30, 1825.	30 per cent.
1825	Manufactures, woolen, n. e. s.	33½ per cent.
1832 ^a	do.	50 per cent.
1842	do.	40 per cent.
1846	do.	30 per cent.
1857	do.	24 per cent.
1861	do.	12 cents per pound and 25 per cent.
1862	do.	18 cents per pound and 30 per cent.
1864	do.	24 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1867	do.	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	do.	45 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
1875	do.	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1824	Valued at not exceeding 33½ cents per square yard.	25 per cent.
1828	do.	14 cents per square yard.
1828	Valued at not exceeding 50 cents per square yard.	40 per cent.
	[After June 30, 1829]	45 per cent.
1828	Valued exceeding 50 cents and not exceeding \$1 per square yard.	40 per cent.
1828	[After June 30, 1829]	45 per cent.
1828	Valued exceeding \$1 and not exceeding \$2.50 per square yard.	40 per cent.
	[After June 30, 1829]	45 per cent.
1828	Valued exceeding \$2.50 and not exceeding \$4 per square yard.	40 per cent.
1828	[After June 30, 1829]	45 per cent.
1828	Valued exceeding \$4 per square yard.	Do.
	[After June 30, 1829]	50 per cent.
1862	Valued at \$1 per square yard or weighing less than 12 ounces per square yard.	18 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1864	Valued over \$2 per square yard.	24 cents per pound and 45 per cent.
1883	Valued at not exceeding 80 cents per pound.	35 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	Valued at above 80 cents per pound.	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1890	Valued at not more than 30 cents per pound.	33 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1890	Valued at more than 30 and not more than 40 cents per pound.	38½ cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1890	Valued at above 40 cents per pound.	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
1894	Valued at not over 50 cents per pound.	40 per cent.
	Valued at more than 50 cents per pound.	50 per cent.
1897	Valued at not more than 40 cents per pound.	33 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
	do.	Do.
1897	Valued at more than 40 and not more than 70 cents per pound.	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
	do.	Do.
1897	Valued at more than 70 cents per pound.	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent.
	do.	Do.
1909	do.	Do.
	Manufactures, n. e. s.:	
	Worsted.	10 per cent.
1832	do.	30 per cent.
1842	do.	25 per cent.
1846	do.	19 per cent.
1857	do.	30 per cent.
1861	do.	35 per cent.
1862	do.	50 per cent.
1864	do.	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1867	Valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound.	18 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
1872	do.	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1875	do.	10 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	Valued at not exceeding 30 cents per pound.	12 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	Valued at above 30 and not exceeding 40 cents per pound.	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1867	Valued at above 40 and not exceeding 60 cents per pound.	27 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
1872	do.	

^a See note on page 208.

TABLE 69.—*Tariff duties on manufactures of wool, 1789-1909—Continued.*

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
	Manufactures, n. e. s.—Continued.	
	Worsted—Continued.	
1875	Valued at above 40 and not exceeding 60 cents per pound..	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	do.....	18 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1867	Valued at above 60 and not exceeding 80 cents per pound..	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	do.....	36 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
1875	do.....	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	do.....	Do.
1867	Valued at above 80 cents per pound.....	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	do.....	45 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
1875	do.....	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	do.....	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1890	Duty same as on woolen manufactures, n. e. s.	
1894	Do.	
1897	Do.	
1909	Do.	
	Mats. <i>See</i> Carpets.	
	Mittens. <i>See</i> Knit goods.	
	Mohair cloth. <i>See</i> Lastings.	
	Mungo. <i>See</i> Rags.	
	Nets, head. <i>See</i> Webbing.	
	Noils. <i>See also</i> Rags. <i>See also</i> Waste.	
1894	Noils.....	Free.
	Noils, carbonized.....	20 per cent.
1897	Noils, wool extract, yarn waste, thread waste, and all other wastes, composed wholly or in part of wool, not specially provided for...	20 cents per pound.
1909	do.....	Do.
1804 ^a	Rags.....	Free.
1804	do.....	Free.
1812	do.....	Free.
1816	do.....	Free.
1824	do.....	Free.
1828	do.....	Free.
1832	do.....	Free.
1842	Shoddy, waste.....	One-fourth cent per pound.
1846	do.....	5 per cent.
1857	do.....	4 per cent.
1861	Shoddy, waste, and flocks.....	10 per cent.
1862	do.....	Do.
1864	do.....	3 cents per pound.
1867	do.....	12 cents per pound.
1872	do.....	10.8 cents per pound.
1875	do.....	12 cents per pound.
1883	do.....	10 cents per pound.
1890	Noils, shoddy, top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, yarn waste, garnetted waste, and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool.....	30 cents per pound.
1890	Rags, mungo and flocks, wopen.....	10 cents per pound.
1894	Rags, composed wholly or in part of wool.....	Free.
1897	Rags, mungo and flocks, woolen.....	10 cents per pound.
1909	do.....	Do.
	Ring waste. <i>See</i> Rags.	
	Roving waste. <i>See</i> Rags.	
	Screens. <i>See</i> Carpets.	
	Shawls:	
1832 ^b	Merino.....	50 per cent.
	Worsted.....	10 per cent.
1833	do.....	Free.
1861	Wool or in part of wool.....	12 cents per pound and 25 per cent.
1862	do.....	18 cents per pound and 30 per cent.
1864	do.....	24 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1876	do.....	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1862	Valued at over \$1 per square yard, or weighing less than 12 ounces per square yard.....	18 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1864	Valued at over \$2 per square vard.....	24 cents per pound and 45 per cent.

^a March 27.^b See note on page 208.

TABLE 69.—*Tariff duties on manufactures of wool, 1789–1909—Continued.*

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
	Shawls—Continued.	
	Wool or in part of wool—Continued	
1883	Valued at not exceeding 80 cents per pound.....	35 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	Valued at above 80 cents per pound.....	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1890	Valued at not more than 30 cents per pound.....	33 cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1890	Valued at more than 30 and not more than 40 cents a pound.....	38½ cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1890	Valued at above 40 cents a pound.....	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
1861	Composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals.....	16 cents per pound and 20 per cent.
1883	do.....	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1894	Made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca or other animals—	
	Valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound.....	35 per cent.
	Valued at more than 40 cents per pound.....	40 per cent.
1897	Knitted or woven, composed wholly or in part of wool.....	44 cents per pound and 60 per cent.
1909	do.....	Do.
	Shirts, wove. <i>See</i> Knit goods.	
	Shoddy. <i>See</i> Rags.	
1890	Shoddy.....	30 cents per pound.
1894	Shoddy, flocks, mungo, garnetted waste, and carded waste, and carbonized noils, or carbonized wool.....	20 per cent.
1897	Shoddy.....	25 cents per pound.
1909	do.....	Do.
1832	Silk and worsted: Manufactures.....	10 per cent.
1833	do.....	Free.
1842	do.....	30 per cent.
	Slubbing waste. <i>See</i> Rags.	
	Socks. <i>See</i> Knit goods.	
	Stockings. <i>See</i> Knit goods.	
	Suspenders. <i>See</i> Webbing.	
	Tassels. <i>See</i> Laces and webbings.	
	Tops:	
1890	Same duty as on manufactures, woolen, n. e. s.	
1894	Roving, roping or tops.....	20 per cent.
	Combed wool or tops, made wholly or in part of wool or camel's hair—	
1897	Same duty as on manufactures, woolen, n. e. s.	
1909	Valued at not more than 20 cents per pound.....	24½ cents per pound and 30 per cent.
	Valued at more than 20 cents per pound.....	36½ cents per pound and 30 per cent.
	Top waste. <i>See</i> Rags.	
	Trimnings. <i>See</i> Laces and webbings.	
	Waste. <i>See also</i> Rags.	
	Waste:	
1890	Noils, shoddy, yarn waste, and all other wastes, composed wholly or in part of wool.....	30 cents per pound.
1894	Noils, yarn waste, card waste, bur waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, and waste, or rags, composed wholly or in part of wool, not otherwise provided for.....	Free.
1897	Garnetted waste and carded waste.....	15 per cent.
	Noils, wool extract, yarn waste, thread waste, and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool, not specially provided for.....	20 cents per pound.
1909	do.....	Do.
1861	Webbing.....	30 per cent.
1862	do.....	35 per cent.
1867	do.....	50 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
1872	do.....	45 cents per pound and 45 per cent.
1875	do.....	50 cents per pound and 50 per cent.

TABLE 69.—*Tariff duties on manufactures of wool, 1789-1909—Continued.*

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
1883	Webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, head nets, buttons or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments, wrought by hand or braided by machinery, made of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, or of which wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals is a component material	30 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
1890	.....do.....	60 cents per pound and 60 per cent.
1894	.....do.....	50 per cent.
1897	371. Webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, bandings, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, edgings, insertings, flouncings, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, laces and other trimmings, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, embroideries and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, head nets, nettings, buttons or barrel buttons or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments, and manufactures of wool ornamented with beads or spangles of whatever material composed, any of the foregoing made of wool or of which wool is a component material, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise.....	50 cents per pound and 60 per cent.
1909	.....do. (and including ribbons and ornaments).....	Do.
1824	Worsted stuff goods.....	25 per cent.
1832	.....do.....	10 per cent.
1833	.....do.....	Free.
1832	Yarns: Wool.....	4 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
1832	Worsted.....	20 per cent.
1842	Woolen and worsted.....	30 per cent.
1846	.....do.....	25 per cent.
1857	.....do.....	19 per cent.
1861	Value less than 50 cents a pound, not exceeding No. 14.....	25 per cent.
1862	.....do.....	30 per cent.
1864	.....do.....	16 cents per pound and 25 per cent.
1861	Value less than 50 cents a pound, exceeding No. 14.....	30 per cent.
1862	.....do.....	35 per cent.
1861	Valued over 50 cents and not over \$1 per pound.....	12 cents per pound and 15 per cent.
1862	.....do.....	12 cents per pound and 20 per cent.
1864	.....do.....	20 cents per pound and 25 per cent.
1861	Value over \$1.....	12 cents per pound and 25 per cent.
1864	.....do.....	24 cents per pound and 30 per cent.
1867	Valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound.....	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	.....do.....	18 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
1875	.....do.....	20 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1867	Valued at above 40 and not exceeding 60 cents per pound..	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	.....do.....	27 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
1875	.....do.....	30 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	.....do.....	18 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1867	Valued at above 60 and not exceeding 80 cents per pound..	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	.....do.....	36 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
1875	.....do.....	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	.....do.....	24 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1867	Valued at above 80 cents per pound.....	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1872	.....do.....	45 cents per pound and 31.5 per cent.
1875	.....do.....	50 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	.....do.....	35 cents per pound and 40 per cent.

TABLE 69.—*Tariff duties on manufactures of wool, 1789-1909—Continued.*

Act of—	Description.	Duty.
	Yarns—Continued.	
	Woolen and worsted—Continued.	
1883	Valued at not exceeding 30 cents per pound.....	10 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1890	.....do.....	27½ cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1883	Valued at above 30 and not exceeding 40 cents per pound..	12 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1890	.....do.....	33 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1890	Valued at more than 40 cents per pound.....	38½ cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1894	Valued at not more than 40 cents per pound.....	30 per cent.
	Valued at more than 40 cents per pound.....	40 per cent.
1897	Made wholly or in part of wool—	
	Valued at not more than 30 cents per pound.....	27½ cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	27½ cents per pound and 35 per cent.
1897	Valued at more than 30 cents per pound.....	38½ cents per pound and 40 per cent.
1909	.....do.....	Do.
	Yarn waste. See Rags. See also Waste.	

GLOSSARY.

Alpaca wool.—The Alpaca is one of the four species of Peruvian sheep, allied to the camel, and valued for its wool, which is straighter than that of sheep, very fine, glossy and elastic. It is closely allied to the Vicuna, the Llama and the Guamaco. The hair of the alpaca takes colors well and the textiles made from it have a silky lustre.

The hair of the Vicuna is very fine and usually brings double the price of alpaca hair, for felting purposes.

The hair of the Llama is nearly all consumed locally for sacking, cordage, carpets and other coarse fabrics, while that of the Guamaco is dark brown in color, shorter and coarser than that of the other species. It is used by the natives for making blankets and rarely comes into the market.

Angora.—There are two varieties of goats valuable as hair producers, the Angora or Mohair and the Cashmere. The Angora or Mohair goat is a native of the mountains and central plateaus of Asia Minor. It is somewhat smaller than the common goat, the particular feature of all varieties of the breed being the length and abundance of the hair which covers the body.

Astrachan.—(1) A name given to skins with a curled wave (the pelts of lambs) obtained from Astrakhan in European Russia.

(2) A rough fabric, with a long and closely curled pile in imitation of fur.

Australian wools are of fine quality and are classed in the order of their value as follows: Port Philip, Sydney, and Adelaide.

Bagdad wool is the finest and best wool grown in Mesopotamia, coming principally in colors of black, brown, and fawn, with some white. This class of wool does not now come into the United States.

Blanket.—A heavy covering for a bed or a horse, with a thick soft nap on both sides. The cheapest blankets have for filling the shorter wool combings and shoddy. In ordinary horse blankets the same or still coarser and half cleaned wool is used for filling.

Bocking.—A coarse woolen drugget or baize.

Bright wools.—See *Domestic wools*.

Bunting.—A thin woollen material loosely woven, used for making flags of all kinds; also for women's dresses.

Butcher's wool is grown in European Turkey, but is not now imported.

Cabretta skins are derived from an animal which is a cross between the sheep and the goat.

Camel's hair.—The hair of the camel from which very fine fabrics, especially shawls, are made, also carpets, tent cloths, etc. The long hair of the camel mixed with wool, or wool and cotton, is spun into yarn.

Carbonizing is the process of removing burs and other vegetable substances by immersing the wool in acid, and by subjecting it to a high degree of heat. All vegetable matter thus becomes "carbonized," and can be "shaken" out as dust. (See *Wool extract*.)

Carding is the process of opening up the fibers and making the wool loose and workable. The carding engines consist of large cylinders on which revolve smaller cylinders, the surfaces of which are covered with fine teeth, the cylinders revolving in different directions and at different speeds. The wool passes between these rollers, and from one to another, finally emerging in a light, fluffy rope or roll, called a "sliver" or "strand."

Carpets.—A thick fabric usually woven of wool, or of wool on a linen or jute ground or back and in more or less ornamental designs, used for covering floors, stairs, etc.

Cashmere.—(1) A fine and soft woollen fabric used for dress goods. It differs from merino in being twilled on one side only.

(2) The Cashmere goat is a native of Kashmir, India, and is also found in Thibet. Its color is usually white, and its outer coat, which is of little economic value, is extremely heavy.

(3) Cashmere wool is soft down wool from the Cashmere goat, used in making India shawls, etc.

Cassimere.—A woollen cloth about 30 inches in width, used for men's wear; specifically, a twilled cloth of the above description, used principally for trousers.

"*Castel Branco*" wool is grown in Portugal, but does not now come into the United States.

Classification of wools.—Under the tariff wool is divided into three classes: (1) consists of what are called carding or "clothing" wools. These are fine wools, short in fiber, and are used for carding and spinning into *woolen* yarn. They consist principally of wools from sheep of merino blood, and are imported mainly from Australia and Argentina. (2) consists of long-fibered combing wools, i. e. wools which are used for combing and spinning into *worsted* yarns. They come principally from the English breeds of long-haired sheep, such as the Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Romney Marsh and Leicesters. The quantity of class 2 wools imported is much smaller than the quantities of classes 1 and 3, and they come principally from the United Kingdom. Canada also raises this class of wools, and their free entry under the reciprocal agreement of 1854-64 served as an impetus to the establishment of the manufacture of worsteds in the United States. Combing machinery has been perfected to such an extent, however, that domestic territory wools are suitable for combing, and those that are imported are used for special purposes, where

the lustre of English combing wools is desirable. (3) consists of coarse wools which are suitable only for carpets. They are not raised to any extent in the United States, and form a large part of our wool imports. They are brought mainly from China, Russia, the United Kingdom, and Turkey. Some of these wools are suitable for carding and spinning into woollen yarn, while others are long enough to be combed and spun into worsted carpet yarn.

Combing is an important step in the making of *worsted* yarn. It consists of combing out the wool, thus removing the short fibers which are passed on to the woollen manufacturer as noils, and leaving the long fibers arranged parallel to each other in the form called *tops*, ready to be drawn out and spun into worsted yarn.

Combing wools are wools of sufficiently long fiber to be combed for making worsted yarns. Originally, only very long-fibered wools could be used for this purpose, but combing machinery has been perfected to such an extent that short-fibered wools can be used.

Conditioning, ascertaining the amount of moisture in wool or cloth to determine its normal weight. Under normal conditions wool contains from 12 to 14 per cent of absorbed moisture.

Counts of yarn.—The size of yarn is technically called the "counts," and is based on the number of 560 yards required to weigh one pound.

Dead wool is that obtained from the pelts of sheep that have died.

Degras is a wool grease obtained usually from the water in which wool has been scoured.

Delaine wool.—All wools which are carded before they are combed are called Delaine wools.

Domestic wools.—(1) *Fleeces* are sometimes called washed fleeces; they come from Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Michigan. This wool is about equal in fineness and fulling quality to Australian wool. (2) *Bright wools* are coarser in quality but of greater luster. They are produced in Missouri, Indiana, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Kentucky. These wools are used mostly for wadding serges and worsted dress goods. The quality is commonly spoken of as being quarter blood or three-eighths blood, meaning that the animal from which the fleece is shorn is supposed to contain $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$ merino blood, by interbreeding. (3) *Territory wools* are about the same quality as fleeces and are grown in Idaho, Montana, Arizona, Utah, and other Western States. (4) *Lake and Georgia wools* are grown in Georgia and Louisiana and are about the same quality as bright wools.

Donskoi wool.—Russian wool of coarse quality imported generally in the washed state. It is very white, coarse at the top, a small part being suitable for the manufacture of fabrics with a lustrous surface. It is sometimes mixed with mohair.

Druggets.—A coarse woollen material woven or felted, used for carpet linings or as a rug or carpet.

Duties.—There are two kinds of custom duties, *ad valorem* and *specific*. The former are based on values in percentages; the latter, upon a unit of weight or measure, and are measured in payments per pound, ton, dozen, etc. Sometimes a duty is partly *ad valorem* and partly *specific*, in which case it is called a compound duty.

Felt.—This is a fabric made from wool, or wool and hair, or wool and hair or fur, by rolling, beating and pressing. Felt cloths are made

for various purposes, the finer kinds being used for carpets and table covers. The materials commonly used for felt hats are the furs of the rabbit and other animals, and the wool of sheep. The latter material is used for common and medium hats, only the finer felt hats being made from fur.

Finishing.—Finishing process is necessary for all fabrics after they come from the loom. Worsted goods require but few and simple finishing processes; woolen cloths require elaborate finishing operations. They consist of the cutting out of knots and loose ends of thread, including imperfections, fulling, stretching and straightening the fabric, “napping” or raising the fiber on the surface in the case of woolen fabrics, and pressing.

Flannel.—A woolen fabric of loose texture and varying degrees of fineness, especially used in hot climates as an outer garment and in cold climates as an undergarment.

Fleece.—The coat of wool that is removed from a sheep at one shearing.

Flocks, short fibers which are removed from the face of the cloth in the finishing operations. Those from the fulling mills are most valuable. Flocks are of three kinds: (1) Fulling flocks; (2) raising flocks; (3) cutting or cropping flocks.

Fulling is the operation of shrinking the cloth and felting the fibers, thus making the goods stronger and firmer in body. This is done by allowing the goods to be scoured and rubbed between heavy rollers from two to eighteen hours according to the character of the goods and amount of fulling desired. Some goods are fullled until they have shrunk to one-half their original woven length and breadth.

Hog or hogget.—A sheep before its first shearing.

Italian cloths.—Smooth-faced linings used in making up various kinds of wearing apparel; composed of fine wool in the weft and cotton in the warp.

Jersey cloth, knit cloth of fine combed wool; made first in the Island of Jersey for fisherman’s wear; sometimes made with fleeced back. Same as stockinette.

Kemps.—Coarse hair which is mingled with the fine hair or wool and must be separated from it before the manufacture of fine goods. Fibers of wool which possess no cellular structure and will not dye.

Kersey, a very heavy felted satin finish woolen cloth, made with a cross twill for face.

Lake and Georgia wools.—See *Domestic wools*.

Lamb’s wool is naturally pointed at the end because it has never been clipped. It is termed hog or hogget wool and is more valuable when longer, of about fourteen months growth.

Lea.—The seventh part of a hank or 80 yards.

Medulla, the inner portion or marrow of the wool fiber, containing pigment matter which gives color to the wool. It also absorbs the dyestuffs in dyeing wool. If undeveloped the wool is difficult or impossible to dye.

Melton, a thick, heavy, woolen fabric with a short nap. All trace of the weave is destroyed in the finishing. The goods is usually black or dark blue and used for overcoats.

Merino wool.—The merino sheep was bred for wool and not mutton. Its fleece is fine, strong, elastic and of good color and possesses a high felting power. It is a native of Spain, and that

country was for a long time the chief country of its production. It was introduced into the United States at the beginning of the present century and formed the basis of most of the fine wool producing flocks of this country to-day.

Mestiza, Metis or Metz wools have resulted from crossing full-blooded imported merino and the native South American Criolla sheep.

Milling is the process of thickening cloth by beating or pressing.

Mocha hair.—The growth on mocha sheep is not known or regarded as wool in any of the markets of the country; it is composed mostly of dead hair or kemp, and can not be remuneratively carded, and is not commercially suited for carding or for spinning. It is therefore usually designated in commerce as mocha hair.

Mohair from Angora goat—indigenous to Western Asia—largely cultivated in Turkey. These goats imported from Turkey are now grown in Oregon, California, Texas, etc. Domestic is mohair not so valuable as foreign, principally because it contains about 15 per cent more kempy fibers (which will not dye).

Mungo is similar to shoddy, except that it is reclaimed from “hard” rags,—i. e., from cloth that has been “milled,” whereas shoddy is obtained from rags of pure unmilled woolens such as flannels, stockings, etc. Mungo is less valuable than shoddy, and the fibers are shorter.

Noils are the short fibers which are rejected in the process of combing wool. The long fibers which result from combing are “tops” and the fibers which are combed out are the noils. They are very valuable for the manufacture of woolens, and often command as high a price as new short-fibered clothing wools.

Passementerie.—Edgings and trimmings in general, especially those made of gimp, braid, or the like; often combined with jet or metal threads.

Piece-dyed, cloth that has been dyed after being woven.

Pile fabrics.—Articles characterized by a softer covering overspreading the ground structure of the fabric.

Plush.—A cloth of silk, cotton, or wool (especially of camel’s and goat’s hair) having a softer and longer nap than that of velvet.

Pulled wool is that obtained from the pelts of slaughtered sheep.

Roving is the term applied to wool when it is in the form of loose, untwisted rope or sliver, after carding, but before it has been drawn out by the final spinning operation.

Saxony wools, grown in Germany, are the finest in the world.

Scouring.—Wool usually comes to market “in the grease.” It is loaded down with animal grease, dried sweat, dirt, sand, and other foreign substances. By means of automatic rakes it is forced through the successive bowls of warm soapy water of the scouring machine, emerging from the last bowl as clean wool, ready for the drying process. The general average shrinkage of American wools is about 60 per cent.

Selva.—A narrow band woven on the edges or sides of goods to strengthen and preserve, as it prevents the raveling of the weft.

Shoddy is wool fiber reclaimed from “soft” rags, such as flannels, stockings, etc. (pure wools that have not been milled). The rags are put through a picker or grinding machine, which tears them to pieces and reduces them to a mass of fibers. (See *Mungo*.)

Shrinkage.—See *Scouring*.

Skirting is the process of removing the coarsest and least valuable wool from the fleece.

Sliver is the term applied to the wool when it comes from the carding process in the shape of soft, thick, untwisted rope. It is the object of the succeeding processes to draw this sliver out evenly, making it smaller and smaller, and finally twisting it into a fine thread or yarn.

Slubbing is the wool sliver after it has passed through the first combing process, but before the noils have been removed by passage through the combing machine proper.

Stock-dyeing means the dyeing of fiber in the raw state rather than in the form of yarn or piece goods.

Territory wools.—See *Domestic wools*.

Texture, number of warp and filling ends to one square inch in a fabric.

Tops is the term applied to combed wool. The combing process, which is used only in making *worsted* yarn, removes the short fibers, or noils, and combs the long fibers so that they lie parallel to each other.

Tricot.—A heavy fabric characterized by a line or ribbed effect. Intended to imitate the face effect of a knitted fabric.

Tweed, rough, unfinished, fabric of wool, or cotton and wool, usually of yarn of two or more shades, originally the product of the weavers on the banks of the river Tweed in Scotland.

Vicuna wool, from the smallest of the South American goat-like camels, but a cultivated animal which is disappearing.

Washed wool.—Washed on the sheep in clear water before it is shorn. Fleece wool, as it comes from the market is usually in the grease, that is, unwashed and with all of the dirt which gathers on the surface of the greasy wool, the washing being done as a preliminary step to sheep shearing.

Waste wool.—"Roving waste," "top waste," "slubbing waste" and "ring waste" are commercial designations which are derived from the nature of the different processes in making *worsted* yarns, from which they result as by-products. They increase in value in a rising scale in the order specified: roving waste is the waste of the first finished product of the wool after coming from the finisher; top waste is the waste from another step upward in the process of making *worsted* yarn; slubbing waste is the waste from another process similar to the making of the top. Ring waste results from the process where these rovings are being spun into yarn and comes in the form of broken threads. Garnetted waste is ring waste and thread waste put through a garnetting machine by which process the *worsted* yarns and threads are opened and made fluffy.

Wether.—A sheep after the first shearing.

Wether wool applies to all fleeces cut subsequent to the first fleece, which is called lamb's wool.

Wool.—Fibers of all animals are not alike; they vary in fineness, soundness, length and strength from the finest merino to the rigid bristles of the wild boar. The distinction between wool and hair lies chiefly in the great fineness and wavy delicacy of the woolen fiber, combined with its highly serrated surface upon which the lustre of the wool depends. Hair is straight and glossy, stronger and smoother than wool and grows sometimes as long as 20 inches.

Wool extract is obtained from union cloths, also cloths having a woolen or mungo warp or filling. To reclaim the wool fiber, the vegetable matter (cotton) is extracted by the process of carbonizing. To effect this, the tissue or rags are steeped in a solution of sulphuric acid and water and then subjected to heat in an enclosed room. The water is evaporated leaving the acid in a concentrated form, which acts upon the cotton converting it into powder. The wool material left is washed, dried and subsequently passed through a minature carder to give it a woolly appearance.

Woolen cloth is made of yarn in which the fibres lie criss-cross, thus affording a fuzzy surface. When woven, the cloth has a distinct nap, which is variously treated in the finishing process. Short-fibered wools are used, and the design made in weaving does not appear distinctly in the finished goods.

Woolen yarn, a yarn made from short-fibered wool, and in which the fibres lie in every conceivable direction, thus imparting a fuzzy appearance to the yarn. The cloth woven therefrom is therefore susceptible to various kinds of finishings and blendings of colors, the weave being somewhat obscured by the fuzz or nap.

Worsted cloth is made of yarn in which the fibers have been combed out so that they lie parallel to each other. Comparatively long-fibered wool is used, and the yarn has a smooth appearance, few fiber ends appearing on the surface. Consequently worsted cloths have very little nap, a hard smooth finish, and show clearly the design effected in weaving.

Worsted yarn, a yarn made from comparatively long-fibered wool (designated as Class 2 in the Tariff Act) the fibers having been combed out straight and parallel, thus giving a smooth and even yarn with but little fuzz. The cloth woven therefrom consequently has but little nap, thus insuring a clear and distinct pattern in the finished fabric.

APPENDIX C.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, AND TRADE IN WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

[Compiled from official sources by the Tariff Board.]

*Production, imports, and supply of raw wool, quantity left for consumption, population
and per capita consumption for Europe and North America.*

[Helmuth Schwartz & Co., London. Figures expressed in millions of pounds.]

Year.	Raw wool, in the condition received.									
	Production.				Imports.					Supply.
	United Kingdom (fleece washed).	Conti- nent (fleece washed).	North America. ^a	Total Europe and North America. ^b	Austra- lasian.	Cape.	River Plate.	Other sorts.	Total imports.	
1895.....	135	450	307	892	730	84	439	197	1,450	2,342
1899.....	140	450	285	875	593	92	520	181	1,386	2,261
1900.....	141	450	301	892	514	46	398	175	1,133	2,025
1901.....	138	450	316	904	600	73	532	143	1,348	2,252
1902.....	136	450	329	915	579	83	493	170	1,325	2,240
1903.....	133	450	300	883	512	80	517	203	1,312	2,195
1904.....	132	450	305	887	513	70	444	215	1,242	2,129
1905.....	131	440	309	880	597	78	456	228	1,359	2,239
1906.....	130	430	312	872	638	81	438	263	1,420	2,292
1907.....	131	420	311	862	787	108	460	251	1,606	2,468
1908.....	134	420	323	877	685	101	461	171	1,418	2,295
1909.....	142	420	340	902	797	138	492	263	1,690	2,592

Year.	Raw wool left for consumption.				Popu- lation Europe and North America.	Left for per capita consumption.	
	United King- dom.	Conti- nent.	North America.	Total.		Raw wool (pounds).	Scoured wool (pounds).
1895.....	510	1,281	551	2,342	432	5.42	2.91
1899.....	523	1,359	379	2,261	450	5.02	2.75
1900.....	502	1,081	442	2,025	455	4.45	2.47
1901.....	541	1,270	441	2,252	460	4.90	2.69
1902.....	490	1,244	506	2,240	465	4.82	2.67
1903.....	448	1,271	476	2,195	470	4.67	2.60
1904.....	437	1,197	495	2,129	475	4.48	2.50
1905.....	468	1,214	557	2,239	480	4.66	2.59
1906.....	515	1,267	510	2,292	486	4.72	2.62
1907.....	591	1,375	502	2,468	492	5.02	2.77
1908.....	524	1,307	464	2,295	498	4.61	2.53
1909.....	536	1,399	657	2,592	504	5.01	2.82

^a Production in the United States, and 13, 000,000 pounds added annually from 1895 to 1907, and 12,000,000 pounds from 1908 for British North America.

^b Figures for Europe exclude the Balkan Peninsula.

Scoured wool, estimated yield after washing.

[Expressed in millions of pounds.]

Year.	United Kingdom.	Continent.	North America.	Total Europe and North America.	Australasia.	Cape.	River Plate.	Other sorts.	Total imports.	Total scoured wool.
1895.....	101	300	134	535	365	45	184	128	722	1,257
1899.....	105	300	123	528	308	43	239	120	710	1,238
1900.....	106	300	127	533	272	21	187	112	592	1,125
1901.....	103	300	136	539	321	33	250	93	697	1,236
1902.....	102	300	147	549	310	37	232	112	691	1,240
1903.....	100	300	133	533	281	35	243	132	691	1,224
1904.....	99	300	133	532	274	30	213	140	657	1,189
1905.....	98	293	136	527	313	33	223	147	716	1,243
1906.....	97	287	138	522	332	33	315	169	749	1,271
1907.....	98	280	139	517	409	44	230	164	847	1,364
1908.....	101	250	143	524	353	41	231	113	738	1,262
1909.....	107	250	150	537	411	57	246	172	886	1,423

The quantity of *scoured wool*, as reported by Helmuth Schwartze & Co., at the disposal of the industry (not the quantity actually consumed in the form of manufactures) was on the average of periods as follows *per head of population*:

Period.	Quantity of scoured wool per capita.	Increase or decrease on previous period.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1861-1870.....	2.26	.....
1871-1880.....	2.43	+7½
1881-1890.....	2.57	+6
1891-1900.....	2.76	+7½
1901-1909.....	2.64	-4½

Foreign commerce in raw wool for the leading countries in 1909.

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Country.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
United States.....	209,216,326	28,376	Russia—Europe.....	69,336,960	28,724,280
United Kingdom.....	803,432,548	452,375,953	Australia.....	648,411	602,606,140
Germany.....	431,902,086	37,824,102	New Zealand.....	144,376	189,683,703
France.....	621,751,213	90,888,383	British South Africa....	14,580	130,981,518
Belgium.....	131,380,685	40,651,742	Argentina.....	.....	389,513,137
Italy.....	23,857,740	4,253,996	China.....	.....	45,241,733
Austria-Hungary.....	66,272,480	10,135,548			

^a Includes 390,106,753 pounds of colonial and foreign wools.

Value of sheep for the United States, by geographic divisions, in 1910.

Division.	Value.
North Atlantic.....	\$13,972,000
South Atlantic.....	7,334,000
North Central East Mississippi River.....	40,847,000
North Central West Mississippi River.....	18,971,000
South Central.....	12,867,000
Far Western.....	139,673,000
United States.....	233,664,000

value of wool production (pulled wool not included) for the United States, by geographic divisions, in 1910.

Division.	Value.
North Atlantic.....	\$3,944,833
South Atlantic.....	2,161,329
North Central.....	16,449,920
South Central.....	3,719,671
Western.....	31,154,085
United States.....	57,429,838

Quantity and value of imports of raw wool into the United States in 1900, 1909, and 1910.

Year.	Quantity (pounds).	Value.	Ad valorem duty (per cent).	Revenue derived.
1900.....	128,250,945	\$15,036,220.17	48.9	\$7,352,641.79
1909.....	209,216,326	34,757,909.15	49.14	17,081,745.94
1910.....	256,606,638	47,687,293.20	44.31	21,128,728.74

Quantity and value of exports and reexports of raw wool in the United States in 1900, 1909, and 1910.

Year.	Quantity (pounds).		Value.	
	Exports.	Reexports.	Exports.	Reexports.
1900.....	2,200,309	5,702,251	\$387,239	\$831,754
1909.....	28,376	3,459,599	4,668	598,252
1910.....	47,520	4,007,953	10,077	859,190

Imports of wool manufactures into the United States in 1900, 1909, and 1910.

Year.	Value.	Ad valorem duty (per cent).	Revenue derived.
1900.....	\$15,620,486.71	91.45	\$14,284,781.25
1909.....	18,049,332.10	90.20	16,280,071.30
1910.....	23,049,644.78	90.12	20,771,964.26

Comparative summary of the wool manufacturing industry in the United States: 1900 and 1905.

Year.	Number of establishments.	Capital invested.	Aggregate wages.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of product.	Cost of material.
1900.....	1,414	\$310,179,749	\$57,933,817	159,108	\$296,990,484	\$181,159,127
1905.....	1,213	370,861,691	70,797,524	179,976	380,934,003	242,561,096

Comparative summary of the woolen and worsted industries in the United States as reported by the Bureau of the Census for 1899, 1904, and 1909.

Year.	Number of establishments.	Capital invested.	Salaries and wages.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of product.	Cost of material.
1899.....	1,221	\$256,554,000	\$50,126,000	125,901	\$238,745,000	\$148,087,000
1904.....	1,018	302,767,000	61,433,000	141,998	307,942,000	197,489,000
1909.....	913	415,465,000	79,214,000	162,914	419,826,000	273,466,000

The value of wool manufactures produced in the United Kingdom in 1907 was \$342,265,812. This figure is “free from duplication.”

Foreign commerce in wool manufactures (yarns excluded) for the leading countries in 1909.

Country.	Value of imports.	Value of exports.
United States.....	\$17,707,315	\$1,971,939
United Kingdom.....	35,459,451	100,474,002
France.....	8,108,706	40,933,818
Germany.....	8,317,836	60,812,570
Austria-Hungary.....	38,026,677	12,757,852
Italy.....	10,201,172	3,745,188
Belgium.....	4,256,990	7,514,402

The Immigration Commission in its study of the woolen and worsted industry secured detailed information from 23,388 employees. Of the total number of employees studied, 61.9 per cent were foreign-born and 24.4 per cent were of native birth but of foreign father and 13.7 per cent were native-born persons of native father. “The average weekly wage of the male employees 18 years of age or over was \$10.49 and of the female employees \$8.18. The average annual earnings of male heads of families who were employed in the industry were \$400. and of all males 18 years of age or over in the households studied, \$346, The average annual income of families the heads of which were working in the industry was \$661.”

Average number of wage-earners in wool-manufacturing industries in the four leading wool-manufacturing countries for specified years.

Country.	Year.	Average number of wage earners.
United States.....	1905	179,976
United Kingdom.....	1907	261,192
Germany.....	1907	238,358
France.....	1901	164,800

WOOL WASTES.—RELATES TO SECTION 372 OF THE ACT OF 1909.

Production of wool waste in the United States in 1899, 1904, and 1909.

Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1899.....	8,511,905	\$1,258,170
1904.....	22,378,230	2,652,667
1909.....	24,852,000	3,501,000

Imports of wool wastes for consumption into the United States during 1900, 1909, and 1910.

Commodity.	Quantity.	Value.	Rate of duty per pound.	Ad valorem duty.	Revenue derived.
1900.	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	
Slubbing, ring, and garnetted waste	2,317	\$820.00	30	84.77	\$695.10
Wool extract, yarn, thread, and all other waste not specially provided for.....	11,547	3,447.00	20	67.00	2,309.40
1909.					
Slubbing, ring, and garnetted waste.....	10	2.00	30	150.00	3.00
Top and roving waste.....	244	74.00	30	98.93	73.20
Wool extract, yarn, thread, and all other wastes not specially provided for.....	89,601	35,737.00	20	50.14	17,920.20
1910.					
Yarn, thread, and all other waste and wool extract.....	92,938	32,063.00	20	57.97	18,587.60

The production of wool waste in the United Kingdom in 1907 was 33,988,000 pounds, valued at \$3,207,024.

Foreign commerce in wool waste in France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States in 1909.

Country.	Value of imports.	Value of exports.
United States.....	\$35,813.00	.....
United Kingdom.....	483,253.00	\$2,521,708.00
France.....	6,513,621.00	9,156,551.00
Germany.....	2,633,946.00	2,523,752.00

SHODDY.—RELATES TO SECTION 373 OF THE ACT OF 1909.

No imports are reported for shoddy for 1900 and 1909.

Imports of shoddy for the United States in 1910.

Commodity.	Quantity.	Value.	Rate of duty per pound.	Ad valorem duty.	Revenue derived.
Shoddy.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 30	\$2.00	<i>Cents.</i> 25	<i>Per cent.</i> 375.00	\$7.50

Comparative summary of the shoddy industry for the United States: 1890, 1900, and 1905.

Year.	Number of establishments.	Capital invested.	Aggregate wages.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Cost of materials.
1890.....	94	\$3,754,063	\$707,099	2,155	\$7,887,000	\$6,003,035
1900.....	105	5,272,929	748,948	1,926	6,730,974	4,875,192
1905.....	97	5,804,164	834,822	2,089	8,406,425	6,055,731

Localization of the shoddy industry in the United States in 1905.

Locality.	Gross value of product.
United States.....	\$8,406,425.00
Pennsylvania.....	2,204,279.00
Philadelphia, Pa.....	2,001,745.00
Massachusetts.....	1,814,944.00
New York.....	701,954.00

The production of shoddy in the United Kingdom for 1907 was 137,056,000 pounds, valued at \$8,749,967.

Foreign commerce in shoddy for the United Kingdom and Germany in 1909.

Country. ^a	Value of imports.	Value of exports.
United Kingdom.....	\$323,598.00	\$1,197,174.00
Germany.....	629,510.00	1,019,592.00
United States.....	2.00	.....

^a Shoddy not separately enumerated by France.

NOILS.—RELATES TO SECTION 373 OF THE ACT OF 1909.

Imports of noils into the United States for 1900, 1909, and 1910.

Year.	Quantity	Value.	Rate of duty per pound.	Ad valorem duty.	Revenue derived.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	
1900.....	144,306	\$50,413.00	20	57.25	\$28,861.20
1909.....	127,965	49,754.00	20	51.44	25,593.00
1910.....	122,227	76,253.00	20	32.06	24,445.40

Imports of noils by countries are not reported separately. It is, however, the predominant article in the following group of commodities:

Imports of "mungo, flocks, shoddy, noils, wool extract, rags, and waste," by countries, for 1900.

Country of origin.	Year.	Quantity (pounds).	Value.
Belgium.....	{ 1909	12,258	\$4,937.00
	{ 1900	11,965	4,780.00
France.....	{ 1909	55,031	22,680.00
	{ 1900	112,253	14,485.00
Germany.....	{ 1909	3,578	1,215.00
	{ 1900	112,288	6,276.00
United Kingdom.....	{ 1909	379,638	112,262.00
	{ 1900	182,550	61,173.00
Canada.....	{ 1909	44,615	1,524.00
	{ 1900	16,764	168.00

Imports of noils by countries is included in 1910 under "All other manufactures of wool."

No exports of noils are reported for 1900, 1909, or 1910.

Production of noils in the United States in 1899, 1904, and 1909.

Year.	Quantity (pounds).	Value.
1899.....	12,851,031	\$3,474,318.00
1904.....	16,238,144	5,022,907.00
1909.....	27,489,000	8,939,000.00

In 1907 the United Kingdom produced 31,589,000 pounds of noils, valued at \$2,958,832.

Foreign commerce in noils for the United States, United Kingdom, France, and Germany in 1909.

Country.	Value of imports.	Value of exports.
United States.....	\$127,965.00	
United Kingdom.....		\$4,829,646.00
France.....	648.00	9,718.00
Germany.....	1,805,706.00	2,459,968.00

FLOCKS.—RELATES TO SECTION 374 OF THE ACT OF 1909.

Imports of rags and flocks for the United States in 1900, 1909, and 1910.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Rate of duty per pound.	Ad valorem duty.	Revenue derived.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	
1900.....	155,802	\$20,181.00	10	77.20	\$15,580.20
1909.....	32,773	9,232.00	10	35.50	3,277.30
1910.....	362,525	95,191.25	10	38.08	36,252.50

No imports by countries are reported.

No exports are reported.

Production of flocks in the United States for 1899, 1904, and 1909.

Year.	Quantity. (pounds).	Value.
1899.....	512,422	\$33,017.00
1904.....	697,295	24,862.00
1909.....	1,333,000	62,000.00

It is reported that the United Kingdom produced 26,497,000 pounds of flocks in 1907, valued at \$691,043.

Foreign commerce in flocks of the United States, the United Kingdom, and France in 1909.

Country. ^a	Value of imports.	Value of exports.
United States.....	^b \$9,232	.....
United Kingdom.....	1,479	\$76,102
France.....	101,990	43,155

^a Flocks not enumerated separately by Germany.
^b Includes rags.

COMBED WOOL OR TOPS.—RELATES TO SECTION 375 OF THE ACT OF 1909.

Tops were not separately enumerated in the tariff prior to August 6, 1909. They came in under the blanket clause, section 376.

Imports of combed wool or tops into the United States in 1900, 1909, and 1910.

Year.	Quantity (pounds).	Value.	Rate of duty.	Ad valo- rem duty (percent).	Revenue derived.
1900.....	858	\$1,055.75	Various...	90.59	\$956.49
1909.....	2,248	879.00	.....do.....	141.50	1,243.76
1910 ^a (tops only).....	1,868	838.00	36½ cents per pound and 30 per cent.	111.73	936.33

^a From August 6, 1909, to June 30, 1910.

No exports of tops are reported.

Production of tops and slubbing in the United States for 1904 and 1909.

Year.	Quantity (pounds).	Value.
1904.....	4,773,000	\$2,885,000
1909.....	11,321,000	8,027,000

The production of tops in the United Kingdom in 1907 was 188,769,000 pounds, valued at \$13,115,218.

Foreign commerce in tops for the United States, United Kingdom, France, and Germany in 1909.

Country.	Value of imports.	Value of exports.
United States.....	^a \$838.00	
United Kingdom.....		\$13,783,344.00
France.....	266,124.00	29,710,162.00
Germany.....	20,982,903.00	9,785,608.00

^aFrom Aug. 6, 1909, to June 30, 1910.

Germany takes the largest per cent of the exports of tops from the United Kingdom. The countries next in order are Sweden, Italy, and Japan.

Belgium takes the largest per cent of the exports of tops from France. The countries next in order are Germany and Italy.

YARNS MADE WHOLLY OR IN PART OF WOOL.—RELATES TO SECTION 377 OF THE ACT OF 1909.

Imports of woolen or part woolen yarns into the United States in 1900, 1909, and 1910.

Class and year.	Quantity.	Value.	Rate of duty.	Ad valorem duty.	Revenue derived.
1900.	<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Per cent.</i>	
Value not more than 30 cents per pound.	979	\$206.78	27½ cents per pound and 40 per cent.	170.23	\$352.07
Value more than 30 cents per pound.	172,009	115,778.37	38½ cents per pound and 40 per cent.	97.20	112,534.81
1909.					
Value not more than 30 cents per pound.	30	7.80	27½ cents per pound and 40 per cent.	143.97	11.23
Value more than 30 cents per pound.	299,224	246,331.56	38½ cents per pound and 40 per cent.	86.77	213,734.18
1910.					
Value not more than 30 cents per pound.	127	28.00	27½ cents per pound and 35 per cent.	159.75	44.73
Value more than 30 cents per pound.	359,761	326,858.02	38½ cents per pound and 40 per cent.	82.38	269,251.43

Imports of woolen or part-woolen yarns into the United States, by countries, in 1909.

Country of origin.	Quantity (pounds).	Value.
France.....	70,965	\$67,295
Germany.....	173,490	135,976
Switzerland.....	2,723	2,367
United Kingdom.....	36,527	27,659
Other countries.....	688	407

The imports of yarns into the United States in 1910 were included in "All other manufactures of wool."

No exports of yarns are reported.

Yarns produced in the United States in 1900.

Class.	Quantity (pounds).	Value.
Woolen yarn, all-wool.....	33,812,065	\$7,075,883
Worsted yarn and tops.....	45,780,272	31,171,461
Woolen or worsted yarn, union or merino cotton mixed.....	15,984,567	4,673,012
Mohair and similar yarn.....	1,004,113	924,344

Yarns produced in the United States in 1904.

Class.	Quantity (pounds).	Value
Woolen yarn, all wool.....	43,734,323	\$10,283,017
Worsted yarn and tops.....	62,942,798	44,490,176
Woolen yarns, union or merino.....	9,433,088	2,699,266
Worsted yarn, union or merino.....	3,481,424	2,527,308
Mohair and similar yarn.....	1,058,748	820,357

Yarns produced in the United States in 1909.

Class.	Quantity (pounds).	Value.
Woolen yarns, all wool.....	28,508,000	\$7,504,000
Woolen yarns, merino (cotton mixed).....	10,260,000	2,143,000
Worsted yarns, all wool.....	88,324,000	80,396,000
Worsted yarns, merino (cotton mixed).....	3,762,000	3,523,000
Mohair and similar yarn.....	870,000	653,000

Production of yarns in the United Kingdom in 1907.

Class.	Quantity (pounds).	Value.
Woolen yarns.....	62,225,000	\$11,747,731.00
Worsted yarns.....	159,940,000	78,146,257.00
Alpaca and mohair yarns.....	20,316,000	11,494,673.00
Other hair or wool yarns.....	10,942,000	1,975,799.00

Foreign commerce in yarns for leading countries in 1909.

Country.	Value of imports.	Value of exports.
United States.....	\$246,339.36	.....
United Kingdom.....	11,879,214.00	\$24,353,703.00
France.....	1,821,113.00	12,541,654.00
Germany.....	19,845,154.00	14,236,208.00
Austria-Hungary.....	8,355,060.00	2,367,751.00
Belgium.....	1,065,219.00	9,392,590.00
Italy.....	965,538.00	262,573.00

CLOTHS, WOOLEN AND WORSTED—RELATES TO SECTION 378 OF THE ACT OF 1909.

Imports of cloths, woolen and worsted, into the United States, in 1900 and 1909.

Year.	Quantity (square yards).	Value.	Ad valo- rem duty (per cent).	Revenue derived.
1900.....	4,860,777	\$4,925,344.76	97.82	\$4,818,040.04
1909.....	4,472,635	4,777,447.26	95.99	4,585,899.43

Imports of cloths, woolen and worsted, into the United States, in 1910.

Class.	Quantity (square yards).	Value.	Rate of duty.	Ad valo- rem duty (per cent).	Revenue derived.
Value at not more than 40 cents per pound.	6,016	\$2,111.00	33 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	144.05	\$3,040.88
Value at above 40 and not above 70 cents per pound.	458,428	274,246.50	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	123.55	338,831.44
Value at over 70 cents per pound.	5,433,182	5,827,776.89	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent.	96.02	5,595,877.18

Imports of cloths into the United States, by countries, in 1909.

Country of origin.	Quantity (square yards).	Value.
Belgium.....	507,739	\$488,402.00
France.....	135,846	192,063.00
Germany.....	1,346,728	1,253,714.00
United Kingdom.....	2,262,374	2,604,925.00
Other countries.....	257,537	241,502.00

Imports of cloths into the United States, by countries, in 1910.

Country of origin.	Quantity (square yards).	Value.
Austria-Hungary.....	308,753	\$293,594.00
Belgium.....	633,101	624,656.00
France.....	115,406	138,272.00
Germany.....	1,718,263	1,585,997.00
United Kingdom.....	3,432,399	3,754,961.00
Canada.....	19,530	21,642.00
Other countries.....	5,338	6,542.00

In 1905 the United States produced 225,514,931 square yards of cloths, coatings, etc., valued at \$142,497,575.

In 1907 the United Kingdom produced 242,135,000 yards of worsted and woolen cloths, valued at \$124,592,133.

KNIT FABRICS (NOT WEARING APPAREL)—RELATES TO SECTION
378 OF THE ACT OF 1909.

Imports of knit fabrics (not wearing apparel) into the United States in 1900 and 1909.

Year.	Quantity (pounds).	Value.	Ad valo- rem duty (per cent).	Revenue derived.
1900.....	5,102	\$6,115.20	89.59	\$5,478.56
1909.....	16,846	17,308.00	96.86	16,763.81

Imports of knit fabrics (not including wearing apparel) into the United States for 1910.

Class.	Quantity (pounds).	Value.	Rate of duty.	Ad valo- rem duty (per cent).	Revenue derived.
Value at not more than 40 cents per pound.	592	\$240.00	33 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	131.40	\$315.36
Value more than 40 cents and not more than 70 cents per pound.	1,623	993.00	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	121.93	1,210.73
Value above 70 cents per pound..	32,347	35,767.00	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent.	94.79	33,904.58

Imports of knit fabrics into the United States, by countries, for 1909 and 1910.

Country of origin.	Year.	Value.
Germany.....	{ 1909	\$24,589.00
	{ 1910	10,877.00
United Kingdom.....	{ 1909	31,857.00
	{ 1910	5,493.00
Other countries.....	{ 1909	667.00
	{ 1910	888.00

The predominant raw material of the hosiery and knit-goods factories in the United States is cotton. Some wool, however, is used. The output of these factories in 1905 was valued at \$136,558,139.

The output of the hosiery factories of the United Kingdom in 1907 was valued at \$41,934,631.

Foreign commerce in knit goods of the United States, United Kingdom, France, and Germany in 1909.

Country.	Value of imports.	Value of exports.
United States.....	\$398,412.00	
United Kingdom.....	2,256,105.00	\$6,653,338.00
France.....	462,356.00	1,041,298.00
Germany.....	294,882.00	6,724,690.00

**PLUSHES AND OTHER PILE FABRICS.—RELATES TO SECTION 378 OF
THE ACT OF 1909.**

Imports of plushes and other pile fabrics into the United States in 1900 and 1909.

Year.	Quantity (pounds).	Value.	Ad valo- rem duty (per cent).	Revenue derived.
1900.....	15,105	\$18,651.75	90.51	\$16,881.97
1909.....	37,488	35,217.00	101.61	35,785.12

Imports of plushes and other pile fabrics into the United States in 1910.

Class.	Quantity (pounds).	Value.	Rate of duty.	Ad valo- rem duty (per cent).	Revenue derived.
Valued at over 40 cents and not above 70 cents per pound.	6,225	\$3,737.00	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	123.29	\$4,607.50
Valued at over 70 cents per pound	12,195	12,987.46	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent.	96.32	12,509.07

*Foreign commerce of United States, United Kingdom, France, and Germany for plushes
and pile fabrics in 1909.*

Country.	Value of imports.	Value of exports.
United States.....	\$35,217.00	
United Kingdom.....		\$3,424,653.00
France.....	9,804.00	13,549.00
Germany.....	34,272.00	2,032,996.00

BLANKETS.—RELATES TO SECTION 379 OF THE ACT OF 1909.

Imports of blankets into the United States for 1900 and 1909.

Year.	Quantity (pounds).	Value.	Ad valo- rem duty (per cent).	Revenue derived.
1900.....	45,688	\$27,957.29	\$95.86	\$26,800.06
1909.....	28,864	25,927.72	80.55	20,883.67

Imports of blankets into the United States for 1910.

Class.	Quantity (pounds).	Value.	Rate of duty.	Ad valo- rem duty (per cent).	Revenue derived.
Valued at not more than 40 cents per pound.	1,849	\$640.50	22 cents per pound and 30 per cent.	95.58	\$598.93
Valued at more than 40 cents and not more than 50 cents per pound.	1,115	522.00	33 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	105.50	550.72
Valued at more than 50 cents per pound.	33,597	39,319.97	33 cents per pound and 40 per cent.	68.19	26,815.03
Valued at not more than 40 cents per pound.	349	134.00	33 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	136.01	182.25
Valued above 40 cents and not above 70 cents per pound.	2,076	1,255.00	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	122.80	1,541.05
Valued at over 70 cents per pound	4,115	4,109.00	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent.	99.07	4,070.63

Blankets are classed with flannels in the exports of the United States.

Exports of blankets and flannels from the United States in 1909.

Country of destination.	Value.	Country of destination.	Value.
United Kingdom.....	\$9,189.00	Argentina.....	\$3,033.00
Canada.....	6,388.00	Venezuela.....	7,048.00
Mexico.....	2,432.00	Philippine Islands.....	10,123.00
British West Indies.....	3,137.00	Other countries.....	8,001.00

Exports of "blankets and flannels" from the United States in 1910.

Country of destination.	Value.	Country of destination.	Value.
Canada.....	\$6,452.00	Chile.....	\$23,967.00
Nicaragua.....	2,495.00	Chinese Empire.....	9,899.00
Mexico.....	2,509.00	Philippine Islands.....	12,114.00
Cuba.....	2,318.00	Other countries.....	9,277.00

Production of blankets in the United States in 1905.

Class.	Quantity (square yards).	Value.
Blankets.....	19,869,262	\$6,242,079
Horse blankets.....	7,666,873	1,723,916
Carriage robes.....	1,375,186	1,240,094

Production of blankets in the United States in 1909.

Class.	Quantity (square yards).	Value.
Blankets, all wool and cotton mixed.....	16,595,000	\$6,557,000
Horse blankets, all wool and cotton mixed.....	5,121,000	2,046,000
Carriage robes, all wool and cotton mixed.....	3,393,000	1,619,000

FLANNELS FOR UNDERWEAR.—RELATES TO SECTION 379 OF THE ACT OF 1909.

Imports of flannels into the United States in 1900 and 1909.

Year.	Value.	Ad valorem duty (per cent).	Revenue derived.
1900.....	\$36,676.88	106.29	\$38,982.48
1909.....	99,219.00	104.41	103,594.66

Imports of flannels into the United States in 1910.

Class.	Value.	Rate of duty.	Ad valorem duty (per cent).	Revenue derived.
Valued at not more than 40 cents per pound.	\$1. 80	22 cents per pound and 30 per cent.	91. 11	\$1. 64
Valued at more than 40 and not above 70 cents per pound.	13. 00	33 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	108. 00	14. 04
Valued at above 50 and not above 70 cents per pound.	20. 00	11 cents per square yard and 50 per cent.	80. 60	16. 12
Valued at above 70 cents per pound.....	12, 937. 55	11 cents per square yard and 55 per cent.	87. 59	11, 331. 18
Weighing over 4 ounces per square yard:				
Valued at above 50 and not above 70 cents per pound.	2, 357. 00	44 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	121. 62	2, 866. 56
Valued at over 70 cents per pound.....	107, 565. 00	44 cents per pound and 55 per cent.	105. 44	113, 415. 39

For the exports of flannels, see tables under "Blankets."

In 1905 the United States produced 20,269,730 square yards of flannels, valued at \$4,344,262.

In 1909 the United States produced 15,449,000 square yards of flannels, all wool and cotton mixed, valued at \$3,464,000.

In 1907 the United Kingdom produced 49,749,000 yards of flannels and delaines, valued at \$8,530,975.

DRESS GOODS.—RELATES TO SECTIONS 380 AND 381 OF THE ACT OF 1909.

Imports of dress goods into the United States for the years 1900, 1909, and 1910.

Year.	Value.	Ad valorem duty (per cent).	Revenue derived.
1900.....	\$5, 895, 819. 96	99. 19	\$5, 848, 320. 32
1909.....	7, 019, 284. 01	103. 74	7, 281, 501. 45
1910.....	9, 218, 374. 10	102. 85	9, 481, 206. 75

Imports and exports of dress goods for the United States, by countries, in 1909.

Imports.			Exports.		
Country of origin.	Quantity (square yards).	Value.	Country of destination.	Quantity (yards).	Value.
Austria-Hungary.....	130, 112	\$37, 045	United Kingdom.....	2, 590	\$1, 636
France.....	9, 811, 862	2, 169, 703	Canada.....	10, 631	4, 482
Germany.....	8, 223, 248	1, 931, 766	Panama.....	1, 610	785
United Kingdom.....	16, 397, 198	2, 609, 746	Mexico.....	5, 757	5, 642
Japan.....	27, 824	6, 051	Other countries.....	1, 624	1, 241
Other countries.....	29, 503	7, 225			

Imports and exports of dress goods for the United States in 1910.

Imports.			Exports.		
Country of origin.	Quantity (square yards).	Value.	Country of destination.	Quantity (yards).	Value.
Austria-Hungary.....	81, 714	\$22, 703	Germany.....	10, 775	\$9, 826
Belgium.....	19, 991	5, 755	United Kingdom.....	1, 648	1, 270
France.....	12, 968, 267	2, 870, 374	Canada.....	16, 860	6, 438
Germany.....	9, 167, 031	2, 187, 680	Mexico.....	4, 971	1, 975
United Kingdom.....	26, 054, 902	4, 275, 049	Cuba.....	1, 078	761
Japan.....	46, 585	10, 476	Argentina.....	1, 645	2, 009
Other countries.....	6, 594	2, 103	Japan.....	1, 721	3, 872
			Other countries.....	1, 546	1, 755

Production of "woolen, worsted, union, and cotton warp dress goods, sackings, tricots, opera flannels, cashmeres, buntings, ladies' cloth, alpaca, etc., for women's wear," in the United States in 1904 and 1909.

Year.	Quantity (square yards).	Value.
1904.....	188,717,073	\$68,667,227
1909.....	217,448,000	89,633,000

The production in the United Kingdom in 1907 of "worsted stuffs, dress goods, linings, lastings, etc.," was 142,852,000 yards, valued at \$32,235,696.

Foreign commerce of the United States, United Kingdom, and France in dress goods in 1909.

Country.	Value of im- ports.	Value of ex- ports.
United States.....	\$7,019,284	\$13,786
United Kingdom.....	25,948,100	14,631,828
France.....	1,149,910	23,401,208

WEARING APPAREL—RELATES TO SECTION 382 OF THE ACT OF 1909.

Imports of wearing apparel into the United States in 1900 and 1909.

Year.	Quantity (pounds).	Value.	Ad valorem duty (per cent).	Revenue derived.
1900.....	838,798	\$1,513,650.09	84.38	\$1,277,261.29
1909.....	733,253	1,463,300.59	82.04	1,200,524.09

Imports of wearing apparel into the United States in 1910.

Class.	Quantity (pounds).	Value.	Rate of duty.	Ad valorem duty (per cent).	Revenue derived.
Hats of wool.....	19,557	\$33,305.91	44 cents per pound and 60 per cent.	85.84	\$28,588.73
Knitted articles.....	286,333	354,283.11	do.....	95.56	338,556.21
Shawls, knitted or woven	28,974	35,025.70	do.....	96.40	33,763.79
Other clothing, ready made.	525,452	1,353,073.62	do.....	77.09	1,043,043.32

Imports and exports of wearing apparel for the United States in 1909.

Imports.		Exports.	
Country of origin.	Value.	Country of destination.	Value.
Austria-Hungary.....	\$15,719	United Kingdom.....	\$26,154
France.....	325,366	Canada.....	825,810
Germany.....	434,512	Panama.....	58,372
Switzerland.....	90,663	Mexico.....	288,042
United Kingdom.....	516,838	Cuba.....	108,688
Canada.....	11,296	Argentina.....	29,461
Other countries.....	22,541	Australia.....	13,642
		Philippine Islands.....	14,026
		Other countries.....	55,930

Imports and exports of wearing apparel for the United States, by countries, in 1910.

Imports.		Exports.	
Country of origin.	Value.	Country of destination.	Value.
Austria-Hungary.....	\$19,787	United Kingdom.....	\$19,456
France.....	401,823	Canada.....	997,981
Germany.....	552,834	Panama.....	44,840
Italy.....	20,586	Mexico.....	335,692
Switzerland.....	93,930	Cuba.....	36,722
United Kingdom.....	697,958	Argentina.....	27,960
Canada.....	11,050	Philippine Islands.....	17,805
Other countries.....	15,574	Other countries.....	74,728

FELT GOODS—RELATES TO SECTION 382 OF THE ACT OF 1909.

Imports of felts (not woven) into the United States in 1900, 1909, and 1910.

Years.	Quantity (pounds).	Value.	Rate of duty.	Ad valorem duty (percent).	Revenue derived.
1900.....	46,429	\$64,195.76	44 cents per pound and 60 per cent.	91.82	\$58,946.21
1909.....	83,890	99,658.70	.....do.....	97.04	96,706.69
1910.....	90,023	107,018.43	.....do.....	97.01	103,821.16

Production of felt goods and felt hats in the United States in 1905.

Year.	Value of felt goods.	Value of felt hats.
1905.....	\$8,948,594	\$36,629,353

WOOLEN PASSEMENTERIES, ETC.—RELATES TO SECTION 383 OF THE ACT OF 1909.

Imports of woollen passementeries, etc., into the United States in 1900, 1909, and 1910.

Year.	Quantity (pounds).	Value.	Rate of duty.	Ad valorem duty (percent).	Revenue derived.
1900.....	39,927	\$113,542.45	50 cents per pound and 60 per cent.	77.58	\$88,089.06
1909.....	18,407	36,656.50	.....do.....	85.11	31,197.67
1910.....	41,756	77,157.70	.....do.....	87.06	67,172.52

Foreign commerce in woollen small wares of United States, United Kingdom, and France in 1909.

Country.	Value of imports.	Value of exports.
United States.....	\$36,657	.....
United Kingdom.....	209,332	\$1,929,042
France.....	25,961	1,444,861

AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, AND CHENILLE CARPETS.—RELATES
TO SECTION 384 OF THE ACT OF 1909.

Imports of Aubusson, Axminster, moquette, and chenille carpets into the United States in 1900, 1909, and 1910.

Year.	Quantity (square yards).	Value.	Rate of duty.	Ad valo- rem duty (per cent).	Revenue derived.
1900.....	10,159	\$26,504.00	60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	63.00	\$16,697.00
1909.....	21,081	47,221.00	.....do.....	66.80	31,536.99
1910.....	23,085	62,700.00	.....do.....	62.09	38,930.65

SAXONY, WILTON, AND TOURNAY VELVET CARPETS RELATES TO
SECTION 385 OF THE ACT OF 1909.

Imports of Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets into the United States in 1900, 1909, and 1910.

Year.	Quantity (square yards).	Value.	Rate of duty.	Ad valo- rem duty (per cent).	Revenue derived.
1900.....	54,938	\$89,773.00	60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	76.72	\$68,872.00
1909.....	21,294	33,571.00	.....do.....	78.22	26,204.61
1910.....	20,451	40,711.00	.....do.....	70.14	28,554.96

BRUSSELS CARPETS.—RELATES TO SECTION 386 OF THE ACT OF 1909.

Imports of Brussels carpets into the United States in 1900, 1909, and 1910.

Year.	Quantity (square yards).	Value.	Rate of duty.	Ad valo- rem duty (per cent).	Revenue derived.
1900.....	28,388	\$30,299.00	44 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	81.22	\$24,610.25
1909.....	7,706	10,442.00	.....do.....	72.47	7,567.33
1910.....	6,782	8,222.00	.....do.....	76.29	6,272.77

VELVET AND TAPESTRY VELVET CARPETS.—RELATES TO SECTION 387
OF THE ACT OF 1909.

Imports of velvet and tapestry velvet carpets into the United States in 1900, 1909, and 1910.

Year.	Quantity (square yards).	Value.	Rate of duty.	Ad valo- rem duty (per cent).	Revenue derived.
1900.....	25,584	\$32,160.00	40 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	71.82	\$23,097.60
1909.....	20,867	36,912.00	.....do.....	62.61	23,111.50
1910.....	23,057	41,058.00	.....do.....	62.46	25,645.89

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS.—RELATES TO SECTION 388 OF THE
ACT OF 1909.

Imports of tapestry Brussels carpets into the United States in 1900, 1909, and 1910.

Year.	Quantity (square yards).	Value.	Rate of duty.	Ad valo- rem duty (per cent).	Revenue derived.
1900.....	484	\$343.00	28 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	79.47	\$272.53
1909.....	76	83.00	.....do.....	54.48	65.64
1910.....	163	187.00	.....do.....	64.41	120.44

TREBLE INGRAIN, THREE-PLY, AND ALL CHAIN VENETIAN CARPETS.—
RELATES TO SECTION 389 OF THE ACT OF 1909.

*Imports of treble ingrain, three-ply, and all chain venetian carpets into the United States
in 1900, 1909, and 1910.*

Year.	Quantity (square yards).	Value.	Rate of duty.	Ad valo- rem duty (per cent).	Revenue derived.
1900.....	11,056	\$8,105.00	22 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	70.01	\$5,674.32
1909.....	17,576	15,373.00	.....do.....	65.15	10,015.92
1910.....	1,853	1,675.00	.....do.....	64.34	1,077.66

WOOL DUTCH AND TWO-PLY INGRAIN CARPETS.—RELATES TO SECTION
390 OF THE ACT OF 1909.

*Imports of wool Dutch and two-ply ingrain carpets into the United States in 1900, 1909,
and 1910.*

Year.	Quantity (square yards).	Value.	Rate of duty.	Ad valo- rem duty (per cent).	Revenue derived.
1900.....	9,350	\$5,231.00	18 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	72.17	\$3,775.40
1909.....	768	675.00	.....do.....	60.48	408.24
1910.....	28	22.00	.....do.....	62.50	13.75

ORIENTAL, BERLIN, AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER, AND SIMILAR RUGS.—
RELATES TO SECTION 391 OF THE ACT OF 1909.

*Imports of Oriental, Berlin, Aubusson, Axminster, and similar rugs into the United
States in 1900, 1909, and 1910.*

Year.	Quantity (square yards).	Value.	Rate of duty.	Ad valo- rem duty (per cent).	Revenue derived.
1900.....	649,111	\$2,329,105.94	90 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	65.08	\$1,515,842.37
1909.....	849,464	3,553,447.80	.....do.....	61.52	2,185,896.66
1910.....	1,004,009	4,392,786.43	.....do.....	60.57	2,660,723.16

DRUGGETS AND BOCKINGS.—RELATES TO SECTION 392 OF THE ACT OF 1909.

Imports of druggets and bockings into the United States in 1900, 1909, and 1910.

Year.	Quantity (square yards).	Value.	Rate of duty.	Ad valo- rem duty (per cent).	Revenue derived.
1900.....	4, 409	\$2,366.63	22 cents per square yard and 40 per cent.	80.99	\$1,916.63
1909.....	18, 285	14,371.00	.....do.....	67.99	9,771.10
1910.....	36, 538	30,587.00	.....do.....	66.28	20,273.13

CARPETS AND CARPETINGS.—RELATES TO SECTIONS 384-394 OF THE ACT OF 1909.

Imports of carpets and carpeting into the United States in 1900, 1909, and 1910.

Year.	Quantity (square yards).	Value.	Ad valo- rem duty (per cent).	Revenue derived.
1900.....	820,731	\$2,552,619.67	65.65	\$1,675,696.30
1909.....	988,000	3,748,556.05	61.70	2,312,796.96
1910.....	1,143,163	4,619,169.68	60.66	2,802,211.52

Imports and exports of carpets for the United States, by countries in 1909.

Imports.			Exports.		
Country of origin.	Quantity (square yards).	Value.	Country of destination.	Quantity (yards).	Value.
Austria-Hungary.....	19,997	\$90,525	United Kingdom.....	31,847	\$31,807
France.....	17,252	59,522	Mexico.....	11,259	10,948
Germany.....	22,888	56,779	Australia.....	7,494	6,615
Russian Empire.....	46,845	146,310	Other countries.....	16,488	17,283
Ottoman Empire.....	667,791	2,926,651			
British India.....	36,667	139,653			
Persia.....	54,600	166,970			
United Kingdom.....	166,188	409,268			
Other countries.....	10,150	36,834			

Imports and exports of carpets for the United States, by countries, in 1910.

Imports.			Exports.		
Country of origin.	Quantity (square yards).	Value.	Country of destination.	Quantity (yards).	Value
Austria-Hungary.....	25,215	\$111,859	United Kingdom.....	6,664	\$8,559
France.....	18,264	72,185	Bermuda.....	5,947	6,277
Germany.....	27,776	76,704	Canada.....	9,184	10,527
Ottoman Empire.....	750,615	3,263,631	Mexico.....	11,786	10,943
United Kingdom.....	150,308	371,696	Australia.....	10,303	9,299
British India.....	33,527	99,186	Other countries.....	11,612	11,547
Persia.....	156,426	437,673			
Russian Empire.....	31,322	93,718			
Other countries.....	12,529	65,069			

Extent of the carpet industry in the United States in 1900 and 1905.

Year.	Number of estab- lish- ments.	Capital invested.	Aggregate wages.	Average number of wage earners.	Value of products.	Cost of materials.
1900.....	133	\$44, 449, 299	\$11, 121, 383	28, 411	\$48, 192, 351	\$27, 228, 719
1905.....	139	56, 781, 074	13, 724, 233	33, 221	61, 586, 433	37, 947, 954

Production of carpets in the United States, by kind, quantity, and value, in 1900 and 1905.

Kind.	1905		1900	
	Quantity (square yards).	Value.	Quantity (square yards).	Value.
Ingrain, 2-ply.....	30, 492, 156	\$11, 841, 732	36, 698, 292	\$13, 222, 657
Ingrain, 3-ply.....	3, 065, 795	1, 445, 570	3, 222, 557	1, 146, 273
Ingrain, art.....	6, 261, 035	2, 290, 545	2, 328, 906	1, 007, 627
	<i>Running yards.</i>		<i>Running yards.</i>	
Tapestry Brussels.....	18, 798, 765	9, 955, 043	11, 649, 932	5, 520, 665
Body Brussels.....	4, 032, 216	3, 898, 675	3, 581, 991	2, 979, 867
Wilton.....	1, 730, 496	2, 726, 667		
Tapestry velvet.....	10, 711, 051	7, 754, 681	5, 706, 754	3, 743, 353
Wilton and Wilton velvet.....			4, 782, 835	4, 030, 842
Axminster and moquette.....	8, 551, 581	6, 368, 757	6, 702, 371	4, 762, 269

Production of rugs in the United States, by kind, quantity, and value, in 1900 and 1905.

Kind.	1905		1900	
	Quantity (square yards).	Value.	Quantity (square yards).	Value.
Tapestry.....	2, 009, 834	\$1, 509, 673	18, 750	\$9, 000
Wilton.....	1, 097, 186	1, 983, 777	339, 784	545, 967
Axminster and moquette.....	1, 767, 920	2, 107, 383	327, 598	342, 262
Ingrain.....	874, 511	494, 912	393, 417	168, 324
Smyrna carpets and rugs.....	3, 828, 282	4, 134, 500	3, 651, 661	3, 680, 618
Other woolen rugs.....	406, 042	349, 860	5, 111, 173	2, 391, 434

The production of carpets in the United Kingdom in 1907 was valued at \$19,388,137.

Foreign commerce of leading countries in carpets and carpeting in 1909.

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Country.	Imports.	Exports.
United States.....	\$3, 748, 556	\$66, 653	Belgium	\$211, 527	\$154, 939
United Kingdom.....	2, 600, 040	4, 282, 038	Italy	360, 512	5, 250
Germany.....	2, 137, 240	1, 878, 772	Canada.....	943, 838	
France.....	771, 463	690, 044	Persia.....	30, 020	8, 289, 245
Austria-Hungary.....	958, 487	299, 982	India.....	474, 170	692, 044

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VIEWS OF THE MINORITY.

It is difficult to understand on any economic principle why this bill is pressed just at this time. We have a Tariff Board, at an annual expense of \$250,000, which has been engaged for several months in the investigation of Schedule K, and we are assured that this board will be ready to report fully on the 1st of December next. The wool schedule is difficult and intricate, and directly involves the welfare and living of more than a half million people. Changes, when made, should be with the greatest care and study and with all the intelligent aid we can muster.

Without any hearings or new data, with no information later than that of two years ago, this bill is forced upon the House at the mandate of a political caucus. There can be no expectation that it will pass the other House or be even considered there before December next, at least.

The bill itself is unlike any legislation ever attempted on this subject, and is a radical departure from all party platforms and economic principles.

The only reason or excuse for the existence of this bill is that given by the Democratic caucus in their resolution. As the caucus seems to be the only body doing any legislating at this time, the action taken at the time it put this bill upon its passage must be taken as expressing the views of the majority. The caucus resolution was passed along with the adoption of this bill, and was put into the Congressional Record at the same time the bill was introduced in the House. The caucus edict has also gone forth that no amendment will be allowed in the House. The caucus is supreme, the House is its weak echo.

The caucus resolution tells us that this bill "is not to be construed as the abandonment of any Democratic policy," but in view of "the depleted and depleting condition of the Public Treasury—a result of Republican extravagance—a tariff of 20 per cent ad valorem on raw wool is now proposed as a revenue necessity."

"Revenue necessity" is the only reason so far given for this tariff on raw wool.

The statement as to the condition of the Treasury here given is absolutely false, as proven by Treasury daily statement. On May 31, the day before this caucus, there was an actual surplus of receipts over disbursements for the past 11 months of the fiscal year which will end on the 30th day of this month of June of \$6,875,914.37. One year ago, on May 31, 1910, there was a deficit for the like period of 11 months of \$13,275,110.35. The Treasury was not depleted, but was better off by \$20,151,024.72 on the date of the caucus than on the same day in 1910. This gain has increased daily since, and is now about \$22,000,000.

The Secretary's report made in December last shows a surplus of receipts over expenditures at the close of the year June 30, 1910, of \$15,806,328.94.

On this same basis, with corporation-tax receipts coming in, the surplus on June 30, next, for the year will be more than \$36,000,000.

In the words of the most distinguished Democratic leader:

Let no Democratic advocate of a tax on wool masquerade behind the pretense that he is voting for a revenue tariff; let him not add hypocrisy to the sin he commits against his party.

The bill is not drawn on lines for the production of revenue on raw wool. With a duty of 20 per cent on wool the duty on manufactured cloth is too low to enable our manufacturers to pay the wool duty and still compete with imported cloths. The bill is much worse than the Wilson for the weavers of cloth. Under that the wool was free and the duties on woolens greater. What wool came in would come as cloths under this bill.

But the mills here on most lines must soon close, and the farmer, unable to find market for his wool, must destroy his flocks. The experience under the Wilson bill demonstrates this.

This bill was printed for the use of the caucus, together with some statistics, which we are promised will appear in the committee report.

On page 22 of the caucus print appears a summary of estimated imports and duties, from which we extract:

Items.	Results under present law for year ending June 30, 1910.	Estimated results for 12-month period under proposed law.	Increase.
Raw wool, imports	\$47,687,293.20	\$66,991,000.00	\$19,293,706.80
Manufactures of wool, imports	23,057,357.78	63,831,000.00	40,773,357.78

Value per pound, \$0.186.

Dividing the above increase in imports of raw wool (\$19,293,706.80) by the value given (\$0.186 per pound), we have an increased import of raw wool, estimated by this committee in weight of 103,800,000 pounds.

The above increase in fabrics imported was \$40,773,642.22, of which 60 per cent is estimated to be the value of the wool to make the fabrics—\$24,464,185.33.

The fabric is estimated at \$1 per pound, and it takes $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of wool in the fleece to make a pound of cloth. Multiplying the above by $3\frac{1}{2}$ we have a result of pounds of raw wool of 85,621,147.60; a total of wool imports equivalent to 189,421,147 pounds, which is equivalent to 60 per cent of the annual production of domestic wool, averaging less than 315,000,000 pounds.

We do not care to go into the many objections to this bill which we might urge.

For purely political reasons this cold-blooded measure is brought forward. If it could become a law, it would slaughter the sheep as in 1894 and close the mills much more universally.

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